

TRIAL OF ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD, FOR HIGH TREASON.

After Thistlewood had written this, he proceeded to form a proclamation to the soldiers, calling upon them to join their friends in liberty, and promising that they should be rewarded with full pay and a pension for life! These proclamations, Gentlemen, were read aloud by Thistlewood to the conspirators, and they were unanimously approved. Some of them, I should tell you, were to be posted as convenient as possible to every barrack or public place which might be set fire to or destroyed. Thistlewood himself carried the proclamations from the house of Brunt to Cato-street. And now, Gentlemen, having stated these facts, let me pause to ask you, whether, if I prove them in evidence, you can come to any other conclusion than that the Prisoner who stands before you is guilty? What answer, I will ask, can be given to such evidence as this? And if no answer can be given in evidence, what answer can be given in reason? It may be urged in a general sense, that such schemes and such plans as the facts I have related to you are, ought scarcely to be credited in a Court of Justice. This may be inferred from the circumstance of heated men with heated passions conceiving and proposing the adoption of plans, wild and visionary, and in fact wholly impracticable. In this case, however, such a principle did not exist; for here were long-laid regular plans, extensive schemes, and the most abundant preparations, to effect a wicked purpose. And will not desperate and designing men, infuriated by their passions, either influence others to the accomplishment of such plans, or be worked upon by themselves. Look then, Gentlemen, to the facts of the case yourselves. You will view them as calm and sober men, and in doing so you will perceive such a system, and such an adroitness towards the execution of that system, that their object requires but little solution. Gentlemen, it is not your duty to consider whether the schemes in question were wild and visionary, but whether they had for their object an illegal or wicked purpose; and if illegal, and that towards the execution of their plans they took but one step, they have then done that which renders them amenable to the offended laws of this Country. If these arguments, Gentlemen, meet your view, then may I not be urged for the Prisoner? But you will also be told, that accomplices are not to be believed on their oath in a Court of Justice. I contend, however, that they should; and if it was not permitted to accomplices in guilt to give evidence for the purposes of Justice, then the blackest and foulest crimes would be daily committed and go unpunished. But it is not the law of England, alone, to hear the evidence of an accomplice. It is the law of reason also, and has been the law of all ages and nations. I admit that you should watch with the greatest caution and jealousy the testimony of an accomplice.—You should weigh his story well, and see whether it be confirmed by the more indifferent witnesses. Not confirmed in every part, for then his evidence would not be required at all; but in certain collateral parts, which may be found to correspond with the other testimony. If therefore, Gentlemen, an accomplice is produced before you, and you believe a part of what he relates, you are bound in a great measure to believe that the whole of what he tells you is true. No man, or set of men, who had ever conceived such a plan as I have laid before you, could have an accomplice without an intention of pursuing them. The plans, therefore, at least for some time, could be known only to themselves and to their God. I say then, that the evidence of an accomplice is not only highly necessary, but even laudable; for if you resist such a principle, the more dark will be the crime, the more secret the scheme, and the more wicked the purpose. As I told you before, Gentlemen, it has long been the law of England to receive the evidence of an accomplice, and even in cases of murder, it has proved most salutary in the administration of justice. I will call a witness before you, Gentlemen, named Adams, an accomplice, as you will find, and be, being in the full confidence of the conspirators, will prove to you the nature of all their proceedings from time to time, and of all the different plans and communications which were made between him and them. I will call another man to you, Gentlemen, who was the first to make known the diabolical plans of the Conspirators to my Lord Harrowby; but this man was not much known to them, nor did he therefore rank high in their councils. This man, in fact, when he heard the dreadful plan related of visiting his Majesty's Ministers with destruction and death, his heart shuddered, his conscience smote him, and he could hold out no longer. Some men, you know, have very strong minds, and are not to be deterred from the most wicked purpose. Others are less firm, and more easily shaken in the accomplishment of a cruel or immoral design. The witness whom I shall produce to you, Gentlemen, and whose name is Hiden, is one of this description? A third witness I shall produce to you, is an individual who was rather more in confidence with the Conspirators. His name is Dwyer, and you will find that Thistlewood and Davidson applied to him for his advice and assistance towards the execution of their murderous purpose. You will even find that they solicited his aid on the very day on which that purpose was to be put into execution. This witness, however, horror-struck at the intended massacre, and feeling it to be his bounden duty, ran almost instantly and communicated the fact to others. He first communicated it to his wife, and next to an officer in the army, named James, with a view that it might be immediately conveyed to his Majesty's Ministers. This,

under the special hand of Providence, was done. And now let me again ask you, Gentlemen, is this testimony to be rejected? Surely it never can be enlightened in such a manner. But this even does not furnish my case for the prosecution; for I assure you it does not rest upon the testimony of Adams, Hiden, and Dwyer; but there are facts in this case which I fear, the Prisoner will not be able to answer. Why, I would ask, were these men assembled in Cato-street, and why at night? There were none of them related to each other, yet they were all armed with deadly weapons, and found in close deliberation in an obscure stable. There were also found there a quantity of destructive grenades and fire-balls, together with a large portion of ammunition. But this is not all. At the houses of two others of the conspirators, namely, Brunt and Tidd, there were found similar articles of destruction, particularly ammunition. The weight found of the latter, gentlemen, amounting to between eleven and twelve hundred pounds; and I would ask, in the name of God, what object could these men have had in the possession of such a quantity of ammunition? Surely it could not even be for individual murder! No, gentlemen, it was the destruction of his Majesty's Ministers in the first place, the burning and leveling of public barracks and edifices in the next, and finally, the establishment of a revolution, and the appointment of a Provisional Government. These men could never have been uniformly towards Ministers as individuals. It must have been a hatred of their design was more particularly levelled at Lord Harrowby, because his Lordship was President of the Council. Can you doubt, that after this dreadful blow was made, and it had succeeded, that it was the intention of these conspirators to have established a Provisional Government, and thus spread anarchy and confusion around. In fact, that was the eventual blow meant to be carried into execution. I say, therefore, that even if the learned Counsel for the Prisoner were to contend most successfully against the evidence of the accomplices, the facts I shall produce to you, by their testimony, will answer the purposes of this just and necessary prosecution. What was the conduct of the Prisoner when they were discovered in Cato-street? I want not, Gentlemen, by a repetition of this term, to inflame your minds; but it will be extremely important for you to remember, that when the officers entered the loft there, and said, "we are officers," they submitted not to their authority, but resisted them even in the most ferocious manner, and one officer, as you have before heard, unfortunately lost his life. The Prisoner at the bar, however, is not under trial for that offence, nor should the fatal circumstance operate in the present case against him. But I must again ask you, what became of the Prisoner on the 23d, the intended night of blood and slaughter? Why he flies from the desperate scene, not to his own home, as you have already been told, but to an obscure place of concealment. These, then, Gentlemen, are the facts of this momentous case; and once more I ask you, what possible conclusion can you draw from such facts, if they be supported in evidence? Gentlemen, I repeat it, that this is a momentous and important case; and if these plots of the Conspirators, and of the Prisoner in particular, be proved to have existed—if the means had been used which I have described to you for effecting the nefarious and diabolical plans they had formed—then I call upon you, in the name of justice, to give that verdict which will best satisfy the laws of your country, and tend to protect the lives of your fellow-creatures. Commiseration (if I may use the term) towards a Prisoner, I never should withhold; and God forbid, Gentlemen, that you should not give to the man at the bar the advantage of every, even the slightest, circumstance of doubt which may arise in his favour. If these doubts also should predominate, it will be your duty to acquit the Prisoner; but if, on the other hand, the facts which I have laid before you be substantiated, and you feel in your consciences that the charge is made out, it will then become your painful but bounden duty to convict him. Should these facts, I say, for the last time, be brought home to the Prisoner, it will be your duty, as men, as citizens, and as fathers—as men desirous of maintaining the Law, and of acting under the solemn obligation of your oaths, to pronounce him guilty.

All the other Prisoners were then ordered to be brought into Court, and having answered to their names, it was desired that they should remain at the back, in the dock.

ATROCIOUS MILITARY OUTRAGE. We have received an account of an outrage of a very aggravated description, which occurred at a town of some note in a Northern County, on Tuesday last. It is written from the spot, by a Gentleman of respectability, who has been at the pains of personally ascertaining the facts, from the sufferers and a number of other persons who witnessed the whole transaction:—"On Tuesday night, 12 o'clock, 'This place has just been the scene of a most abominable outrage; it appears that yesterday, the day appointed for the celebration of his Majesty's Birth-day, the Military first manifested a disposition to inflict violence on the inhabitants. At the _____, a public-house in the Market-place, without provocation, they turned out all the people who were drinking in their company; and it was expected, from what then took place, that further excesses were meditating. On Tues-

day, at the _____, in _____ street, a party consisting of inhabitants and soldiers, were sitting together, when a young man, named _____, sang a political song, at which some of the Military thought proper to take offence. One of these seized _____'s hat and threw it on the fire, where he held it until it was consumed. No desire to retaliate this outrage was shown, but some person observed, that 'It was a shame such a thing should be suffered!' A soldier, named _____, then, with a fire-barrel, struck a man named _____ on the forehead, and inflicted a deep wound over his left eye. A scene of violence then followed beyond description. The soldiers, who were inflamed with liquor, attacked every one present—one young man was struck twice on the head with a red-hot poker, taken from the kitchen fire. The landlady was knocked down, and after glutting their fury on the other persons, who never offered any resistance, the soldiers flung them out of the window! No language can depict the uncontrollable violence from this time manifested by the Military. They sallied forth into the street, and attacked the passengers, and being augmented by a body of their comrades from the barracks (two of whom came with their muskets), they allowed no one to go by the house without suffering from the effects of their mad fury. A table in the kitchen was broken to pieces, and the legs used as weapons; their swords and bayonets were also the instruments of their rage and murderous designs. The Deputy Constable and some assistants, who were attracted to the spot by the cries of the sufferers, were driven away; and even the inhabitants residing in the street were threatened when they ventured to appear at their doors or windows. A poor old man, who was returning from his labour, was beaten until life had to all appearance deserted him. "The whole town became alarmed, but during the continuance of the excesses no person dared to interfere. The wife of a Corporal then bespelled on her knees before one of the desperadoes, and begged him to come to the barracks. His reply was—a thrust with a sabre! One man's ear was cut off!—Wounds of every variety were dealt on all those who were unfortunate enough to come within the reach of these infuriated ruffians. At length the Officers arrived, and required the soldiers to return to their quarters, whither they went, actually covered with the blood of their victims! "At eight o'clock, when the military patrol issues, the passions of the soldiery were so far from being allayed, that they began to break the windows, and indulge in other excesses against the peace of the town. The Commanding Officer, however, shortly after arrived from a neighbouring town, where he had been celebrating the King's Birth-day, and ordered them back to their quarters. The following are the names of some of the persons wounded: the whole number is supposed to amount to eighteen.—[Here follows, in our account, a list of the names—two of the persons are said to be not expected to live.] A Petition to Parliament, for inquiry and redress, is signing, and will be forwarded immediately.—Star.

On Wednesday, the 8th instant, a party, consisting of eight men of the Woodhall Troop of Yeomanry, was sent, under the orders of Sergeant Murdoch, to escort a quantity of ammunition from Glasgow to Airdrie, for the use of the Volunteers in that district. On leaving the barracks here, they were followed by a mob of many hundreds, who, as the party proceeded along Duke-street, attacked them with stones and bricks, with such violence, that it became necessary for a party of the Yeomanry to charge.—This had the effect of repelling the mob until they reached the coalworks, about a mile and a half from town, when they were joined by the colliers, and with their assistance renewed the attack upon the Yeomanry, which was continued until they reached Ballistown toll-bar, about six miles from town. During their progress, the Yeomanry continued at intervals to charge the mob, who ran in every direction, leaving the fences upon either side of the road, and thus rendering further pursuit impossible. On their arrival at Airdrie, the party received the thanks of their commanding officer, Captain Campbell, for their conduct on the occasion, and much praise is due to Sergeant Murdoch for his cool and spirited conduct through the whole of this unpleasant affair. We are happy to add, that only one man and one horse belonging to the party were seriously injured.—Glasgow Herald.

The following is an extract of a letter, received in London:—"Norfolk (Virginia), March 18. "By an arrival yesterday from the Havana, in 9 days, we have accounts of an insurrection in St. Jago de Cuba. The vessel in question sailed from Havana on the 4th instant, and the account of the insurrection had been received there about ten days previous, during which time the Governor had fitted out an expedition, consisting of two transports, with troops, under command of a sloop of war, which sailed from Havana on the 3d of this month for St. Jago, to aid in quelling the insurrection. It was understood that the insurgents were principally Blacks, but the extent of their numbers my informant did not understand."

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Ramsay's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,548. THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

AUCTION OF STAVES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. At the State-Yard of TONS, NEVINS, Ferrybank, on MONDAY, the 8th INST., at ONE O'CLOCK, 120 Thousand of White Oak BARRELS, & about 7 Ditto Ditto UHD. STAVES, ALL IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE UNITED STATES. A Part of these Staves are of most superior quality, and if buyers attend, they will be sold without reserve, on liberal Terms. Waterford, May 1, 1820.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

PROPOSALS for supplying the House of Industry with SWIFT'S SOUR MILK, for One Year, commencing the 1st of May next, will be received at the House, and laid before the Regulating Committee, by HENRY TURNOUR, Superintendent. Waterford, April 26, 1820. A Quantity of MANURE to be disposed of. The Contractors will be declared on MONDAY next, at Twelve o'Clock.

FOR BALTIMORE, IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE FINE SHIP AMAZON, NOW ARRIVED IN WATERFORD, And will be again dispatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of May next. The excellent Accommodation for Passengers by this Ship is already known. She will start (without permitting on the Day appointed) and it is needless to say more than that she has made her passage in 21 Days. 67 TONS THE EXHIBIT CARGO of this Ship, imported direct, is now ON SALE, consisting of about 75 Thousand of WHITE OAK STAVES, 20 Hhd. of fresh FLAX SEED, and 7 Hhd. of TOBACCO. Apply to THOMAS NEVINS. Waterford, April 23, 1820.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by a Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, of the 22d day of June, 1796, the Town of CARLOW, in the County of CARLOW, was nominated as the Town for the District or Division of CARLOW, for the purposes mentioned in an Act made in Ireland, in the thirty-sixth year of his late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the better and more convenient Administration of Justice, and for recovery of small Debts in a summary way, at the Sessions of the Peace of the several Counties at large within this Kingdom, (except the County of DUBLIN,) and for continuing and amending an Act entitled 'An Act for the better Execution of the Law and Preservation of the Peace within Counties at large.'"

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by our Proclamation of the 15th of November last, order and direct, that all Vessels, Persons, Goods, Wares, and Merchandises, coming from or having touched at BOSTON, NEW YORK, or BALTIMORE, should, upon their arrival in any Port of Ireland, be placed under Quarantine, and not discharged therefrom without the Order of this Board: And whereas it is not now considered necessary to continue the restriction of Quarantine so laid on Vessels coming from the said Ports, except in certain cases hereinafter mentioned: We, therefore, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, do hereby order and direct, that Vessels coming from the aforesaid Ports of BOSTON, NEW YORK, or BALTIMORE, be not subjected to or placed under Quarantine, unless in cases where Death shall have taken place among the Crew or Passengers during the Voyage, or where circumstances of a suspicious nature, with regard to the Health of the Crew or Passengers, shall appear on the Vessel's arrival in this Country.

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FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THE FINE SHIP HOPE,

CAPTAIN BARNER, Burthen, per Register, 220 Tons, Is arrived in the River, and has good room for the accommodation of Passengers and Goods on Freight. Apply to THOMAS JACOBS, Waterford, 25th of 4th Month, 1820.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT. WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-fourth year of his late Majesty, entitled, "An Act to provide for the better execution of the Law in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties, in certain cases," it is amongst other things enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies, in any County at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

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him on the 13th of January last; I saw him at his own lodgings in Stanhope-street, Clare-market; I was introduced to him by Brunt and Ings; at the time I was introduced, Brunt said to him, "This is the man that I was speaking about?" Thistlewood said to me, "you were once in the Life Guards?" I said "no, I was not, I originally belonged to the Dragoons." He then said, "you are a good swordsman?" I said I could use a sword to defend myself, but I was not so good at it as heretofore, not having used a sword or other arms for some time back. On this he said, "there was no person that was worth ten pounds that was worth any thing for the good of his Country. As for the shoe-makers of London, they were a set of aristocrats together, and were all working under one system of government; he should glory to see the day that all the shops were shut up and well plundered." His discourse then turned to Mr. Hunt—he said that "Mr. Hunt was a coward and no friend to the People, and he had no doubt if he (Thistlewood) was to get into Whitehall, he would find his name on the books as a spy to Government." He then turned to Mr. Cobbett, and said "that he and his writings were no good to the Country, and he had no doubt he was a spy as well as Hunt." That finished the discourse at that time, as far as I can recollect. I was afterwards confined in Whitecross-street prison for debt, previous to which several interviews took place between us. The next interview was on the 19th, at the White Hart public-house, in Brooks-market; Ings, Brunt, Hall, and Tidd, were present; we met in a room in the back yard. On the 17th I went to prison; I remained there 14 days; I came out on Sunday, the day after the death of the King. After I came out, I saw Thistlewood on the next evening in a back room on the same floor of a house in which Brunt lived, in Fox-court, Gray's Inn-lane. Brunt, Ings, Hall, and Davidson were present; nothing particular took place on that night. I met them again on the Wednesday evening—Thistlewood, Brunt, Davidson, Harrison, and Edwards, were present. Mr. Curwood objected to this evidence, as it was evidence of an event not stated on the indictment. It was necessary, where a meeting as an event was charged, that the time and place should be stated on the indictment. This had not been done, and the Prisoner could not be prepared to meet it. The Chief Justice over-ruled the objection. Witness, in continuation, said: On this occasion I saw a number of pike-staves, which Thistlewood wanted to have ferried. Thistlewood expressed his surprise that Bradburn (one of the prisoners), who had been furnished with money to purchase ferries to put upon these staves, had not done it. The staves were quite green, as if they had been just cut from the cover. Thistlewood then accused Bradburn of having spent the money, and said that he was not worth consideration. These meetings were held twice a day, from the time I came out of prison to the 23d of February. I heard Brunt say, he had hired the room in which they met for Ings; there was no furniture in the room. I recollect at one of these meetings, I went up to the room; Thistlewood and Harrison were sitting at the fire; they made room for me. Harrison said, "he had met a Life-guardman, who told him that the Life-guards and as many of the Foot-guards as could be spared would be at the funeral of the King at Windsor." He then added, "that he thought this would be a favourable opportunity to kick up a row, and what could be done." Thistlewood said, "that it would be a favourable opportunity; and remarked, that provided they could take the two pieces of cannon in Gray's Inn-lane, and the six pieces in the Artillery ground, they would have the means of getting London in their possession before morning." He then quite agreed in the plan, and said, "that even if the Guards were to come back, they would be so tired, that they could do any thing." He went on to say, "that by perseverance, if they got the cannon, they might go to Hyde Park, and prevent any orderly from having any communication with Windsor." "In the next place," he said, "it would be necessary to go to the telegraph over the water, to prevent any communication being made to Woolwich. He thought by this time they should be able to establish a Provisional Government, and would have an opportunity of sending to the sea ports to prevent any gentleman leaving this country without a passport from this Provisional Government." He particularly mentioned "Dorer, Deal, and Margate, and especially to Brighton; not that he thought the new King would be there, or even at the funeral of his father." He added, "that the present family had inherited the crown long enough; it was no use, therefore, for the new King to think of wearing the crown any longer." Brunt and Ings came in after this discourse. Thistlewood communicated to them what had been said, but both of them declared that nothing short of the assassinations they had in view would satisfy them—the assassination of

Ministers. Brunt had told me, that two or three of them had drawn out a plan to assassinate Ministers at the first cabinet dinner they had. The parties never scarcely met, but what that was the subject of their conversation. On the 19th of February I went again to the room in Fox-court; Thistlewood, Davidson, Harrison, Ings, Brunt, and Hall, were there. When I went in, they were all sitting round the room; they then got up and said, "Well, it is agreed; we have come to the determination, if nothing takes place between this and next Wednesday night, we will go to work." It was said, "they were all so poor, they could not wait any longer." Thistlewood proposed that a committee should meet the next morning to draw out a plan. That was on Sunday morning. He then said to Brunt, "you had better go round this afternoon, and see what men you can bring forward to attend the committee."—Brunt said, "he had some work to finish, but that he could get up in the morning and get a few of them, as it was not necessary to bring a great many." Brunt was then leaving the room, when Thistlewood said, "it will be highly necessary for all who attend to-morrow morning to bring arms with them, in case any officer should come up." Brunt said with an oath, if any officer came up, he would run him through, and murder him on the spot; this was all that I recollect on Saturday. On the next morning I went at 11 o'clock; it was so dark, from a heavy fall of snow, that I did not at first see who was there; but after some time I saw Thistlewood, Davidson, Tidd, Cook, Hall, Bradburn, Edwards, Harrison, and Wilson; they had not entered into the business, but Thistlewood on counting the heads (12 in number) said, "it is time to proceed to business." He then proposed that Tidd should take the chair; Tidd took the chair accordingly, with a pike in his hand. Thistlewood began and said, "Gentlemen, I presume you all know what you are met for," and turning to the door, he said, "the west end job." Brunt made some violent exclamation, but was called to order by the chairman. Thistlewood then spoke again, and said, "we are all of us tired of waiting for this job—and as we find there is no probability of their (Ministers) meeting altogether—if in case we do not find them altogether between this and Wednesday-night, we are come to a determination to take them separately at their own houses. If we take them separately, we must take them two or three together, as we can get them as 40 or 50 men to do the west end job—and I propose at the same time, that the two pieces of cannon in Gray's Inn-lane, and the six pieces of cannon in the Artillery Ground, shall be taken." He then called upon Cook to take the lead and command at the taking of the six pieces of cannon at the Artillery Ground. After these things were taken, he proposed that the Mansion-house should be taken, as a seat for the Provisional Government; then they were to make a descent on the Bank of England—and he proposed that Paken should be the man to set fire to the different buildings in the different parts of London—this was all that passed that morning, but Thistlewood said there was time enough to mature the plans between that and Wednesday night. Brunt now said, he had a proposition to make for the manner of assassinating the Ministers, when Thistlewood said, "Stop, first let my proposition be put from the chair." The Chairman then asked several if they had any thing to say as to what had been proposed; but they all agreed, and it was carried unanimously. Brunt then proposed, "That as many of the Ministers as they could assassinate, should be assassinated on Wednesday, at all events, and that the men who were willing to undertake the job should be divided in lots. After the men were allotted, a man was to be drawn for the sole purpose of assassinating the party they went to; and whoever that fell upon, that man should be bound to do it, or be murdered himself. Whatever man the lot fell upon to do this assassination, should fail in doing of it, he swore by all that was good that man should be run through upon the spot." Upon this I got up myself and said to Mr. Brunt, "Do you mean to say, that a man may not fail in undertaking such a thing—and do you mean to say, that a man so failing, shall be run through upon the spot himself?" He said, "No, unless there was the least sign of fear; if a man attempted and failed, he must be thought to be a good man, and should not die." Mr. Brunt's motion was then put from the chair, and agreed to. In a few minutes after, Paken, Potter, and Strange came in. They were asked to sit down, and Thistlewood told them of the plans that had been proposed; they agreed to them the same as the rest had done. After this, Paken got up and said, that agreeing to the plans which had been disclosed, there was one thing he wanted to know—"You talk," said he, "of taking from forty to fifty men to do the west-end job; I should like to know, then, where you are to find the men to take the cannon in Gray's Inn-lane and the Artillery-ground; for I can't say where they are to be got, although you

Mr. Baron Garrow, with his wonted urbanity, addressed the Jurymen, who were kept in suspense, and intimated that an inquiry was on foot, in which the delay in the progress of the business of the Court was to be attributed.

Soon afterwards Mr. Harmer returned to Court, and communicated to Mr. Curwood the result of his conference.

Mr. Curwood then, addressing Mr. Baron Garrow, stated that a proposition, which he had thought for the benefit of his clients, had been acceded to by them, and that two of them (Tidd and Davidson) were willing to take their trials at the same time.

Mr. Baron Garrow then addressed the Jurymen, and said, "Gentlemen, I may now communicate to you that which it would have been improper to have made known to you before. The Learned Gentleman who appears here for the Prisoners, and whose exertions you have witnessed upon more occasions than one, has thought fit to consult his clients as to whether it is necessary to pursue the course which has already been adopted in severing their challenges, and whether two of them might not take their trial by the same Jury." By this delay we have in effect saved time, for the two next Prisoners have agreed not to sever their challenges, but to be tried at the same time.

The Prisoners, Tidd and Davidson, were then put to the bar; and after several challenges on the part of the Crown and the Prisoners, the following Jury was impanelled:—

William Percy (on a former Jury), John George Holmden, John King, Charles E. Preston, Benjamin Rogers (on a former Jury), George Goulding, Charles Page, John Young (on a former Jury), William Butler, Joseph Sheffield, William Churchill, and Samuel Granger (on a former Jury).

These Gentlemen having been sworn, the remaining Jurors were directed to attend on Friday morning.

Among other Gentlemen challenged by the Prisoner was Mr. Thomas Lester. He immediately addressed the Court, and stating that this was the third time he had been challenged, begged to know if he might not be altogether excused from further attendance.

Mr. Baron Garrow said he could only give the same answer on the present occasion as had been given to gentlemen similarly situated in the early part of these proceedings. The objection taken to persons called into the box had obtained the technical name of "challenges;" but nothing was to be inferred from it, in the slightest degree reflecting upon the party so challenged.—Temporary circumstances might arise, leading to their rejection on one trial, which might not exist to another, and they might hereafter be called upon to try some of the remaining Prisoners.

The Attorney-General having spoken to his Lordship,

Mr. Baron Garrow said, that the formation of the present Jury was an illustration of what he had just been saying, for he understood that there were gentlemen now in the box who had previously been challenged.

Mr. Lester bowed and withdrew.

Mr. Shelton now read the indictment against the Prisoners.

Mr. Bolland having opened the case, Mr. Gurney proceeded to address the Jury, and to state all those circumstances which have been already recapitulated so often.

Mr. Gurney concluded his address at twenty minutes past eleven.

Robert Adams was examined by the Solicitor-General. His evidence was given in precisely the same terms as before, and no new facts were elicited. It was given in a much lower tone than formerly, which he accounted for by stating that he was rather unwell. The examination was short.

Tidd, who appeared peculiarly attentive to him, asked permission to examine him on a conversation, in which his name was mentioned.

Mr. Baron Garrow. It is proper, Prisoner, that every accommodation should be given you in your awful situation, but I suggest to you that it would be rather irregular in you now to do it.—You will have ample opportunity of doing it by and by. I see you don't write, but your Counsel is taking notes. Rest assured, that when it is your turn to make your defence, I shall pledge myself to refresh your memory with those parts of the evidence relative to you, in case they may chance to escape your recollection.

Prisoner. I thank your Lordship.

At the conclusion of his evidence, Davidson rose for the purpose of putting a question to him, when he was interrupted by

Mr. Baron Garrow, who recommended him to consult with his Counsel before he put any question. "You had much better confide your case to the sole guardianship of your Counsel, leaving it to their discretion and judgment to make such use of what you may wish to say as they may think proper."

Mr. Curwood's clerk had by this time got round to the Dock, where the Prisoners were, and Davidson communicated to him what he had to say.

Mr. Baron Garrow. "Davidson, I wish you to observe, that the Court does not wish to prevent your asking any question you may wish of any person; but, Prisoners situated as you are sometimes put questions that do harm to themselves; and the Court, therefore, advises you, having such advisers as you have, to ask whatever questions you may desire through them."

Davidson. "I thank you, my Lord."

Eleanor Walker was next examined. She was followed by Mrs. Rodgers, who gave the same tes-

timony as on the preceding trials. As she was about quitting the witness-box, Davidson wrote something on a piece of paper, which he handed over to the Solicitor-General, Mr. Curwood not being at that time present in Court. The paper was handed up to

Mr. Baron Garrow, who, in the absence of the Prisoners' Counsel, said he would put the question himself.

Davidson observed, he did not wish to press the question, if his Lordship did not think it right. As the witness had said she knew him, he only thought it was proper to see if she could identify him (meaning identify) him.

Mr. Baron Garrow. Do not deceive yourself, Prisoner. The question you have handed up can be put; but you had better leave it to your Counsel. Were he now in Court, he would not put it in this shape. Mary Rodgers did not say she knew you, and probably, by putting this question to her, her amended recollection might elicit an answer that would be prejudicial to you. Pay attention to the evidence which is given, and then exercise your best discretion as to what questions you should ask.

The Prisoner bowed, and resumed his seat.

Adams was cross-examined by Mr. Curwood, but nothing new was disclosed.

Joseph Hale stated the names of the several persons who attended the meetings at Broad's.

Thomas Smart, John Bisset, Edward Gillam, J. H. Morrison, Edward Simpson. — Aldous, John and Thomas Monument, Thomas Hiden, John Barker, Richard Monday. — Loylock, and Lord Harrowby, repeated the evidence which they had delivered upon the former trials.

Ruthven, the Police Officer, also repeated his former evidence, as did James Ellis.

Robert Chapman, Wm. Lee, Benjamin Gill, J. Murray, and Sergeant Legge, repeated their former testimony.

Lieut. Fitzclarence repeated the evidence which he delivered on the former trials, as did William Westcott, Thomas Wright, James Champion, Wm. Brooks, Samuel Taunton, and Daniel Bishop.

All the witnesses on the part of the Crown having been now examined, and nothing remaining to complete the case for the prosecution, but the production of the arms and ammunition taken in Gato-street and other places,

Mr. Baron Garrow. Gentlemen of the Jury, the case for the prosecution is now closed, all but the production of the arms. If by sitting late there were any probability of bringing the trial to a close this night, I should consult you as to the propriety of doing so; but as we cannot finish it by sitting late, and thereby exhausting ourselves, this is the best time for adjourning.

The Jury expressed their entire concurrence with his Lordship's opinion.

The Prisoner Davidson. As I am taken by surprise in being put upon my trial this day, will the Court allow my wife to have access to me, that I may send for witnesses to appear in my behalf?

Mr. Baron Garrow. The Court has no power to make any order on the subject you have mentioned; but I can say, with certainty, that those to whom your wishes will be communicated, through your Solicitor, will not suffer your case to be prejudiced by refusing access to any proper persons who may assist you in your defence.

The Court then adjourned till nine o'clock on Thursday.

The arms, ammunition, &c. seized upon the persons of the conspirators, and in their respective depots, were then brought in and laid on the table.

George Ruthven and Samuel Taunton described the place where the separate articles were found.

Mr. Aldous, a pawnbroker, recognised a blunderbus which had been pledged with him by the Prisoner Davidson, and which had been redeemed from pledge by him on the morning of the 23d of Feb. (the day appointed for the intended assassination of his Majesty's Ministers.)

Davidson begged to ask Mr. Aldous, whether he did not recollect, when he pawned the blunderbus, that he told him it was not his, and that (Mr. Aldous) said he would lend him seven shillings on it as he knew him, although he did not think it worth so much.

Mr. Aldous said he did not recollect any such observations.

Sergeant Hanson, of the Royal Artillery, again explained the component parts of the illumination, or fire-balls, and the hand-grenades. He opened one of the latter, showed the cat-nails by which it was surrounded, and described the destructive effects which would attend its explosion. The number of pieces of iron alluded to these murderous engines varied. In some there were 25 pieces of iron, in others much less.

Mr. Gurney now declared the evidence for the Crown to be brought to a close.

Mr. Curwood immediately rose to address the Jury for the fourth time, to repeat some of those observations which he had before made, and which, according to his notions, were deserving of serious consideration. He again dwelt on the suspicious nature of the testimony adduced on the part of the Crown, and particularly on the infamous character of the accomplice Adams, who had violated every duty both in public and private life. He also applied himself to the law of High Treason, and contended that the facts proved against the Prisoners fell far short of establishing that crime.

During Mr. Curwood's speech, Davidson was observed to take a bible from his pocket, into which he introduced several marks, as if it were his intention, in his defence, to make some reference to its sacred pages.

Mr. Curwood having concluded his address, Mr. Adolphus called the witnesses for the Prisoners. Among them were Mary Baker, Tidd's daughter, Thomas Chambers, and John Bennett; these persons spoke to facts connected with the conduct of Adams, Edwards, and Hiden. Other witnesses were called to the general character of the Prisoners, of which they spoke favourably.

Mr. McWilliam, an architect, who was called for Davidson, said he had known him in the years 1820 and 1821, studying mathematics at Aberdeen; he was then an apprentice to a cabinet-maker. He had been at College.

As Mary Baker quitted the Court, she squeezed the hand of her father. They both seemed to be strongly affected. A tear stole down the cheek of the latter, which he evidently endeavoured to suppress.

Mr. Adolphus, having called all the witnesses in attendance, addressed the Jury, and repeated those arguments which he had before urged with so much energy.

STATE TRIALS.

SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED UPON THE CONSPIRATORS.

LAST DAY—APRIL 28.

The Prisoners were, last night, all put in irons, with the exception of Logs, who still remains undisposed.

At a quarter after nine o'clock this morning, Lord Chief Justice Abbott, the Lord Chief Baron Richards, Lord Chief Justice Dallas, Mr. Justice Richardson, Mr. Justice Best, and the Common Serjeant, entered the Court. Mr. Alderman Birch was the only Alderman present.

Mr. Brown, the Governor of Newgate, immediately received directions to bring the Prisoners into Court.

In a few minutes the Prisoners were conducted to the bar, each accompanied by an officer; they were all, with the exception of Logs, double ironed.

Mr. Shelton, Clerk of the Arraigns, first called upon Arthur Thistlewood, and, addressing him in the usual terms, said, "You stand convicted of High Treason; what have you to say why you should not be sentenced to die, according to law?"

Thistlewood immediately stood forward with several sheets of paper, closely written, in his hand, and which were evidently prepared for the occasion by some other person. From this manuscript he then read an address to the Court.—He said that he had been asked what he had to say why judgment of death should not be passed upon him. To this he would answer, that if he had been prepared with evidence, however pure, and that that evidence had been enforced by the eloquence of a Cicero, he was still satisfied that he could not escape the vengeance of Lords Sidmouth and Castlereagh. He entertained no hopes from the sense of justice which existed in that Court. The Prisoner then continued to inveigh in strong terms against the manner in which his trial had been conducted. He said, that he had been precluded from examining witnesses to prove the infamy of Adams, of Hiden, and of Dwyer, who had been called on the part of the Crown. He had applied to have these witnesses called into Court before the Solicitor-General to make his reply; but the Court had indignantly refused his request; this, he contended, was inconsistent with that spirit of British justice which on all other occasions, except the present, he had no doubt, would have prevailed. He challenged the Learned Judges on the Bench to say, whether he had been fairly tried; and if not, whether, if execution should take place, he were not cruelly murdered. He could have called witnesses to prove that Dwyer had been guilty of the most atrocious offences; he could have proved that Adams was a swindler and the blackest of characters; and of Hiden, he could have produced persons who would have spoken in terms of equal reprobation. These were the only persons by whom the charge against him had been supported; and upon their testimony alone was he sacrificed to the vengeance of the Ministers.—He denied, notwithstanding the manner in which he had been plundered by Lord Sidmouth, that in what he had done he had been actuated by any personal motives towards him. He disclaimed every selfish feeling—he was actuated only by a desire for the prosperity of his Country. His object was to avenge the death of those unhappy people who had been inhumanly cut down and massacred at Manchester; and by sacrificing the lives of the guilty, as it were, chant a requiem over the souls of murdered innocence. He next proceeded to advert to Edwards, (whose name has been so frequently alluded to in the course of the trials,) and to urge a variety of circumstances, which, in his estimation, placed that individual in a more criminal point of view, than those who, with him, stood there to receive the judgment of the law. He afterwards entered into a justification of the crime of assassination, and instanced the historical fact of Brutus and Cassius, who had been lauded to the skies for the assassination of Cæsar, as an extenuation of the project which he had himself entertained.

Chief Justice Abbott interposed here, and said, that he could not listen to any individual thus attempting to justify the foul crime of assassination.

Thistlewood said he had finished his sentence, and continued to inveigh against the partial mode in which his own trial had been conducted, and to express his sorrow that the People of Albion still groined in slavery under the iron hand of

despot: he considered himself murdered by the verdict which had been pronounced against him. Davidson was next called upon by Mr. Shelton, and on the same question being put to him, which was put to Thistlewood, he also made an address of considerable length. He protested against the verdict which had been pronounced in his case, denied that he had ever contemplated the deposition of the King, or the overthrow of the Government, although he was an anxious friend of liberty. He also denied, that he had ever had any concern with the assembly in Gato-street, save from his accidental introduction there by Edwards and Goldsworthy.

The other Prisoners were then severally called forward.

Logs said, he had very little to say. He attributed his connection with the conspirators to the persuasions of Edwards, admitted his intention to assassinate his Majesty's Ministers; but denied any ulterior views to overturn the Government.

Bunt also acknowledged that nothing less than the massacre of Ministers would have satisfied him; but protested against the conclusion, that he was a traitor to the King, or otherwise than a loyal man. He spoke at considerable length, and with great vehemence. He had no objection to die for his intended vengeance upon the Ministers; but he considered it unjust that he should be accused of treason.

James Wilson, John Harrison, Richard Bradburn, John Shaw Strange, James Gilchrist, and Charles Cooper, each addressed a few words, the tendency of which was to impugn the evidence of Adams and the other witnesses for the Crown.

The Lord Chief Justice then proceeded to address the Prisoners severally by their respective names, making a distinction between those who had withdrawn their pleas of "Not Guilty" and pleaded "Guilty," and those who had been convicted by Juries of their Country. It may be thought ultimately have their lives spared, if they were trusted would be the case, he hoped they would always bear in mind that they owed that life to the benignity and merciful disposition of their Sovereign, aided and seconded also by the merciful dispositions of those very persons upon whom they had contemplated the foul crime of assassination. One of them, Arthur Thistlewood, had upon his trial proposed to call certain witnesses, whom the Court had refused to hear.—This was according to the due course of justice, as it was administered in this country. The witnesses whom he proposed to call, were for the purpose of impugning the testimony of a man of the name of Dwyer, and no other. His Learned Counsel had previously called witnesses to the same effect. It could not be allowed to him, according to the ordinary course of proceeding, to do more. Indeed, even if he had been allowed so to do, it could have been productive of no advantage, because his case did not depend upon the evidence of that witness alone. This observation was confirmed by the fact, that in subsequent cases, where the evidence of Dwyer was omitted, a similar verdict of guilty was returned. Some of them had thought fit to say much of the character of a person who had not appeared as a witness upon this occasion. The Court could proceed only upon the evidence which was brought before it. Of the persons, therefore, to whom they alluded, or of the practices of which he had been guilty, they could have no knowledge. Upon the testimony, however, which had been adduced against them, there was abundantly sufficient to induce a Jury of their Country to come to a conclusion, that the whole of them had taken an active part in the crimes imputed in the indictment. From all that had appeared in the course of these trials, as well as from much of that which they had then heard, it was plain to see, that they did not embark in their wicked designs until they had first suffered their minds to be corrupted and inflamed by those seditious and irreligious publications, with which, unhappily for this Country, the Press had too long teemed. He did not make these remarks to aggravate their guilt, or to enhance the sufferings of persons in their situation. He made them as a warning to all who might hear of their unfortunate fate, that they might benefit by their example, and avoid those dangerous instruments of sedition, by which their hearts and minds were inflamed, and by which they were drawn from every feeling of morality—from every sense of obligation towards their Creator, and of justice towards society. The treason of which they were charged and found guilty was that of compassing and imagining to levy war against his Majesty, for the purpose of inducing him to change his measures and Ministers; the first step towards effecting which was to have been the assassination of Ministers. They had endeavoured now to complain of the testimony of those persons who had been examined as witnesses on the part of the prosecution. Some of them were accomplices in their guilt. It had been happened, as it had upon other occasions, that the principal instruments in the hands of justice were partners of their wickedness; he trusted that circumstance would have its due weight and consideration with all those who became acquainted with their situation, and with the circumstances of their trial. He hoped that, for the sake of their own personal safety, if they could not be restrained by any other consideration, and from evil counsels, such as had brought them to the unhappy position in which they stood. Some of them had avowed their intention to have taken away the lives, and to have steeped their hands in the blood of fourteen persons, to many of them unknown—a crime, of a character so black, that it was hitherto without parallel in the history of this Country, and he hoped it would remain unpa-

leled hereafter.—(His Lordship here seemed considerably agitated.) It now, he said, only remained for him to pass upon them the awful sentence of the law; but before he did so, he exhorted them, he implored them, to employ the time yet left to them in this life, in endeavouring, by prayer, to obtain mercy from that Almighty Power, before whom they would shortly appear. The mercy of Heaven might be obtained by all those who would be unfeigningly, and with humility, express contrition for their offences, and seek that mercy through the merits of their blessed Redeemer.

His Lordship, having once more solemnly exhorted the Prisoners to repentance, pronounced the sentence of the law in the following words:—

"That you, and each of you, be taken from hence to the goal from whence you came, and from thence that you be drawn upon a hurdle to a place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until you be dead; and that afterwards your heads shall be severed from your bodies, and your bodies be divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as his Majesty shall think fit. And may God of his infinite goodness have mercy on your souls!"

The Clerk said aloud, "Amen!" in which he was joined by many in the Court, who were deeply affected by his Lordship's impressive address.

The Prisoners were then withdrawn from the bar. During the address of the Judge, they did not seem to be much affected by their awful situation.

CONTEMPT OF THE ORDER OF THE COURT.

The Attorney-General now called their Lordships' attention to the order which they had made, for the attendance of Mr. William Innes Clement at their Bar, to answer for his conduct in publishing the trials of Arthur Thistlewood and James Logs, contrary to their Lordships' prohibition, on the 1st day of the State Trials.

Chief Justice. "Let Mr. Clement be called."

Mr. Clement was then called by the proper officer, but did not appear.

The Attorney-General now addressed himself to the facts of the case, and Mr. Shelton read the affidavit of the serjeant of the order of the Court at the Observer office, in the Strand.

The Attorney-General afterwards stated, that the principal object which the Court had in view, in prohibiting the publication of the trials, was to prevent the Prisoners from being prejudiced by the communication of the evidence from one witness to another, with which end, on the motion of the Counsel for the Prisoners, all the witnesses, except these under examination, were not permitted to remain in Court. He also produced an affidavit of the immense number of stamps procured at the Stamp-Office by the Defendant during the week previously to the publication of the trials, amounting to nearly 40,000.

The Learned Judges now held a consultation of some length, at the end of which,

The Chief Justice, after commenting upon the great propriety of the conduct of the daily press in obeying the injunction of the Court, and adhering to the circumstance of the Defendant having been actuated by the desire of gain in the prejudice of others, proceeded to state, that as the Defendant had not thought proper to appear to answer for his conduct, and to subject himself to that imprisonment to which he certainly would have been consigned, the Court had thought fit to direct, that for his conduct he should pay a fine to the King of Five Hundred Pounds.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

At ten minutes before two o'clock this day, his Majesty arrived in state at the House of Lords, and immediately afterwards took his seat on the Throne. The Imperial Crown of the Realm was now merged in the Crown, that distinct symbol of royalty no longer has place. His Majesty wore his large military hat, with a lofty plume.

The Usher of the Black Rod was then sent to command the attendance of the House of Commons in the House of Peers.

The Speaker instantly obeyed the summons, and presented himself at the bar, attended by about 100 Members.

At two o'clock precisely, the King commenced the following Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I have taken the earliest occasion of assembling you here, after having recurred to the sense of my People.

"In meeting you personally for the first time since the death of my beloved Father, I am anxious to assure you that I shall always continue to imitate his great example, in increasing attention to the public interests, and in paternal solicitude for the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

"I have received from Foreign Powers renewed assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate with me the relations of peace and amity.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, The Estimates for the present year will be laid before you. They have been framed upon principles of strict economy; but it is to me matter of the deepest regret, that the state of the Country has not allowed me to dispose with those additions to our military force which I announced at the commencement of the last Session of Parliament, and to have steeped their hands in the blood of fourteen persons, to many of them unknown—a crime, of a character so black, that it was hitherto without parallel in the history of this Country, and he hoped it would remain unpa-

leled hereafter.—(His Lordship here seemed considerably agitated.) It now, he said, only remained for him to pass upon them the awful sentence of the law; but before he did so, he exhorted them, he implored them, to employ the time yet left to them in this life, in endeavouring, by prayer, to obtain mercy from that Almighty Power, before whom they would shortly appear. The mercy of Heaven might be obtained by all those who would be unfeigningly, and with humility, express contrition for their offences, and seek that mercy through the merits of their blessed Redeemer.

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The Learned Judges now held a consultation of some length, at the end of which,

The Chief Justice, after commenting upon the great propriety of the conduct of the daily press in obeying the injunction of the Court, and adhering to the circumstance of the Defendant having been actuated by the desire of gain in the prejudice of others, proceeded to state, that as the Defendant had not thought proper to appear to answer for his conduct, and to subject himself to that imprisonment to which he certainly would have been consigned, the Court had thought fit to direct, that for his conduct he should pay a fine to the King of Five Hundred Pounds.

At ten minutes before two o'clock this day, his Majesty arrived in state at the House of Lords, and immediately afterwards took his seat on the Throne. The Imperial Crown of the Realm was now merged in the Crown, that distinct symbol of royalty no longer has place. His Majesty wore his large military hat, with a lofty plume.

The Usher of the Black Rod was then sent to command the attendance of the House of Commons in the House of Peers.

The Speaker instantly obeyed the summons, and presented himself at the bar, attended by about 100 Members.

At two o'clock precisely, the King commenced the following Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I have taken the earliest occasion of assembling you here, after having recurred to the sense of my People.

"In meeting you personally for the first time since the death of my beloved Father, I am anxious to assure you that I shall always continue to imitate his great example, in increasing attention to the public interests, and in paternal solicitude for the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

"I have received from Foreign Powers renewed assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate with me the relations of peace and amity.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, The Estimates for the present year will be laid before you. They have been framed upon principles of strict economy; but it is to me matter of the deepest regret, that the state of the Country has not allowed me to dispose with those additions to our military force which I announced at the commencement of the last Session of Parliament, and to have steeped their hands in the blood of fourteen persons, to many of them unknown—a crime, of a character so black, that it was hitherto without parallel in the history of this Country, and he hoped it would remain unpa-

leled hereafter.—(His Lordship here seemed considerably agitated.) It now, he said, only remained for him to pass upon them the awful sentence of the law; but before he did so, he exhorted them, he implored them, to employ the time yet left to them in this life, in endeavouring, by prayer, to obtain mercy from that Almighty Power, before whom they would shortly appear. The mercy of Heaven might be obtained by all those who would be unfeigningly, and with humility, express contrition for their offences, and seek that mercy through the merits of their blessed Redeemer.

His Lordship, having once more solemnly exhorted the Prisoners to repentance, pronounced the sentence of the law in the following words:—

"That you, and each of you, be taken from hence to the goal from whence you came, and from thence that you be drawn upon a hurdle to a place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until you be dead; and that afterwards your heads shall be severed from your bodies, and your bodies be divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as his Majesty shall think fit. And may God of his infinite goodness have mercy on your souls!"

The Clerk said aloud, "Amen!" in which he was joined by many in the Court, who were deeply affected by his Lordship's impressive address.

The Prisoners were then withdrawn from the bar. During the address of the Judge, they did not seem to be much affected by their awful situation.

CONTEMPT OF THE ORDER OF THE COURT.

The Attorney-General now called their Lordships' attention to the order which they had made, for the attendance of Mr. William Innes Clement at their Bar, to answer for his conduct in publishing the trials of Arthur Thistlewood and James Logs, contrary to their Lordships' prohibition, on the 1st day of the State Trials.

Chief Justice. "Let Mr. Clement be called."

Mr. Clement was then called by the proper officer, but did not appear.

The Attorney-General now addressed himself to the facts of the case, and Mr. Shelton read the affidavit of the serjeant of the order of the Court at the Observer office, in the Strand.

The Attorney-General afterwards stated, that the principal object which the Court had in view, in prohibiting the publication of the trials, was to prevent the Prisoners from being prejudiced by the communication of the evidence from one witness to another, with which end, on the motion of the Counsel for the Prisoners, all the witnesses, except these under examination, were not permitted to remain in Court. He also produced an affidavit of the immense number of stamps procured at the Stamp-Office by the Defendant during the week previously to the publication of the trials, amounting to nearly 40,000.

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