

also killed, and a considerable number of persons wounded. The falling of some horses, amongst which was that of Marshal Mortier, and the capering of others, added to the tumult, which it would be difficult to describe. During this scene the king, whose arm had been grazed by a bullet, and whose horse received a wound in the neck, maintained the most perfect self-possession, and rode immediately in the direction of the house from which the explosion came. The bodies of the killed and wounded were immediately carried to the *Cafe Turc* opposite, where medical assistance was procured to those who were still living.

Smoke was seen to proceed from the third story of the house No. 50, on the Boulevard du Temple, of which the ground floor and first floor are occupied by a wine-dealer, named Parault. Each story consists of only one chamber, which is lighted by a single window in front. The house was immediately surrounded, and all the people found in it arrested. The room in which the machine had been constructed is very small, its dimensions being only six and a half feet by seven. The machine was made with great skill, of wood, with iron braces, and extremely solid. Two uprights supported two cross bars of wood, placed parallel to the window, and in these were formed grooves, in which were laid twenty-five gun barrels. The front cross bar placed at about a foot from the window, was rather lower than that behind, so that the balls might reach the body of a man on horseback in the middle of the Boulevard. The charge was so heavy that five out of the twenty-five barrels had burst, notwithstanding they were very substantial and new. The assassin was immediately taken into custody. About three months ago he hired the rooms of the second and third stories of M. Dallemagne, the proprietor. He gave his name Gerard a mechanician, and appears to be twenty-four years of age. His room has a window in front and another behind, and he had taken the precaution to fasten a rope to the latter to assist him in making his escape. By the bursting of some of the barrels at the moment of the explosion, the assassin was wounded in the forehead, the neck, and the lip. Notwithstanding his wounds he rushed out of the window. Some police officers having run into the inner court, and seeing Gerard slipping down the rope, one of them exclaimed, "Ah wretch! we have you" Gerard, who was at that moment the height of a wall, threw himself over in toan adjoining court, and there the police officer apprehended him.

Gerard has been examined. He declared that he had no accomplices. A great number of arrests have taken place. Among them the following editors and persons connected with the press of Paris:—

M. de Lasle, editor of the *France*; M. Venot, principal editor of the *Corsaire*; M. Carrel, of the *National*; and M. Gallais, of the *Reformateur*. A warrant had been issued against M. Vignette, the cashier of the last named newspaper.

[We subjoin the following biographical sketch of Marshal Mortier, Duke de Treviso, who has thus closed his eventful life by the hands of an assassin.]

EDOUARD-AUGUSTE-CASIMIR-JOSEPH MORTIER was born at Cambrai in 1768. His father, a wealthy farmer, gave him a good education. Being an active citizen at the period of the revolution, he procured for his son, in 1791, a commission in a volunteer regiment of cavalry, and the youth's own good conduct soon obtained him the rank of adjutant-general.

Under Pichegru, Moreau, and Massena, on the Rhine and in Switzerland, he fought his

way up to the command of a division. He was no less a favourite with Napoleon, who, in 1804, for the zeal which he had seized upon Hanover, on the rupture of the peace of Amiens, rewarded him with a marshal's truncheon.

In 1805 and 1806 he added greatly to his military reputation; but he tarnished his laurels by the severity with which, in 1807, he enforced the arbitrary injunctions of Napoleon at Hamburg. From this plundered and oppressed city he returned to the grand army, and continued his services until the campaign closed on the plains of Friedland.

Become Duke of Treviso, Mortier, in 1805, was summoned to Spain, where his exertions were not crowned with much success. He captured Badajoz, after a siege of fifty-five days; and it is acknowledged, that he treated his prisoners with great kindness, and observed all the humanities of war, in a manner which should always be mentioned to his honour. In the disastrous expedition to Russia, he commanded the young guard, and on him devolved the horrible service of blowing up the Kremlin. He fought gallantly in the Saxon campaign of 1813, at Lutzen and Dresden; and, on the soil of France, in 1814, at Montmirail, Troyes, and under the walls of Paris, he struggled to the last against the overwhelming masses of the allies.

On the abdication of Napoleon he sent in his adhesion to Louis XVIII., and was made knight of St. Louis, peer of France, and Governor of the sixteenth military division.

On the news of the ex-emperor's landing at Cannes, in March, 1815, he was appointed to command the army of the north conjointly with the Duke of Orleans, [now King of France.] His royal highness laboured hard to secure the fidelity of the troops; but finding his efforts ineffectual, to avoid capture he left Lille, and on quitting the town addressed the following letter to Mortier:—

"My dear Marshal,—I give up to you entirely the command which I have had the happiness of exercising conjointly with you in the department of the north. I am too good a Frenchman to sacrifice the interests of France because new misfortunes compel me to quit it. I go to hide myself in retirement and oblivion. It only remains for me to release you from all the orders which I have given you, and to recommend you to do what your excellent judgment and patriotism may suggest as best for the interests of France.

"LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS."

When the king had left Lille for Ghent, Mortier repaired to Paris, and became one of Napoleon's new peers, and inspector of the northern and eastern frontiers. He was to have commanded the young guard at Waterloo, but was attacked at Beaumont with sciatica, which confined him to his bed. After the king's second restoration he was excluded from the Chamber of Peers. In January, 1816, he was appointed governor of the fifteenth military division, and chosen a member of the Chamber of Deputies, for the department of the north; in March, 1819, a royal ordinance restored to him the honours of the peerage. In August, 1830, on the abdication of Charles X., he gave in his adhesion to the Government of Louis Philippe, and has continued ever since faithful to his royal master, until he fell by his side, pierced through the head by the bullet of an assassin, on the 28th of July last,—a day, that will long remain memorable in the annals of France.

[Deferred from our last.]

From the *Liverpool Times* of July 21.

There have been various rumours during the last week, to the effect that the Lords were determined to throw out all the measures of mini-

sters, and that the King was determined to throw out the Ministers themselves. The following letter will show how much credit is attached to these rumours in London, among persons having access to the best sources of information.

"The English Municipal Reform Bill, which is to be read a third time in the Commons on Monday night, is expected to pass the Lords without any material alteration, except, perhaps, the restoration of the freemen's parliamentary electoral franchise which some persons likely to be well informed on the subject expect to have restored. As to the Irish Tithes and Appropriation Bill, the expectation is that they will be carried on conjointly through the Commons, but that the Lords, acting upon the principles which Lord Stanley and Sir Robert Peel have announced as their parliamentary tactics, will separate the two measures and pass the tithe part, notwithstanding their rejection of a similar kind last year, but throw out these clauses which relate to the surplus fund appropriation. Thus I know is the expectation of Ministers, as Lord ——— told me so; but if they pursue in this course, the consequence will be that the whole bill will be lost, for the Commons will not submit to this emasculating process. You will see from the newspapers that there are rumours of a change of Ministry, and of the dissolution of Parliament as a consequence of that change; but these reports rest mainly on the hopes of the Tories, and the coldness felt at the Court towards a ministry which has been forced upon the King against his will, and which he probably would have no indisposition to discard, if a Parliament could be collected to support their opponents. The idea that the present ministers will find it necessary to resort to a dissolution, to strengthen their hands against the strong Tory opposition, is less prevalent than it was some weeks ago; and the accession of numbers to the Ministerial divisions in all votes except when the 'freemen' are concerned, by whom many of the Ministerial members are returned, and of whom they are afraid, has served to give our party confidence."

MON LAW.—The Pennsylvanian speaks as follows in relation to the recent administration of Lynch's Law in Mississippi.

For the sake of humanity, it is to be hoped that the above statement is incorrect; but if not, it is evident that the murdering committee, and its aiders and abettors, should legally expiate their crimes by being strung up in clusters, to die the death of a dog. It is by these bloody and ferocious outbreaks that our country is disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world; and of late years they have occurred with a frequency demanding the most terrible examples. In many portions of the west, on occasions of the least excitement, mob law at once rises superior to legal authority, and we would scarcely be surprised to find the latter superseded altogether, after such an exhibition as that of Vicksburg. The gamblers were doubtless bad enough, and should have been broken up by a resort to justifiable means; but from the statements which have reached us, it is more than probable that they were acting on the natural principle of self defence, against the illegal assaults of a mob, and that, being but five men against hundreds, they had recourse to whatever weapons were within their reach. That the result was fatal to one of their assailants, does not even palliate the crime committed by the "towns-people." They avenged one, perhaps justifiable homicide, by five murders.

AW and other BLANKS of all descriptions, for sale by the subscriber. JAS. DAWSON July 1835.