

Russian Minister of Public Worship and Instruction, exhibiting a progressive enumeration of aggravated contraventions...

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, a report was made on a petition from M. Madier de Montjau, Councillor of the Royal Court of Nismes...

On Tuesday, the 25th ultimo, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, at the Cathedral Church, John Callaghan, of Tullow...

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Every thing is restored to order here; it is far from being so in the rest of Andalusia. The battalion of Coniles and that of Loyalty, about 800 strong...

Arthur Thistlewood.—The first wife of Arthur Thistlewood was a lady of fortune, an orphan, who about 18 years ago resided in this city...

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The London Journals of May 4. The London Journals of May 4, when we went to Press, but, as they hardly ever contain any intelligence of importance...

IMPORTANT TO INSURERS. THE FIRST INSTANCE OF THE RETURN OF PREMIUMS IN IRELAND TO INSURERS. THE NORWICH UNION.

Has now realized its System in this Country. The following Particulars are a few of those who, having been insured several Years with this Society, are entitled to their return of Premiums:

Mr. J. R. Hutton, Clerk, D.C. House, Secretary. Mr. R. K. Hutton, Clerk, D.C. House, Secretary. Mr. J. R. Hutton, Clerk, D.C. House, Secretary.

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TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. At the Sale-yard of THOS. NEPHEW, Ferrybank on Monday, the 25th INST., at ONE O'CLOCK, 150 Thousand of White Oak BARK, &c. about 7 Days OLD, STAVES.

PROPOSALS for supplying the House of Representatives with SWEETENED SOUP 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.

FOR BALTIMORE, IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE FINE SHIP AMAZON, NOW ARRIVED IN WATERFORD, And will be again despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of May next.

TO BE LET, FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, THE LARGE HOUSE, BACK HOUSE, and CONSERVATORIES, situated on the Quay, formerly occupied by the Messrs. DENOVARS.

TO BE LET, FOR ONE YEAR, FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, THAT PART OF KILCULLIHAN, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford, and County of Kilkenny, which is bounded by the late Alderman SIMON NEWPORT.

TO BE SOLD, AN OAK WOOD of 32 acres, growth, containing about 2500 trees, situated at CASHMERE, on the River Blackwater, in the County of Waterford.

TO BE LET, FOR EACH YEAR, FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, ABOUT 20 ACRES OF THE LANDS OF ROCKSHIRE, NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, FOR EACH YEAR, FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, EITHER IN THE WHOLE OR IN DIVISIONS, ABOUT 20 ACRES OF THE LANDS OF ROCKSHIRE, NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF WATERFORD.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY. Health is the only riches a man can set a value upon, without all men are poor, let their estate be what it will.

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CROMWELL'S ROCK. TO BE LET, FOR NINETY-NINE YEARS, THIS delightful Residence, with Thirteen Acres of very fertile Ground.

THE MEADOWS OF CHRISTENDOM, on Monday next, the 8th May, at 5 p.m. Monthly, for Three Months.

THE ASSISE OF BREAD, BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL JAMES HACKETT, Esq. Mayor of said City.

EXECUTION OF THISTLEWOOD, INGS, BRUNT, TIDD, AND LODSON, MAY 1.

It being determined to make an early example of the conspirators who on Friday last received judgment of death, for the atrocious crimes of which they were found guilty...

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Russian Minister of Public Worship and Instruction, exhibiting a progressive enumeration of aggravated contraventions, on the part of the Jesuits, of the regulations under which they are permitted a residence within the Empire, and recommending their immediate expulsion. The Emperor has unreservedly approved of his Report, and ordered the Minister of the Interior to direct its immediate application, with special commands to the local Authorities, to pay that regard to the aged and infirm which religion and humanity prescribe.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, a report was made on a petition from M. Madier de Montjau, Councillor of the Royal Court of Nismes, praying for a considerable armed force to be stationed there, and stating, that nocturnal meetings were held, and offering to denounce the author of a secret correspondence, discovered at the period of the assassination of the Duke de Berri, in which it was contemplated to employ that event for the purpose of effecting the removal of Count Decazes. The Commission, considering the importance of the allegations urged by the Petitioner with so much earnestness, and in order to afford the Petitioner an opportunity of proving them, recommended the Petition to be referred to the President of the Council of Ministers. An interesting debate ensued. The Minister of the Interior observed, that the Petitioner expressed groundless and exaggerated fears: from official reports, of undoubted authenticity, he could assure the Chamber, that no symptoms were manifest in the department of the Gard, which could justify so extraordinary a proposition; he would not, however, oppose the recommendation of the Commission, which was unanimously agreed to.

SPAIN.

MALAGA, APRIL 7.—Sunday morning last, the 2d instant, we witnessed the arrival at this harbour of the proscribed patriots, Garcia Herrero, Zorroguin, Martinez de la Rosa, and Calatrava, returning from the galleys off the coast of Africa. It is impossible to paint the joy with which they were received. A triumphal car was prepared, all the bells were in motion, and there were frequent discharges of artillery. The banquets, balls, and fetes, are not yet over.

Extract of a Private Letter from Cadix, of the 4th of April.

"Every thing is restored to order here; it is far from being so in the rest of Andalusia. The battalion of Guides and that of Loyalty, about 800 strong, who were concerned on the 10th of March, are at this moment entrenched at St. Lucar, determined to defend themselves there, if any attempt is made to inflict any punishment on them, or compel them to take the oath of fidelity to the Constitution. We are assured, that two regiments of the Cavalry, El Rey, and that of the Royal Carbineers, are ranged on their side, being unwilling to swear fidelity to the Constitution.

"The growing confidence in the new order of things is sufficiently manifested by the fact, that the *real cession*, the Spanish Government paper, which, before the recent change, was at 85 per cent. discount, was, on the 18th, at 58 per cent. discount."

ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD.—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 when 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 Blawry, where they lived in some splendour 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.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

We understand that four persons applied to the Sitting Aldermen at Guildhall, on Tuesday last, to make depositions against the man of the name of Edwards, so often mentioned in the late trials, but who was not brought forward as a witness. These persons were prepared to charge this Edwards with the crime of High Treason, and that he had instigated others to join in the atrocious attack meditated against his Majesty's Ministers. In their proposed depositions they enumerated various facts in corroboration of the charge, but all which had happened in the County of Middlesex, not within the limits of the City, and therefore Alderman Sir William Donville and Mr. Alderman Wood thought fit to convey the intended depositions to Lord Sidmouth, and desired the persons to go to the office of the Noble Lord. The Noble Lord wrote an answer, saying, that as Edwards was one of the witnesses named in the Act, and was liable to be called as a witness for the Crown, it did not appear to him that any sufficient ground was laid for instituting proceedings against him.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 3

The London Journals of Sunday were perused when we went to Press, but, as they hardly ever convey any intelligence of importance, their absence is of little consequence.

The banishment of all Jesuits, who are expelled from the Empire of Russia, is a matter of considerable moment. The measure is founded

on the continued efforts of that Body to make proselytes, in opposition to every interdiction which had been issued by the Government against all such attempts. It appears, that they laboured to draw into their schools those who were not of their religious profession, and that their Members traversed the country in almost every quarter, regardless of the danger to which disobedience to the laws exposed them, and anxious only to augment the number of their adherents. That which has been called "the holy ambition of rescuing men from darkness, and bringing them to the light of truth," is not always what the designation would persuade the world to believe.—There is in it a temporal ambition which is criminal in the extreme, which is not confined to Jesuits alone, and which is the fertile source of some of the heaviest calamities society is unhappily forced to endure.

Some articles with respect to France and Spain will be found in our columns, but they are not of sufficient magnitude to require attention in this place.

Mr. VANSITTART was, on Monday last, to lay the Resolutions relative to the Civil List before the House of Commons, and the discussion on the subject was appointed for this day. The name of the QUEEN has not yet been mentioned in Parliament, but the proceedings with respect to the Civil List most necessarily bring HER MAJESTY forward. There is hitherto no certainty as to her intentions about visiting England.

The latest information with respect to the Funds thus states them—Reduced Annuities, 68½; Consols, 69½; Ditto for Account, 69½; 4 per Cents, 86½; Navy 5 per Cents, 105½; Exchequer Bills, 4c. premium; India Bonds, 22s. premium. Some official information has transpired relative to the Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund, for the year ending January 5, 1820, including Great Britain and Ireland.—From this account, it appears, that the Income for Great Britain, during that period, is £11,723,059, and that the Charge amounts to £10,080,361, making a deficiency of £1,642,698. The Income from Ireland is stated at £4,251,903, and the Charge at £2,857,572, showing an excess in the Irish Revenue of £1,394,331, tending, of course, to lessen the balance against Great Britain, in making the return generally for the whole of the United Kingdom, which is thereby reduced to £2,197,833. Among the items of Charge on the Fund for England are £210,000 for the Duke of WELLINGTON, and £72,889 for interest on Exchequer Bills, issued to make good the deficiencies on the Consolidated Fund. The total deficiency on the Consolidated Fund is said to be about eight millions. By returns made from the Exchequer, it appears, that the amount of Bills in circulation, on the 5th January, 1820, was £36,303,200, being a diminution in the circulation on the 5th of Jan. 1819, of £6,905,200 in that portion of the Unfunded Debt. This diminution has been principally effected by payment on the late Loan, half of which was made serviceable in Exchequer Bills. A meeting is reported to have taken place between the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and the Directors of the Bank which has occasioned much speculation, and a variety of conjectures were hazarded as to the occasion of that interview. It was asserted, that the Bank Directors, in order to accommodate Mr. VANSITTART in his financial arrangements, had agreed to postpone the payment of the money due to the Establishment which they represent.—The *Morning Chronicle* says—"It is believed that the Minister still wishes to patch up the finances, and not to come to any decisive measure for their relief."

DUBLIN LORD MAYOR ELECT.

DECISION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

On Saturday last the Privy Council met, for the purpose of hearing Counsel respecting the term of Aldermen King and West, to serve in the office of Lord Mayor of this City for the ensuing year, the former having been elected by the Commons, the latter by the board of Aldermen. At half past three o'clock, the following members of the Council were in attendance, viz.: the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justice, Lord Norbury, Judge Daly, the Commander of the Forces, Lord Frankfort, the Bishop of Kildare, Sir Wm. M'Nicol, the Attorney-General, John O. Vansittart, and John Radcliff. Immediately on arrival of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, business was proceeded in, when Serjeant Burton in a speech of considerable length, addressed the Council, contending, that the board of Aldermen were not in fault, and had acted according to usage; but that the Commons had exercised their right in an unfair and capricious manner. The question from the Lord Chancellor, whether jurisdiction of appointment was vested in the Council, Mr. Burton replied, that the statute required the Council to give or withhold its appointment. Serjeant Joy, Mr. Townsend, and Serjeant, on the part of the Corporation, contended, that the board of Aldermen were in error, and that the return of Aldermen West was a nullity. Serjeant Lefroy and Mr. Hamilton contended, that the Commons had no right what to elect. After much legal argument on both sides by the Learned Gentlemen, it was at length decided by the Privy Council, that the Corporation should proceed to a new election for Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

No day has yet been fixed by the Lord Mayor for the new election, and we sincerely hope, in the meantime some friendly adjustment will take place between the parties, to calm all feelings on both sides.—*Dublin Journal.*

The proceedings in the House of Commons yesterday were rather of prospective than of actual interest. Various notices of motions were given, which will successively bring under discussion all the more important questions which affect our domestic policy. Sir H. Parnell announced that Mr. Graham would bring forward, on the 11th of May, a motion for the removal of the disabilities which the law at present imposed on his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects. Mr. Brogham postponed, on the subject of the Whitman holidays, his motion on the subject of Public Education. Lord John Russell gave notice of his intention to move, on the 21st of May, an Address to the Crown, objecting to the present mode of the period of imprisonment to which Sir M. Lopez had been sentenced. The question of Parliamentary Reform will be introduced into the House of Commons on the 11th of June, by Mr. Lambton. There will probably be another discussion of the same subject in the form of Radical Reform, under the auspices of the Members for Westminister; and Lord Arden's bill Hamilton has given notice of his intention to introduce a distinct proposition of South Reform on the 21st of next month. Lord Althorp also gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should move for leave to bring in a Bill respecting Local Government.

The Report of the Address was brought up by Sir E. Kneller, and unanimously agreed to. Before the question was put, however, Lord A. Hamilton addressed a few words to the House, respecting the late disturbances in Scotland, which produced an interesting statement from the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the subject of emigration, which the Noble Lord recommended as the most effectual remedy for the distresses of the manufacturing population. The Right Hon. Gentleman observed, that the £50,000 which was voted last year, for the purpose of promoting voluntary emigration, had been considerably exceeded, and that the number of those who had availed themselves of this assistance, in order to proceed to the new Colony at the Cape of Good Hope, amounted to upwards of 5000 persons. When the last accounts were received from them, they had performed part of their voyage in good health, and had the prospect of terminating it prosperously. Government, he added, was fully disposed to extend every necessary aid to those who might wish to emigrate; but they could not venture to do so without mature consideration. With respect to further emigration to the Cape of Good Hope, it was wished to see the result as to those who had already gone out, before they encouraged a further emigration to that settlement on a more extended scale.

THE STATE PRISONERS.

Thistlewood, Brunt, Ings, Davidson, and Tidd, have been placed together in what is called the condemned room. On their removal from the bar, yesterday, after they had received sentence, their conduct was marked by great firmness. Ings, having recovered from his indisposition, like his unhappy companions, was double ironed; the moment he got the irons on he began to dance about, and to exhibit a brutal carelessness and hardness, which, from the previous conduct he had manifested, it was thought did not belong to his real character. The Rev. Mr. Cotton, the Chaplain of the Gaol, endeavoured, by the most mild and persuasive language, to bring them to a sense of their awful situation, and in the words of the Chief Justice, "to induce them by prayer, through the intercession of their blessed Redeemer, to seek pardon of their God for the crimes of which they had been guilty." His efforts, however, were fruitless; they said they wanted not his assistance. "They were *Deists*, and had no faith in the merits of our Saviour." In vain did he urge those arguments which were consistent with his sacred functions; the doctrines of those infidel writers, which have been unfortunately so widely disseminated throughout the country, had got complete possession of their minds, and they turned a deaf ear to his exhortations. The force of example may have produced some effect upon their conduct, and as long as they continue together, they will perhaps maintain the same hardened spirit. They are, we understand, to-day to be removed to separate cells, and when left to their own solitary reflections, it is more than probable, in the case of McInnis, the light of truth may burst upon them, and awake them to a sense of duty. That it may do so, must be the fervent hope of all good men; for however diabolical their crimes are, it would be indeed shocking, that they should quit this world without a due sense of their obligations to their Creator.— It would seem from the conversation of these wretched culprits, that many of them were kept in the dark as to ulterior objects, and that Thistlewood was the pilot upon which the fate of other parts of the country, with which he was in correspondence, would turn. Some of their wires are as great enthusiasts as themselves, and wait with anxiety for the "great something which is to be done."

It is expected that the execution will not long be delayed—and that it will take place in the course of next week, at the usual place for such scenes, in the Old Bailey.

There will be no condemned Sermon to-morrow. The Chapel is at present occupied by soldiers.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday have omitted this morning; those of Tuesday came to hand last night. The latter contain a report from the

from the Tower.) I am a shoe-maker, and lived near Brooks-market. I know Thistlewood, and met him at Ford's; he afterwards called on me with Brunt, and said that great events were at hand; the people were every where anxious for a change; he had often been promised the support of many who had deceived him, but that now he had got men who would stand by him. He then asked me if I had any arms? I said I had not; he observed, all the others had got arms—some had swords, others pikes or pistols, and that I might get a pistol for me; I answered that I had no money. "Well, then," said he, "I will get one for you." Brunt came to me on Friday, the 23d of Feb., accompanied by Tidd; he told me, in explaining the cause of his absence since last year, that events had often rendered a change of their plan necessary, but that now all was fixed; he desired me to go on the Wednesday night to Tyburn turnpike, and I should know all about it. I was to speak to some people who were to assemble there, and the sign was this, I was to say "TON." I agreed to do so. Brunt called again on the Wednesday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, and asked if I was then ready to go and join the party. I promised to do so at six o'clock, when I had finished some hurried work. At half-past six o'clock, I went to Tidd's house. I saw him here; he went into the corner of the room and took a large pistol out of a trunk that lay there, and fastened it in a belt round his waist under his great coat.— He also took out about ten pikes, a foot long each, and some staves to fix them on. We then went together up to John-street; on the way I proposed to know where we were going, and whether it was to the House of Commons; he replied, "No." There were ten men in all, and we were going to a cabinet dinner in Grosvenor-square; but he did not stay at whose house. We went on to Grosvenor-street, and I ascended the steps from the stable to the left, which was a small one. There were 24 or 25 men in the room. One man, in a brown great coat, who was sitting down, and who had a belt with pistols in it round him, talked of the impetuosity of attacking the Cabinet Ministers, at Lord Harrowby's, with 14 men. Thistlewood insisted that a number would be enough, and an over-bid for 16 of Lord Harrowby's servants, even supposing he had so many.— One man said, "After we are done, there will be a grand about the doors—how shall we get away after we do the business?" Thistlewood said, there would be another body ready to assist us. Davidson checked the men who talked of the 14 men, and said, if he was afraid, he had better go at once by himself. Brunt said that some of them were to go to the house with the combustibles; they had, and parish with the rest. The man who was sitting down said, that as all were ready he would join also, and go under Mr. Thistlewood's orders. Thistlewood said they would all share equally with him in the honour of the exploit, and then proposed that 14 should volunteer to go into the Cabinet dinner-room, that those who were ready to do so should file off to the side of the left—a number did so. Thistlewood then went out for a minute, and when he returned, said, that Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Wellington were already arrived at Lord Harrowby's. Nothing else occurred until the officers and soldiers came up, and took us into custody.

Cross-examined: I never spoke to Thistlewood until I saw him at Mr. Ford's. I attended the Meeting in Fishbay market. I don't know Edwards. The room in Grosvenor-square was full, and we had bread and cheese and beer. Re-examined: On the table were arms of various kinds. Thistlewood told me at Whitehall to say on my examination, that it was Edwards took me to Grosvenor-street, and I was to say he was a short stout complexion man, and dressed in a great coat. Thos. Monument examined by the Solicitor-General: I am brother to the last witness. I remember Thistlewood calling upon my brother; he brought Brunt with him. After they came into the room, they staid five or ten minutes, when they went out. Thistlewood having asked my brother if he might be permitted to speak with him, they went out together, and remained about two or three minutes. Thistlewood and Brunt then went away. On the Tuesday before the Grosvenor-street business, Tidd and Brunt called on my brother; my brother said to Brunt, "I thought I had lost you, as it is so long since I saw you." Brunt said, that the King's death had made a little alteration in their plans. My brother asked, what those plans were, and Brunt said they had different objects in view. Brunt then asked my brother to meet him at Tyburn turnpike on the next evening; my brother agreed. Brunt said to Tidd, "Suppose we give him an outline of the plan?" Tidd made no answer.— Brunt then gave us the pass-word "Bat;" if we met any friends, they would answer "Ton;" I did not promise to go. They spoke chiefly to my brother. I did not in fact go. My brother went out the next evening at seven o'clock. Brunt called about five, but we were busy, and my brother could not go at that time. Brunt then told him to call upon Tidd, who lives in the Hole-in-the-Wall passage. I did not see my brother after. Cross-examined by Mr. Corwood: I never saw Brunt before, nor did I know any of the parties. I made no enquiries into their plans. (To be continued.)

John Baker examined: I am butler to the Earl of Harrowby, and recollect the preparations for a cabinet dinner, at his Lordship's house, on Wednesday, the 23d of February. The preparations for the dinner were not countermanded until 8 o'clock that evening. Thos. Monument examined:—(This witness was brought into Court by two yeomen of the guard, of February, and took a brass barrel blunderbuss out of pawn. Thomas Hulon examined: I was a cow-keeper and milk-man, and formerly a member of a shoe-maker's club, where I knew the Prisoner Wilson. I saw him at the club a few days before the 23d of February; he asked me if I would come forward, and be one of a party to destroy his Majesty's Ministers (these were his words) at a cabinet dinner. Every thing was said, prepared for the occasion, and the dinner was at hand.— If I would join them, he said, Mr. Thistlewood would be glad to speak to me. He also stated, that hand-grenades were prepared for throwing under the dinner-table, and that the Ministers who escaped the explosion were to die by the sword of some other weapon. They were also to file some houses, and create a general confusion to distract public attention for 3 days, by which time all would be arranged. The first were to be at stotions fixed upon, and among them were to be the houses of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Harrowby, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Sidmouth, the Bishop of London, and some others, which I now forget; this was four or five days before the Grosvenor-street occurrence. I went to Lord Harrowby's house before the 23d Feb., to inform his Lordship of what was going on. He was out, and I followed him to the Park, where the servant said he had gone; I met him there, and gave him a note containing a list of names, and he removed them into the back room. Tidd soon after went away, and left word that if any body called soon, they were to make haste and follow to the White Hart public-house.— Some came, and went on there. About nine o'clock the same night, Brunt returned home; his clothes were very dirty, and he seemed much confused; he said to his wife, "All is up here. Where I have been a great many officers entered, and I have saved my life, that is all." Another man soon after came in and shook hands with Brunt; the latter asked this man if he knew any who were in pawn? The man said no, and complained of having got a dreadful blow in the side, and being knocked down. Brunt said, "There is something to be done yet," and he and the man went out together. Mrs. Brunt and I then went into the back room, where we found several rolls of paper, and in the cupboard were several rolls of brown paper, containing ten, also some cartridges, and things called hand-grenades, and an iron pot. At eleven o'clock my master early returned home, and said he should want to go in the morning, and to have his boots cleaned early. He accordingly called me up at half-past six o'clock on Thursday morning, and asked me if I knew Patten's, at Sans-fields, Borough? I said, I did. I then cleaned his boots, which were very dirty, and he shortly after got up, and took me into the back room, where we lay on stow away the rolls of paper into two wicker baskets; a while he engaged two officers came in, seized the baskets, and took my master into custody.

Cross-examined: I saw Wilson about four or five days before the 23d of February, when he told me of the plan in the open street. The letter which witness handed to Lord Harrowby was being shown to witness, and identified by him as being the same he had given to his Lordship in the Park. The Earl of Harrowby examined: I reside in Grosvenor-square, on the south side, near Charles-street. I am a Peer-Councillor, President of the Council, and one of His Majesty's Ministers. I am also a member of what is called the Cabinet. On Wednesday, the 23d of February, I was to have had at my house a cabinet dinner, and cards of invitation had been issued some days before to the following persons: the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, Westmoreland, and Mulgrave, Earl Bathurst, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Mervill, Lord Castlereagh, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Canning, Mr. Willesey Paley, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Brage Bathurst. The members of the Cabinet were, in common parlance, called "his Majesty's Ministers," and at a cabinet dinner none but the members of the cabinet were invited. I remember that on the Tuesday before the Wednesday of the intended dinner, I was riding in the Park about 2 o'clock, preparatory to my attending a Council at Carlton-house; I had no servant with me. A person addressed me near Grosvenor-gate, and said he had a letter addressed to Lord Castlereagh, which he was desirous to convey to him—it was of considerable importance, and concerned both that Noble Lord and myself. The letter now in Court is that letter. The man who was the last witness, at my desire, gave me his address on this card (producing a card). He met me by appointment on Wednesday morning in the ring, amongst the young plantations in Hyde Park. The cabinet dinner did not take place as intended on the Wednesday, but the preparations for it were carried on in my house just as if it was to take place; nor did I countermand them until 8 o'clock on that evening, when I wrote a note to my head servant from Lord Liverpool's.

Cross-examined: I had general information respecting some plot, before I saw the man in the Park. I don't know one Edwards; I never saw him. We had had, for a considerable time, reason to expect that some attack of this nature was intended. I believe we heard of it a month or two before. John Baker examined: I am butler to the Earl of Harrowby, and recollect the preparations for a cabinet dinner, at his Lordship's house, on Wednesday, the 23d of February. The preparations for the dinner were not countermanded until 8 o'clock that evening. Thos. Monument examined:—(This witness was brought into Court by two yeomen of the guard, of February, and took a brass barrel blunderbuss out of pawn. Thomas Hulon examined: I was a cow-keeper and milk-man, and formerly a member of a shoe-maker's club, where I knew the Prisoner Wilson. I saw him at the club a few days before the 23d of February; he asked me if I would come forward, and be one of a party to destroy his Majesty's Ministers (these were his words) at a cabinet dinner. Every thing was said, prepared for the occasion, and the dinner was at hand.— If I would join them, he said, Mr. Thistlewood would be glad to speak to me. He also stated, that hand-grenades were prepared for throwing under the dinner-table, and that the Ministers who escaped the explosion were to die by the sword of some other weapon. They were also to file some houses, and create a general confusion to distract public attention for 3 days, by which time all would be arranged. The first were to be at stotions fixed upon, and among them were to be the houses of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Harrowby, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Sidmouth, the Bishop of London, and some others, which I now forget; this was four or five days before the Grosvenor-street occurrence. I went to Lord Harrowby's house before the 23d Feb., to inform his Lordship of what was going on. He was out, and I followed him to the Park, where the servant said he had gone; I met him there, and gave him a note containing a list of names, and he removed them into the back room. Tidd soon after went away, and left word that if any body called soon, they were to make haste and follow to the White Hart public-house.— Some came, and went on there. About nine o'clock the same night, Brunt returned home; his clothes were very dirty, and he seemed much confused; he said to his wife, "All is up here. Where I have been a great many officers entered, and I have saved my life, that is all." Another man soon after came in and shook hands with Brunt; the latter asked this man if he knew any who were in pawn? The man said no, and complained of having got a dreadful blow in the side, and being knocked down. Brunt said, "There is something to be done yet," and he and the man went out together. Mrs. Brunt and I then went into the back room, where we found several rolls of paper, and in the cupboard were several rolls of brown paper, containing ten, also some cartridges, and things called hand-grenades, and an iron pot. At eleven o'clock my master early returned home, and said he should want to go in the morning, and to have his boots cleaned early. He accordingly called me up at half-past six o'clock on Thursday morning, and asked me if I knew Patten's, at Sans-fields, Borough? I said, I did. I then cleaned his boots, which were very dirty, and he shortly after got up, and took me into the back room, where we lay on stow away the rolls of paper into two wicker baskets; a while he engaged two officers came in, seized the baskets, and took my master into custody.

Cross-examined: There was nothing extraordinary in seeing suspicious people prowling about at night. Henry Gillan examined: I am a servant to Mr. Whittle, the apothecary, of 15, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square; I frequent the Rising Sun public-house, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square. I was there on the night of the 23d of February, and saw Brunt in the room with a tall man; they were drinking porter and eating bread and cheese; Brunt challenged me to play dominos with him, and I played two games; I left him in the room about ten o'clock that night. John Hector Morrison examined: I am a journeyman cutter to Mr. Underwood, in Dean-lane, and recollect a sword being brought to the shop on Christmas Eve, by a man dressed like a butcher; he had the sword wrapped up in a smock frock, without a sheath; he desired to have it well ground, and with a fine point; he said his name was Ings; the sword was ground, and he took it away in two or three days. A few days after, he brought another to have the same repair—it was a particularly long one. I have seen it since with a Bar-street officer. Edward Simpson examined: Is a corporal-major in the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, and knew the Prisoner Harrison, who was discharged out of that corps about six years ago. Harrison knew the King-street barracks, five windows of which looked into Grosvenor-square, but they were stopped up a few days after the affair at Grosvenor-street. To his cross-examination, this witness merely said, that there were generally about 300 soldiers in the King-street barracks. He could not tell how the foot-guards were in town. He did not know one Adams. James Aldous examined: I am a pawnbroker in Charles-street, & know the Prisoner Davidson, who came to my shop on the morning of the 23d

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