

upon him. He was escorted to the guard house where he fainted.—On recovering he gave his name, Graviers, and he was soon recognised, having been a captain in the 5th regiment of lancers of the ex-imperial guard; on his person was found a copy of some odious invectives against the royal family in verse. On examining the petard, it was discovered that it contained about 21 pounds of powder. The attorney-general quickly arrived, before whom Graviers underwent an examination, which lasted from 1 o'clock until 6. In the course of yesterday two of his accomplices were taken, one of whom named Bontou, was formerly a courier. It is supposed they are two individuals who were observed to post themselves, at the time of Graviers' approach to the palace, one near the Rue de Rivoli, the other in the palace Carrousel both of whom fled precipitately on his arrest."

London, May, 13th. In the House of Lords yesterday, the Marquis of Lansdowne moved that a humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to order accounts to be laid before the house, of all salaries, pensions, and allowances, which have been made to foreign ministers within the last ten years. The motion was carried in the affirmative, without any observations.

Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition from the inhabitants of the town of Oldham, in Lancashire, praying that the house would institute an enquiry into the particulars of a military outrage committed upon them on the 24th of April last; which was brought up, read, and ordered to be printed.

A great many petitions were presented from Agriculturalists in various parts of the Kingdom, praying for relief.

The Paris papers of Wednesday last, arrived this morning. Several persons have been arrested, charged as accomplices of Graviers in the attempt of Saturday night. In the house of one of them were found 15 artificial fire works, similar to that which was laid for explosion under the windows of the duchess of Berri's apartments. A paragraph in the Gazette de France states, that the equipages of the Queen of England passed through Ghent on the 6th of this month, on the way to Brussels.

The Queen we understand will not return to England.

It is stated in a morning paper that the interviews between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governors of the Bank have terminated in an understanding on the part of the latter, that the five millions are to be paid off, in the course of this year, according to promise.

From the Liverpool Advertiser of May 15

The proceedings in the new Parliament begin to assume a very interesting character. The debates on the droits of the Crown displayed a great deal of profound investigation on the part of Mr. Brougham, and of acute judgment on the part of his opponent, Mr. Canning. The former contended that these funds, in their application, gave an undue influence to the servants of the Crown, and that they ought to be at the disposal of Parliament; while the latter held that they formed, in effect, a part of the Royal possession, and that the Crown could not be deprived of them without being shorn of part of its rightful lustre. The division of the House, which was the first fair trial of strength in the new Parliament, exhibited on the side of the Ministers, 273 votes, and on the opposition side of the House 155, giving a majority against Mr. Brougham's motion of 118. There was, however, in the contest, something of the nature of a drawn battle; for Ministers, though they would not concede the point of placing the vast sums accruing from the Admiralty Droits at the disposal of Parliament, did consent that an account of the way in which they were disposed of, from time to time should, in future, be laid annually before that assembly. This we hold to be an important concession, and a practical reform of great public utility.

Another question closely allied to this is, the discussion on the civil list. This subject was brought in some degree under the consideration of Parliament on Monday last, by a motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the resolutions for fixing the amount and prescribing the nature of the regulations to which it should be subject, should then be read. On the opposite side of the House a delay of a week was asked by Lord John Russell, to afford time to consider whether some offices to which salaries were attached out of that fund might not be abolished from the change of the times—such as the Groom of the Stole, the Master of the Hawks, and others. This delay, short as it was, Ministers did not think proper to grant. Having refused almost every kind of information upon the subject, they now seem inclined to precipitate the resolutions through the House, with an uncalled for rapidity, and an idea of indecorum is wished to be attached even to the discussion of the subject. It is one of the most singular features in this provision for the Crown, that the Queen is wholly lost sight of though the Chancellor of the exchequer has intimated, in answer to inquiries, that a separate provision will be made for her Majesty. The Civil List debate was conducted with great spirit and animation, and the proposed delay of a week was negatived by a majority of 246 to 157. The absence of Lord Castlereagh, whose health does not permit him at present to attend to his Parliamentary duties, is less

felt on the Ministerial benches than might have been anticipated. Mr. Canning supplies his place with great talent, and as a brilliant debater stands perhaps unrivalled in that assembly.

(The sums now voted are 850,000 for the Civil List of England, and 200,000 for Ireland. These sums are independent of the revenue derived from Scotland, the hereditary revenues of the Crown in Ireland, Droits of the Crown and Admiralty, the produce of the 4 1-2 per cents Leeward Islands duties and the revenues from the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster.)

The distress of the country, and the languor and debility under which commerce and manufactures droop, have directed the minds of commercial men deeply interested and profoundly acquainted with the interests of trade to the System by which our commercial connections with foreign countries are regulated. It has been suggested, that the evils of which we complain might, by a change in our system, be alleviated, if not removed; and Petitions have been presented to Parliament by the Merchants of the Metropolis, and other commercial towns in the country praying for the removal of the numerous restrictions & prohibitions with which the trade between Great Britain and foreign countries is impeded and interrupted. Mr. Baring, the Merchant, has become the advocate of this free system of trade in Parliament; and on Monday last that gentleman brought the subject under the consideration of the House of Commons in a very luminous and conclusive strain of argument. In the view taken by that Honourable Gentleman on this subject, the House seemed generally to concur. Even Mr. Robinson, the President of the Board of Trade, expressed his conviction that prohibitory restrictions on commerce were founded in error, and calculated to defeat the object for which they were intended. It was, however, felt and acknowledged by Mr. Ricardo and others, that the existing system was so completely ingrafted upon the commercial policy of the country, that it would be inexpedient to abandon at once the prohibitory laws by which our foreign trade is regulated, and that we must make the advance towards the right path with caution and circumspection. The petition was received, and the impression made on the House on this occasion was certainly very powerful.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Alderman Wood brought forward his motion for a Secret Committee to inquire into the treasonable practices alleged against Edwards the spy. The motion was rejected without a division, but the worthy Alderman pledged himself to follow up the investigation by prosecuting Edwards for High Treason at his own expense; and from the observations made by Ministers upon this promise, there seems no reason to fear the enquiry will be stifled by a *noli prosequi*.

A quarterly magazine is to be published in New South Wales. Dr. Halloran is the reputed editor.

Lord Milton gave notice in the British House of Commons on the 8th of May, that day he would move for a repeal of the duties on the importation of wool.

The Catholic question has been postponed to the 25th of May, when it was expected Mr. Grattan would be able to attend.

The Agriculturalists of Suffolk are petitioning Parliament for further restriction on the importation of grain. Gen. Gascoyne declared his determination in the House of Commons of proposing a repeal of the Corn Laws altogether.

The king has published a proclamation announcing his intention of celebrating the solemnity of the Coronation on the 1st of August.

Another criminal information has been filed against Mrs. Carlisle, for publishing doctrines of the "Age of Reason."

The honour of Knighthood has been conferred on the Mayor of Liverpool.—(now Sir John Tobin)

Louvel.—The earnestness which is displayed to collect the most minute circumstances respecting the infamous Louvel, is increased by the silent reserve still observed by those permitted to approach him. We have notwithstanding, been enabled to acquire some particulars, which, being unconnected with the legal process, may safely be communicated to the public. He maintains an inflexible tranquility, which is neither to be ruffled by the terrors of a dungeon, where he is guarded by a couple of gendarmes, nor his frequent examinations, nor the certainty of his approaching fate. To the first refreshment he partook of in prison, "That is excellent," said he; "I shall shortly eat it." Another time he complained, that the extreme length of his beard stilled and fatigued him, and requested a razor to shave himself with, which was denied; but, seeing that his hands were confined by a strait waistcoat, it was agreed that no danger could ensue from permitting him to be shaved by the barber of the Conciergerie. One of the gendarmes now expressed his astonishment at the easiness and rapidity with which the shaver completed his task. "Never," observed this gendarme, "have I seen a barber so workmanlike and expeditious." "Oh!" replied Louvel, laughing, "I know another who is more expeditious still. I mean Samson (the executioner) who takes but two strokes to shave his man! It has been remarked more than once, that it is only when repelling all involuntary emotions, and collecting his ideas, that Lou-

vel returns to his plan of denying the accusation of having had accomplices in this fatal crime. When he was first taken up, the chief officer of the gendarmes, after searching him, and finding an end of a shoemaker's awl fixed in a handle on him, asked if it was with that instrument he had gored the unfortunate Prince.—"No," answered Louvel; "it was with a poniard." "What have you done with it?" rejoined the commandant. "I am not certain," answered Louvel, "whether I left it behind me, or threw it away." "But," added the Commandant, "you surely were not alone in perpetrating this crime." "There is," replied Louvel, "no want of comrades in France." "The others then?" said the Commandant. "The others!" retorted Louvel, "I only was concerned; I told you already, I was alone in it." *Drapeau Blanc.*

From the London Papers.

Iron Boat.

A passage boat, of malleable iron, now plies on the Forth and Clyde Canal, in Scotland. It is called the *Vulcan*, and succeeds to admiration. The length is sixty three feet; beam, thirteen feet; draught of water, when launched, twenty two inches abaft, and nineteen inches forward—when fitted with cabins, &c. thirty-seven and twenty five inches—when laden with two hundred passengers and their baggage, under forty-eight inches, on an even keel. The weight of iron employed was 12 tons 11½ cwt. which is less than a wooden vessel of the same dimensions. The iron of the kind called *scrap*.

On Thursday the 10th of April, the election day for the county of Lincoln, the members gave a dinner at the White Hart Inn, which entertainment upwards of 1000 persons partook. Not less than 2000 bottles of wine are said to have been drunk by the jovial party. On the following morning, a man named Spong, was found dead in the stable. An inquest was held on the body, and the verdict was—died from excessive drinking. A shocking scene occurred at the funeral; after the solemn service, the widow of the unfortunate man fell on her knees at the grave side, and uttered the most appalling curses on those who had left her husband to die in the stable.

A Rare instance of good Fortune.

The principal incident in Colman's Comedy of *The Heir at Law*, was fully realised in this neighbourhood lately. A farmer who resided a few miles hence, died in very indigent circumstances, leaving a son and a daughter wholly unprovided for; the latter was compelled to go to service, and the former was about to do the same. Searching one day among some papers, which had been sent to his father, with the effects of a deceased uncle, who died at sea, he discovered a Lottery Ticket, and upon enquiry, found that it had actually been drawn a Capital Prize of £10,000! In high glee with his good fortune, he has taken a large farm, stocked it well, and has given a handsome portion with his fillet, who has married a young man to whom she has long been attached.

An Irish Cabin.

The following picture of a cabin in an obscure village in the west of Ireland, is far too interesting to be withheld from our readers. It represents to us what we have in reality often seen; but what has seldom been with so much feeling portrayed. The interest excited by this scene is greatly heightened by the indications which it affords of the exercise of the humane and kindly affections in the heart of our author.

"On quitting the carriage, I followed a little boy, whose curiosity had led him to take a view of us. Dirt and rags could not obscure the health and intelligence displayed. He was hatching to announce to his parents the arrival of strangers, and reach the cabin a little before me. As I approached the door, the height of which did not exceed four feet and a half, I was met by the father, bending double to get out of his wretched abode. In erecting himself he presented the figure of a man, muscular, well proportioned, and athletic. I was so much struck with his appearance that I involuntarily stepped back.

"The gigantic figure, bareheaded before me, had a beard this would not have disgraced an ancient Uralite; he was without shoes or stockings, and almost a sans-culotte; with a coat, or rather a jacket, that appeared as if the first blast of wind would tear it to tatters. Though his garb was thus tattered, he had a manly commanding countenance. I asked permission to see the inside of his cabin, to which I received his most courteous assent. On stooping to enter at the door, I was stopped, and found that permission from another was necessary before I could be admitted. A pig, which was fastened to a stake driven into the floor, with length of rope sufficient to permit him the enjoyment of sun and air, demanded some courtesy, which I showed him, and was suffered to enter. The wife was engaged in boiling thread; and by her side, near the fire, a lovely infant was sleeping, without any covering on a bare board. Whether the fire gave additional glow to the countenance of the babe, or that nature impressed on its unconscious cheek a blush that the lot of man should be exposed to such privations, I will not decide; but if the cause be referable to the latter, it was in perfect unison with my own feelings. Two or three other children crowded round the mother; on their rosy countenances health

seemed established in spite of filth and ragged garments. The dress of the poor woman was barely sufficient to satisfy decency. Her countenance bore the impression of a set melancholy, tinged with the appearance of illhealth. The hovel, which did not exceed twelve or fifteen feet in length, and ten in breadth, was half obscured by smoke,—chimney or window I saw none; the door served the various purposes of an inlet to light, and the outlet to smoke. The furniture consisted of two stools, an iron pot, and a spinning wheel a sack, stuffed with straw, and a single blanket, laid on planks, served as a bed for the whole family. Need I attempt to describe my sensations? The statement alone cannot fail of conveying to a mind like yours an adequate idea of them. I could not long remain a witness to this acme of human misery. As I left the deplorable habitation, the mistress followed me, to repeat her thanks for the trifle I had bestowed; this gave me an opportunity of observing her person more particularly. She was a tall figure, her countenance composed of interesting features, and with every appearance of having once been handsome.

An instance of strict Friendship in an Algerine Captain.—During the bombardment of Algiers by the Marquis du Quebec, the inhabitants carried their cruelty to such a pitch, as to tie the French prisoners alive to the mouth of their cannon. A French Officer, named Choisseul, and friend to an Algerine Captain, was bound to the mouth of a cannon, when the Captain being present, soon recognized him. He instantly solicited his friend's pardon; but not being able to obtain it, he darted on his executors, and three times refused Choisseul. At length, finding all his efforts useless, he fastened himself to the mouth of the same cannon, entangled himself in Choisseul's chains, tenderly and closely embraced him, and addressed the cannonier in these words:—"Fire! for as I cannot save my friend and benefactor, I will die with him!"—The Dey, who witnessed the shocking sight, passed many eulogiums upon the generosity of his subject, and exempted Choisseul from death.

The first wife of Arthur Thistlewood was a lady of fortune, an orphan, who, about 18 years ago, resided in this city, at the time that desperate adventurer held a commission in the Lincolnshire militia, and was quartered in Lincoln. Many anecdotes of the way in which he besieged the heiress, at her house in the Corn-hill, are familiar to the citizens. Miss Worsley at length surrendered; and, after marriage, Thistlewood took her to reside at Bawtry, where they lived in some splendor for a year, when the lady died in giving birth to a son. Thistlewood then went abroad for several years, and, by gaming, dissipated the property he had acquired. On his return to England, he married his present wife, the daughter of a respectable butcher, at Horncastle. By her he has no family; but the son of his former wife survives, and is the interesting youth who is described as having had an interview with Thistlewood, in Newgate, on the day after his conviction.

Historical document relating to the Princes de Berri.

A sort of fatality seems to be attached to the princes who have borne the title of duke de Berri. Twelve princes of this name figure in the history of France, and almost all of them closed their lives in an unfortunate manner, and without leaving behind them any male posterity.

The Berri, of which the city of Bourges was the capital, was peopled by the ancient *Beturges*, inhabitants of Gaul, and for a long time formidable to the Romans.

The last count du Berri, Herpin of Aquitaine, sold his domains in 1094 to King Philip first, for the purpose of joining the first crusade. He was taken prisoner by the Saracens, but escaped and returned to France, and for want of any means of support, became a monk.

Philip, the father of Louis 6th, called the Fat, who first freed the commons from the insupportable yoke of the lords, was afflicted during the whole of his reign by the excommunications of the court of Rome and the Bishops, who absolved his subjects from their oaths of fidelity.

It was not until the year 1364, eight years after the deplorable battle of Poitiers, and four years after the shameful treaty of Breigny, that King John, delivered from prison, erected Berri into a duchy, and gave the title of it to John, the third of his children, who is represented in history as the tyrant of Langue-doc and Guyenne, which were under his government.

This duke de Berri, who was very eager in the pursuit of wealth, one of the uncles of Charles 6th, disputed the regency with his two brothers during the minority of this prince, and entered into the disastrous quarrels of the houses of Burgundy and Orleans, at the time of Charles's insanity.

The constable Gliseon, and the admiral John of Vienna, had prepared a formidable expedition against England, which was defeated by John duke de Berri, who had been gained over by money from Richard second.

John, first duke de Berri, died, after several disgraces, the 15th of June, without leaving any male children. He left a widow. By a former marriage he had three sons, who all died in infancy.

The fourth son of the unfortunate Charles 6th, and then second Dauphin, had borne the title of duke de Berri. He died, poisoned at Compeigne, April 5 1416, and the father-in-law of Charles

7th, who became dauphin, by his death, was suspected of the crime.

Charles 7th, before being dauphin, had also been duke de Berri. Of all those who have borne this title for the space of 566 years, he is the only one who left sons. One of his sons was Louis eleventh who revolted against his father, and who inspired him with so great an aversion, that Charles suffered himself to die of hunger, in 1461, from the fear of being poisoned by the agents of his son.—Janneguy du Chastel, grand master of the Equerry, was the only other who had the courage to discharge the funeral expenses of the king, and Louis eleventh, to reward him for this, deprived him of his office.

The other son, Charles, the brother of Louis eleventh, was the duke de Berri. The league for the public good, which was formed by the lords who had been turned out of office by the new king, drew this duke de Berri into a civil war, in which for the first time we find the Swiss engaged, who were taken into pay by the revolvers.

In 1472, Louis eleventh caused his brother and his mistress to be poisoned by the confessor of that prince.

Louis eleventh gave the title of Duke de Berri to his fourth child, Francis, who died in his minority in 1473.

Henry third gave to Francis, duke d'Alencon the duchy of Berri. Catharine de Medicis, his mother, detested him. She caused him to be arrested two or three times, and it is thought that she finally caused him to be poisoned by one of his mistresses.

The third son of the great dauphin, the only son of Louis fourteenth, born in 1686, and named Charles, was duke de Berri. He did himself honour in the campaign of 1708, and in the year 1709 he had the misfortune to wound the duke of Bourbon while hunting, and to deprive him of an eye. Charles de Berri died in 1714, in consequence of a fall from his horse which happened some days before, while he was hunting, an amusement of which he was fond. He was the father of Louis fourteenth, the only son of Louis fourteenth. His three children, one of which was Charles de Berri, died soon after their birth.

At the moment of his death this grandson of Louis fourteenth refused the spiritual assistance of Father La Rue, a jesuit, as the duke of Burgundy, his brother, had done, and the dauphiness, his sister, who died in 1712.

Louis sixteenth, of unfortunate memory, had borne the title of duke de Berri, before the death of the dauphin, his father. The two male children of this unfortunate prince lived but a short time.

Finally the duke of Berri, who fell in 1820, under the dagger of an assassin, was not able to triumph over the deplorable fatality attached to the title which he bore.

From the Mercantile Advertiser of June 21. Fate of the Pilot Boat Patriot.

It will be recollected by our readers that during the late war with England, the above named pilot boat was dispatched to Charleston for the purpose of bringing to this city Mrs. Allston, lady of the then governor of South Carolina, and daughter of Colonel Burr, formerly Vice President of the United States. Mrs. Allston was in a delicate state of health at the time, and unable to travel by land. Timothy Greene, Esq. of this city, an intimate friend of governor Allston's family, proceeded to Charleston in the pilot boat, for the purpose of accompanying Mrs. Allston on the voyage. From the time they embarked and failed from Charleston, no tidings whatever had ever been heard of the vessel or any one on board. It was at first supposed that the vessel must have been captured by a British cruiser, but after a lapse of time that hope was mild and favorable for several days after the vessel left Charleston, and such as to render her loss mysterious, up to the present time, no other idea of the melancholly circumstance had prevailed than that the vessel must have foundered at sea, or run under during a chase.

But the mystery is at length developed—for the honor of human nature, it were to be wished that the facts had never been revealed, and that the following horrible tale had been buried with the wretches who told it.

A gentleman recently from New-Orleans, has communicated to a friend of the family of the late Mr. Greene, that two of the *Pirates*, lately sentenced to suffer death at New-Orleans, confessed that they composed part of the crew of the above pilot boat Patriot! that after being at sea two or three days, and near the shore, they rose upon the captain and passengers, and confined them below—when they stood close in shore, and after plundering the passengers of a considerable sum of money and plate, belonging mostly to Mrs. Allston, they launched the boat and scuttled the vessel, which soon filled and went down, with the unfortunate inmates confined below! The dreadful tragedy was performed in the dead of night. The wretches succeeded in reaching the shore with the boat, and had thus far escaped detection and punishment of this horrible crime.

Hull and Hutton.—The day for the execution of these men has not been appointed. Dr. Hull has returned; the punishment of young Hull is not yet commuted.

A gentleman who left Gibraltar on the 17th ult. informs us that news was received there that day of Mr. Forsyth's return to Madrid, from a short visit to France.