

entrapped by Goldworthy and Edwards, in order for some private purposes of their own, that they might have my life sworn away. I have no objection to tender my life in the service of my country; but let me at least, for the sake of my children, save my character from the disgrace of dying a traitor. For my children only do I feel, and when I think of them I am deprived of utterance—I can say no more."

James Ings was next asked what he had to say why he should not receive judgment to die? He replied: "I have very little to say. My abilities will not allow me to speak. If Mr. Edwards had not got acquainted with me I should not be here; he came to me, unfortunately, when I had no business, nor no means of getting a living for my family. I entered into the conspiracy only through him, and it was only necessity and the want of the means to support my wife and family that brought me here. It is only through Edwards that I shall lose my life. I do not mind dying, if you will let that man come forward, and die with me on the scaffold. It was through him that I was going to do that which, I must allow, was of a most disgraceful and inhuman nature.—On the other hand, his Majesty's ministers conspire together and impose laws to starve and my family and fellow-countrymen; and if I was going to assassinate these ministers, I do not see that it is so bad as starvation, in my opinion, my lord."

Here Mr. Shelton began to address the prisoner Brunt, but

Edwards said: "I am not done. And there is another thing, my Lord; a meeting was called at Manchester, under the protection of the law of England, for which our forefathers died, and which King John signed in the open air.—This meeting was called under the protection of that law, for the people to petition parliament to give them their rights; but, previous to the business of the meeting, the Manchester yeomanry rode in among them, and cut down men, women and children, in a manner that was a disgrace to the very name of Englishmen. These yeomen had their swords ground before hand, and I had a sword ground also, but I do not see any harm in that. I shall suffer, no doubt; but I hope my children will live to see justice done to their bleeding country. I would rather die like a man than live like a slave. I am sorry I have not the power, gentlemen, to say more; I shall therefore withdraw."

John Thomas Brunt was next called upon, and spoke as follows:—"My Lords and Gentlemen. I am precluded from saying much: I had intended to have committed to writing my defence, but I have been denied pen, ink, and paper—as such, what I have to state will be very short. In the first place, whatever impression I made on the jury yesterday was knocked down by the Solicitor General, who appears to me, by his sophistical eloquence, to be capable of making the worst of crimes appear a virtue. And next, with regard to Edwards, to whom I alluded before, and to whose machinations I have at last fallen a dupe; he once before nearly entrapped me when a cabinet dinner was given, I believe at the Earl of Westmoreland's. He said he had part of the men mustered, but there was not sufficient. He had like to have hooked me in then, but I happened not to go to the house. No doubt that hidden was in that plot for me at the Scotch Arms. Of all the infamous characters on earth, Edwards is the worst; and yet he has been kept altogether out of the view of the court. I protest against the verdict which has been pronounced against me. For my life, if it was sacrificed in the cause of liberty, I care not a farthing; but it is galling to have it sworn away by a set of villains who thirst after blood merely for the sake of personal gain. Edwards is far more worthy of punishment than any of us. He it was that furnished the arms—and he it was that goaded us on to our own ruin. He always spoke well of me, and said if he had a hundred such men as me he would be satisfied. He knew I was not a shuttle-cock to be bandied about at pleasure. He knew he could put confidence in my word, and that I would perish before I shrunk from what I undertook. The prisoner then went on in a strain of strong invective against the witness Adams.—After which he referred to the two Monuments.—These two persons had been described by the Solicitor General as having had no communication with each other, and yet having agreed in all respects in their testimony. Was this the fact? No, for three weeks previous to the trials, they met twice a day at the Tower, rehearsed their story, and thus were enabled to come forward quite perfect in their respective parts. He next adverted to the character of his apprentice Hale, and was casting strong reflections on his conduct—when

The Chief Justice said, he could not suffer such observations to be made under such circumstances."

Brunt begged pardon, but said he stated nothing but facts. He next adverted to the conduct of Lord's Castlereagh and Sidmouth; they, he said, had been the cause of the death of millions, and although he admitted he had conspired to put such men out of the world, still he did not think that amounted to high treason. He was one of those who would have been satisfied with taking off the cabinet ministers; but the verdict against him, of intending to depose his Majesty, he contended, was utterly at variance with truth and justice. He had never

contemplated any such consequence. He was neither a traitor to his King nor to his country; nor would he suffer any man in his presence to speak irreverently of his Sovereign. In undertaking to kill Lord Castlereagh and Lord Sidmouth and their fellow ministers, he did not expect to save his life—he was determined to die a martyr in his country's cause, and to avenge the innocent blood shed at Manchester."

In conclusion he said he was willing to suffer for the acts which he had contemplated; but it grieved him to think that he was to suffer for a crime of which he was innocent, namely, high treason. On these grounds he protested against the verdict of the jury as contrary to law and justice."

The prisoner spoke with great vehemence, and used throughout the most inflammatory language.

Richard Tidd, was the next called upon. He spoke as follows:—"My Lords and Gentlemen, being only found guilty so late last night, I have not had an opportunity to make up any defence. All I can say, is, and I positively swear it, that the evidence that has come before you, with the exception of that of capt. Fitzclarence, is utterly false."

James Wilson said, "I am not gifted with the power of talking much, but I mean to say that I was certainly drawn into this by Edwards."

John Harrison,—"I likewise say I was brought into it by Edwards."

John Shaw Strange,—"I have this much to say to the evidence of Mr. Brunt's apprentice, likewise that of Adams, I declare solemnly to God they are both perjured villains."

James Gilchrist,—"What I shall say in the presence of my God and you, is, that till the Wednesday evening at four o'clock I knew nothing about this business. I was going to look for work, and I had neither money nor bread. So I went as what I was told was to be a supper of the Radicals. (Here the prisoner was overcome by his feelings.) At six o'clock I met C. Cooper, who was the only man I knew, and I borrowed a halfpenny of him, which, with another, enabled me to get a pennyworth of bread, and this I eat very sweet. I wish I may never come out of this place, if I tell false. We then went into the stable and up stairs, where there was some bread and cheese. I took an old sword and hewed down the loaf, of which others who were as hungry as me partook. I then asked what all these arms were about, and when I heard, I was so shocked that I was determined to get away as fast as I could. Soon after the officers and soldiers came, and I thought it my duty to surrender. I now stand here convicted of high treason, after I served my king and country for 12 years, and this is the recompense. Oh, God!—I have nothing more to say."

Here the prisoner stood back in an agony of tears. He is a Scotchman, and spoke with his native accent. His manner altogether was extremely impressive, and his language seemed to be that of simple truth.

Charles Cooper said he had much to say, but his friends thought it would be imprudent. He could only declare that he was not guilty of the crime imputed to him.

Gilchrist again came forward, and said he was very willing to give up his life, if it could save that of a fellow-creature. He had already tendered it to save one of the poor men by his side. He never thought of such a thing as to take any man's life.

The Crier of the Court now proclaimed silence in the usual manner, while sentence of death was passed upon the prisoners—

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. If any of them should ultimately have their lives spared, which he 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 refused to hear. This refusal 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 altogether 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 person, therefore, to whom they allude, or of the practice 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 the 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 but 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 the cabinet ministers. They had endeavored 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 here happened, as it had upon other occasions, that the principal instruments in the hands of justice, were the partners of their wickedness; and 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, for the sake of their own personal safety, if they could not be restrained by any other consideration, that they would abstain from evil communications, and from evil connexions, such as had brought the prisoners 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 unparalleled 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 endeavoring, 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 unfeignedly and with humility express contrition for their offences, and seek that mercy through the merits of their blessed Redeemer.

[For Sentence, see last number.]

From the N. Y. Ev. Post, June 7.

Foreign News.—Our regular file of the London Courier, by the packet Albion, did not, owing to some unaccountable accident, come to hand until this morning. They are to the evening of the 29th April, inclusive. From them we have made a few extracts for this day's paper. In the House of Commons, on the 28th April, information was called for respecting the £50,000 which had been appropriated by Parliament to aid the distressed part of the population of Great Britain to emigrate to the Cape of Good Hope. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply stated that the expense already incurred considerably exceeded the sum appropriated. As to the number of those who had availed themselves of this assistance, he had to inform the noble Lord, that upwards of 5,000 persons had already gone to the Cape of Good Hope; and, when the last accounts were received from them, they had performed part of the voyage in good health, and had the prospect of terminating it prosperously. When the noble Lord recommended America as a preferable place for emigrants to resort to, he apprehended he was not aware of the representations which had been received from that quarter. In America the greatest distress at present prevailed, and the manufactures of that country were in as languishing a state as those of our own. To send the destitute to that quarter would be, therefore, only to shift the scene of distress, and to transport them to poverty on a foreign shore. The British provinces of America were also so overloaded, with emigration, that the strongest remonstrances had been made on the subject by the Government of Canada. It proved a great grievance both to the Government and the people; and, under these circumstances, he thought it would be highly premature to adopt any plan for the promotion of emigration to that quarter. His Majesty's Ministers were not reluctant to assist those who were distressed at home in looking for a happier lot on any foreign shore; but such a measure should not be hastily or prematurely adopted. With regard to farther emigration to the Cape of Good Hope, Government wished in the first place to learn the result of those who had already gone out, before they encouraged any further emigration to that settlement on a more extended scale.

Such was the immense crowd of ladies and gentlemen at the opening of the new parliament, that it was with the utmost difficulty an avenue could be made for the speaker to approach the bar. His state gown was nearly torn from his shoulders, and the sword of his train bearer was broken to pieces in his scabbard. The King wore under his robes a suit of purple, (kingly mourning) and was warmly greeted and cheered by the populace from every quarter, and by all parties, as he pro-

ceeded from St. James' Park to the House of Lords. Before ten o'clock, carriages began to arrive, principally filled by ladies, who were fortunate enough to obtain peers' order of admission to the House of Lords, to be present at the splendid ceremony of the King's visit to the first parliament of his reign. The House of Lords was not to be thrown open to privileged visitors until twelve o'clock; but the officers of the house accommodated the ladies who had arrived in the different avenues within the walls of the building; they were principally placed in the old House of Lords, and in the Painted Chamber. All the passages were lined with visitors. The carriages continued to arrive throughout the day; at many periods they came in such rapid succession, that the whole, from the Horse Guards to Westminster Abbey, became blocked together in a double row, and many passages of distinction quitted their carriages, and proceeded on foot to the doors of admission. The ladies were splendidly attired, chiefly in white satin dresses, richly trimmed with lace; the head dresses were of the same elegant and costly materials, with pearl clasps, and surmounted by rich plumes of white feathers, which produced a graceful and dignified effect. The jewellery worn chiefly consisted of pearl ornaments, though the occasional splendour of diamonds burst upon the eye with all its magnificent effulgence. Before twelve o'clock all the seats appropriated to Ladies in the body of the House of Lords were filled by Peersesses and their families.

LONDON, April 25.
We mentioned yesterday, on the authority of private letters from Manchester, that there had been a considerable improvement there in the demand for goods and cotton yarns.

The Josephinos, or adherents of Joseph Buonaparte in Spain, who constituted nine-tenths of those Spaniards, that were banished on account of their political opinions, conceiving that they were included in the indulgence extended to the political exiles in the King's proclamation, hastened to return to their country; but no sooner had they passed the frontiers, than General Mina, Governor of Navarre, caused them to be arrested, and communicated the circumstance to the authorities in Madrid, requiring to know whether such persons were included in the spirit of the indulgence. To this application it was replied, that those who supported the intrusive government having been banished by order of the Cortes, they must await a decision of the same assembly to authorize their return. Orders have therefore been transmitted to the frontiers to prohibit their entrance into Spain.

Spain.—The intelligence of Monday from Spain is of a mixed nature, and one portion of it is calculated, though in a very slight degree, to discourage the belief that the new order of things will be established in tranquillity. The letters from Bilbao state, that some agitation existed at Corunna in consequence of the selection made by the King of the persons who were to fill the leading offices of the new magistracy in that city. They were so extremely unpopular with the leading party, that they were refused permission to enter on their official duties. By letters from Madrid of the 10th instant, it appears that extensive machinations have been discovered, carried on with a view of seducing a portion of the troops in that city from their allegiance to the constitution. The conspirators are supposed to possess considerable property; the immediate agents believed to be merchants, though suspicions are freely insinuated that the monks and friars are the primary movers in the attempt. The discovery was made by a man who held the rank of sergeant in one of the regiments, and who had the credit of so far yielding to the wishes of the conspirators that they intrusted him with two thousand dollars, to be employed in the seduction of the soldiers. Notice was given of this to the proper authorities; several of the conspirators were traced and apprehended; and in a room appropriated to their deliberations a sum of money, amounting to 10,000 dollars in specie, was discovered. Among the persons secured was a M. Gorgoglio, the son of one of the members of the Junta de Remplazos, (the society of merchants employed in the superintendance of the expedition,) and three others.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.
Last night, after the tragedy of King Lear, which was performed with a success corresponding to the brilliancy of its first reception, the farce of The Miller of Mansfield was represented. Mr. Stephen Kemble undertook the part of the Miller; but he and the rest of the performers were prevented from finishing their respective characters to the understanding of the audience, by the following occurrence:—At the commencement of the second act the King is entertained at the Miller's table, who proposes his Majesty's health as a toast. The audience received it with great applause, but a person from one of the galleries having cried out, "Drink the Queen too," his suggestion gave rise to a contest so vehement, that nothing from that moment could be heard from the stage, until Mr. Russell, the stage manager, came forward to address them. He represented, briefly, that the performers had introduced nothing which was not in the original piece, and as the piece had been long established, he hoped they would hear it to the end. His appeal, however, was ineffectual: hisses, cries of "off, off," and "Queen, Queen," were continued to the end, so that the remainder of the performance went off in dumb show.

Proclamation of the King of Spain to his South American Subjects.
"The King to his Subjects beyond the Seas."

Spanish Americans.
"When in the year 1814, my arrival in the capital of Imperial Spain was announced, fatality, induced the restoration of certain institutions which long and confirmed habits had caused us to regard as superior to others, which, being more

ancient, were irreconcilable to existing prejudices, and could not be modified in any distinct forms. The unhappy experience of six years, and the disgraceful evils which went on accumulating by those means which were esteemed likely to produce happiness—the general complaints of the people in both hemispheres, & their energetic demonstrations, convinced me of the necessity of returning back to that line from which we incautiously deviated; and seeing that the general wish of the nation, impelled by that principle which had distinguished and elevated it on the great stage of the world to that height which it should hold among other nations, induced me to adopt those sentiments, identifying myself most sincerely and cordially with them, and caused me to adopt, recognize, and swear to, according to a spontaneous proposition, the Constitution formed at Cadix by the general and extraordinary Cortes, and proclaimed in that city in March 1812. Nothing can possibly exceed my satisfaction at the universal rejoicing which took place; and the real heroic generosity of the people, who are susceptible of errors but not of crime, will quickly obliterate the recollection of past evils. The Spaniards at this day present a spectacle for admiration to all Europe, solemnly pledging themselves to their Constitutional System which justly estimates the reciprocal duties between the Nation and the Throne—a state so securely poised and founded on the most durable basis, on which are bottomed alike true liberty and public credit, promising that the new institutions shall find their best security in favourable and permanent results, combining the improved state of science with the dictates of sound policy, and establishing the military and naval strength of the nation on principles which will render it the most effectually applicable as the circumstances shall require, and bidding fair to restore in all things that respect and consideration which we have lost.

"A new flood of light is shed across both hemispheres, and nothing can exceed the resplendent brightness which already illumines, or the ardour which is felt from the sacred fire to patriotism. I congratulate myself as the first to feel this sweet and generous emotion; I also exult in having to announce it; and I exhort you to haste to enjoy with immense benefits, by accepting and swearing to a Constitution which is framed for the felicity of you and yours, I affirm to you, I sacrifice nothing, when I feel that, by confirming that fundamental law, I shall secure your happiness; and, though it might be productive of evil to me, I should equally have acquiesced, persuaded that the honour of Majesty should weigh as nothing when placed in competition with the public good.

"Americans, you have greatly deviated from the line of your true interest—you feel by this time what your misconduct has cost you—those immense fatigues—those perils without end, sanguinary wars, frightful devastations, and the extremities of all evils. Nothing has resulted to you but tears and griefs, turbulence and heart-burnings, cruel imprisonments, starvation, destructions by fire, desolation, and unheard horrors—results which will but entail disgrace upon you to future generations. What can you hope from such? Hear the soothing voice of your king and father. Expel that inquietude and restless distrust which agitate you, and replace those in your bosom by affection and generous sentiments. No longer regard vengeance as a virtue, nor odious animosity as an obligation. The two hemispheres have nothing inherent in them to prohibit lasting and reciprocal friendships; nor is it in nature that you, who are true brothers can be enemies. You speak but the same language—you profess but the same religion—you are governed by the same laws; adhere to the same customs—and above all, you are adorned by the same virtues—virtues the true offspring of valour, of generosity, and the supreme elevation of great souls. Renew with the mother country those relations, which for the three centuries, your progenitors, the favoured children of victory, have laboured to establish. Renew also those reciprocal relations which the new lights of the day, and the system of a representative government require—Throw away your arms, and cease that destructive warfare which has occasioned so many terrible evils, which must be recorded in history in letters of blood. With arms so wielded the lives of kindred individuals of the same families must be sacrificed—sacrifices which must involve self-destruction and self-abhorrence! The universal nation is actuated by my wishes, and will enable me by all its means to triumph without violence over those obstacles which but prolong a state of public calamity. We have adopted a system more ample in its principles, and conformable to those which you yourselves have wished for; our distinctive character directs the reciprocal observance of a frank and loyal conduct, opposed to that of a mistaken and too cunning policy, which by its false and intricate combinations can but seldom hope for favourable results. The mother country gives you the example; follow it, Americans, it will but insure your present and future felicity; give to the mother country a ground of hope, that in an age so pregnant with great and extraordinary events, the love of order and the general good accords with all your wills, and the results from your uniform opinions.

"The Cortes whose name alone is a favourable pledge of important benefits and successes for all Spaniards, is about to assemble. Your brothers of the Peninsula anxiously hope, with extended arms, for

your uniform opinions.