

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The steamship *America*, which left Bremen Feb. 26 and Southampton March 1, reached this port yesterday. The news she brings is later by four days than that at hand by the *Imman* steamer, or, the files, however, being incomplete in consequence of the non-arrival of the *Sumaria*, from Liverpool Feb. 26 and Queenstown Feb. 27.

A letter in the *London Times* refers to the advisability of searching for the missing steamship *City of Boston*, and sets forth that the screw of that vessel lacked two of its fans when it sailed from Halifax.

It was rumored in Paris that ALEXANDRE DUMAS had had a fit of apoplexy. *Figaro* says that it cannot vouch for the attack, hopes the story is a mistake, and only mentions it to have the pleasure of contradicting it in the event of its not being true.

The journals announce the death, at Paris, of M. DUMON, aged seventy-four, formerly Minister of Public Works and of Finance under the Monarchy of July. Baron DE KENNERITZ, Diplomatic Representative of Saxony at Vienna, had just died in that city after a short illness.

The hope of a compromise between Austria and Bohemia appears to be now abandoned. The *Politik* of Prague, in fact, announces that the Teheque leaders have addressed to Gen. KOLLER a letter, in which they definitively decline the invitation to go to Vienna to take part in a conference on the conditions of an arrangement between Bohemia and the Government.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

Final Proceedings—Charge of the Judge and Verdict of the Jury.

The testimony in the Mordaunt divorce case having been printed in full in the TIMES, the closing scenes in this remarkable suit naturally call for description. The final sitting of the Court was occupied with the charge of the Judge Ordinary, the rendering of the jury's verdict following.

THE CHARGE.

The Judge Ordinary, addressing the jury, said: The case of Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT has been conducted by an intrepid advocate, who has omitted nothing which he felt it to be his duty to state, and who is a consummate master of legal rhetoric. The investigation has taught us precisely what could be proved, to justify or confirm the statements made by Lady MORDAUNT herself after her confinement; and in reference to the Prince of WALES particularly, it must be a matter of congratulation to you that the advocate for Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT should have come forward and told you fully and exactly whatever he could put before you. On this subject his language was the same, both in his opening speech and in his review of the evidence. I am afraid I rather embarrassed him by suggesting that names of parties should not be mentioned in the first instance, but neither in his opening nor closing speech did he make any charge of adultery against the Prince of WALES, or go further than to suggest the existence of an intimacy between the Prince and the respondent greater than her husband desired. I advised that the matter should be tried before a jury, and the sanity or insanity of the lady determined. If Lady MORDAUNT is out of her mind now, and if, in three, or four, or five years she is fit to answer, Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT will have his remedy. Therefore your finding, if it should be that she is insane, would not put an end to Sir CHARLES' remedy; however, it is a question which has never been argued, whether, even if Lady MORDAUNT is insane, Sir CHARLES would be estopped from going on with his suit. You have been asked in stirring language whether you are to bar Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT from getting a divorce and tie him to this woman for life. These are stirring topics, and they were not directed to the real issue. It will be your duty to consider how far the statements she made after her confinement are true. The ordinary process is reversed, and the adultery is introduced to prove the insanity. The sanity of the statement is the very thing that is at issue, and the question is, if the facts are true, it goes some way to show that she was sane when she made them. Let us see how far it is established incidentally that the lady committed adultery. First, with regard to Lord COLE, the evidence seems to me of a very cogent character. The respondent made an entry in an almanac, and opposite the 3d of April she has put a mark, and 280 days from the 27th of June. Now we have it from Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT that she was expected to be confined about the 3d of April. What could this mean but that she was to be confined on the day 280 days after the day on which her child was conceived? On the 27th of June her husband was in Norway, and the appearance of the child tallied with that period, on the day Lord COLE was there and remained one hour and three quarters after those who were there with him had gone. Was this in accordance with the usual custom of society? This is not all. On the day she goes down to Warwick he meets her at Paddington and holds the door open, and travels with her as far as Reading. A few days afterward he went down and stopped there a guest of Lady MORDAUNT for four days. On the 15th of July Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT comes home. Well, when Lady MORDAUNT is confined she says, "That is Lord COLE's child," and repeats it every day following. Then in the case of Capt. FARQUHAR, it was certainly proved that Capt. FARQUHAR was in the hotel on the night that Lady MORDAUNT went there. Where he passed the night has not been proved. But I doubt whether you would attribute much weight to all this but for the letter. Lady MORDAUNT went home on Saturday, the 9th, and she was unwell for a week, and this letter was not discovered until the following Saturday. But some conversation passed between BIRD and CLARK, and hence the former put by the *Morning Post*. The suspicious part of the matter is the way the letter came to light, JESSIE CLARK having told every thing she knew except about the letter which was not mentioned to the attorney until April by CLARK. This throws some amount of suspicion on the matter. The case with regard to Sir FREDERICK JOHNSTONE is so slight that if I were trying a case of adultery I should have to say that there was no evidence independent of Lady MORDAUNT's admission. The whole evidence is that he dined with Lady MORDAUNT. I must not omit the case of the Prince of WALES. In the evidence in his case it is said he called frequently. (Here the learned Judge read the evidence of JESSIE CLARK, JOHNSTONE and BIRD, deposing to the visits of the Prince of WALES.) Here again I should have to say to you that there is no evidence. His calls were at established hours, and in accordance with the usages of society. I now pass away from that branch of the inquiry. And now we approach what is the real question in the case—the sanity or not of this lady at certain times. There are all sorts of words used to express insanity, and there is as great a variety in the diseases of the mind as in diseases of the body. The only way in which I can put the question to you is this: I must ask you whether you think this lady was in such a state of mental disorder as to be able fitly to instruct her attorney. There are two periods which have been brought before us. The respondent confined his attention to the period from the 30th of April to the present time. The petitioner, however, went into the period of March and April, and it is most fit that Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT's counsel should insist on laying this period before you. I think you must strive to make both periods harmonize with each other, and you may reason from one period to the other, from the first to the second or from the second to the first. Tests have been resorted to by the petitioner. He said the lady made certain confessions—were they true? Secondly, he asks what reasonable things did she say or do? I am not quite sure that either of these tests is perfect. Suppose that Lady MORDAUNT admitted adultery, and that it was true, is it quite certain that her mind was not disordered? Is a woman at the time of her confinement, provided she is of disordered sense, never to refer to any thing that occurred? Is it a test? Would it be impossible for a guilty woman to confess her guilt, and, with her imagination excited, add a number of other things that are untrue? It has been suggested that she made the confession because she knew the child was ill. If that was shown it would indicate a rational process in her mind. But facts do not support it. On Monday and Tuesday she said the child was Lord COLE's, and then she asked the nurse whether there was any thing the matter with the child? The nurse said "No." Yet she made the confession that the child was Lord COLE's. Although she made the confession, she does not try to reconcile herself to her husband. Her reply to the nurse was that she would humble herself to no man, and to Mrs. CADOGAN, when that lady asked her to tell her husband she was sorry, "But I am not sorry." Passing to the other test, is it uncommon for insane people to talk reasonably? If we go into a lunatic asylum, should we find every thing around us inconsistent with reason? The question is not what reasonable things did she say or do, or what unreasonable things did she say or do? His Lordship then proceeded to call the attention of the jury to the evidence of Nurse HANCOCK, in which she stated that Lady MOR-

DAUNT asked whether the child was ill. I was not struck with it at the time, (said his Lordship,) but I have been since, that the nurse, who is supposed to be with her every day, is not asked any question as to Lady MORDAUNT'S condition upon the Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, days to which Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT'S letters refer. If there is one thing universally attendant upon the birth of a child, it is the mother's clinging affection for it, but in this case the mother seems to have turned from it with loathing, or not to have cared for it, and this is a material circumstance for you to consider. If her mind was shaken from its balance, was it by the consciousness of guilt? HANCOCK was a very important witness, and so was the next, Mrs. CADOGAN. (His Lordship then read her evidence, and afterward that of Mr. CADOGAN and of Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT, concerning the letter. He observed:) As to the condition of Lady MORDAUNT up to the 13th March, it is impossible that any evidence in the world can be so trustworthy as the letters written by her husband. (Here these were read.) It is a singular feature of her state that we find her husband describes her in these letters as sleeping well. So far as they go I think you will agree with me that they offer unexceptionable testimony as to the condition of Lady MORDAUNT, and one thing strikes us upon reading them, that at the time of his writing them, her husband did not himself believe in her guilt, and first began to believe in it when he found certain letters in his wife's desk on the 14th. If her condition at the time of her confinement was one of disordered mind, it is certainly very singular that Lady LOUISA MONCRIEFFE should not have been placed in the witness box, and I am bound to say I see no reason why she should not have been so. Lady LOUISA, the mother of the respondent, would have been the most fit and appropriate witness in the world to give a correct and true account of the real condition of her child, and you must form your own conclusions as to the reasons why she was not called. This is the most material evidence as to the respondent's sanity at this time. I now proceed to the historical progress, and conclusion, and the remarks I have to make upon this branch of the case will be very much shorter. Lady MORDAUNT left Walton on the 15th of May, and on the 16th wrote from London the letter to her husband which has been produced and read. This was certainly just as reasonable a letter as any human being ever wrote; but supposing it to be genuine, and not written for the purpose of deception, does it not tend to show that she did not leave her husband's house with a knowledge of her true position as a woman accused of adultery? If she were in her right senses, she must have known that this journey to London was not a mere journey of pleasure, and that she was not to be restored to cohabitation with her husband and the enjoyment of every luxury and pleasure, but was in fact a banished woman. Again, if she was shamming, is it likely that, beginning with this, she would end by being really out of her mind? Or, if she is now out of her mind, is the supposition of her shamming any longer tenable, or can it be relied upon with any degree of force? If she was shamming, what did she really propose to herself? If she could simulate madness so successfully as to prevent her husband from prosecuting a suit for divorce, she must have laid her account with being set down for mad during all the rest of her life; and what is life worth under such circumstances? We must ask ourselves how far it is likely that any lady would simulate madness, with the certain prospect before her of this for the rest of her life. There is, however, another view of the case which led in the opposite direction, and which might have operated with Lady MORDAUNT to put on these appearances, which is, that if her husband went on with this divorce suit it would be a very important thing for her to show that she was out of her mind at the time of her confinement, and that the confessions she had made were the offspring of delusion. Then comes the period of her residence at Worthing, where she passes from the control of her husband, and is surrounded by those whom her father placed about her.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired at 2:25 o'clock and returned in less than ten minutes.

The Clerk of the Court then asked: Was the respondent on the 30th of April in such a condition of mental disorder as to be unfit and unable to answer the particulars, and to instruct her attorney for her defense?

The FOREMAN—She was utterly unfit.

The JUDGE ORDINARY—The other question is quite immaterial.

Dr. DEANE—I shall be glad, my Lord, to have the verdict of the jury upon the second point.

The FOREMAN—We are equally of opinion that she has been unfit ever since.

This closed the proceedings.

The Course of the Prince of Wales.

The special correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* writes: "The Prince of Wales consulted Earl GRANVILLE and the Lord Chancellor before tendering himself for examination, and was encouraged by their advice to attend the Court. I hear that the only doubt entertained by the Lord Chancellor was whether the course proposed to be taken by his Royal Highness, however agreeable to the feelings of his future subjects, was quite fair to the other gentlemen, whose names had been mentioned in the case. If the Prince purged himself from any complicity, would not a prejudice be raised against those who did follow him, and similarly declare their innocence? Sir F. JOHNSTONE, for reasons special and peculiar to himself, was equally desirous to make a statement. They were neither of them summoned, and their appearance, as was feared in high legal quarters, has raised a certain unfair presumption against the parties whose names came up during the hearing. Another rumor of the day is that the most illustrious personage in the land wrote to the Prince after hearing of the evidence he had given, to offer him her affectionate congratulations, and to invite him to call, with the Princess, to receive them in person. The Prince and Princess accordingly called upon the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Queen's sympathy with Lady MORDAUNT'S family has been warmly and constantly expressed through the Dowager Duchess of Athole, who has been throughout the trial in attendance on the Queen, at Windsor, and her daily companion in her walks and drives."

ANSON BURLINGAME.

Further Particulars of the Illness and Death of the Head of the Chinese Mission.

St. Petersburg (Feb. 23) Correspondence Daily News.

Hon. J. ANSON BURLINGAME, the head of the Chinese mission to Europe, died this morning after a very short illness. He caught cold during the severe weather prevailing in Russia on his arrival about a fortnight before his death; and absorbed in the duties and cares of the great mission into which he had thrown all the energies of his mind, he paid no attention to his slight indisposition until it had entirely mastered his vigorous nature. On Wednesday, the 16th inst., he had his solemn audience of the Emperor, who was pleased to respond in the most sympathetic language to Mr. BURLINGAME'S able address. Encouraged by the more than ordinary encouragement which he had received in a country whose friendly disposition was of the utmost importance to China, Mr. BURLINGAME thought nothing of his cold, and considered it his duty to take the members of his mission the next day to the Hermitage, at the invitation of the Emperor, and to make his official call on Sir ANDREW BUCHANAN, the British Ambassador, with whom he was to have dined the following day. On returning to his hotel, however, he was compelled to take to his bed, and to call in the services of Dr. CARRICK, physician to the British Embassy, who at once pronounced him to be suffering from severe congestion of the left lung, aggravated by an inflammation of the liver. The most energetic remedies were at once applied to check the disease, which, however, continued to make such rapid progress that two other medical men of eminence were called in. The Emperor also sent his own physician, but all was unavailing. His sufferings became very great, and during the five days that preceded his death he was obliged to remain in a sitting posture. Yesterday—the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday—when he was to have dined with his Excellency Gov. CURTIN, the American Minister, the bulletin of his health became less favorable, for the right lung had likewise become somewhat affected. The hope, however, was not abandoned that his strong constitution would triumph over the malady that finally proved fatal; to him at 7½ o'clock this morning. His bodily sufferings appeared to be much aggravated by his mental anxiety and distress respecting the completion of his mission. He spoke of it incessantly to Mrs. BURLINGAME, and his son, and continually asked whether intelligence had been received from Mr. BROWN. Two or three days before his death he spoke of his son of the probability of his being cut off, and of the pain which the thought of his mission remaining uncompleted, gave him; and on Tuesday, when he must have felt his end approaching, he warmly pressed the hand of his Secretary, and said, "Good bye, DESCHAMPS." The depth of the grief of the widow and children may be measured by the painful sorrow of his Chinese companions, and that of the friends he had made at St. Petersburg. It was impossible to approach Mr. BURLINGAME, and to listen to his exposition of the object which he had so much at heart, without being sympathetically drawn to the man and his mission.