

AD R A S COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 22d. JUNE 1863.

Number 924.

Sheriff's Sales.

TACHILLA NAURER.
RE TAGAROVA MOODELLY.
 I have given, that on Monday, the 27th inst. by Sheriff's sale on the Premises, at the Court House, in the City of Madras, at 12 o'clock, I will sell, together with a large amount of the above named de-
SALE AS USUAL.
K. DALRYMPLE.
 Sheriff.

Madras 17th June 1863.

MAHOMED AZANE.

First-CARRICURE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday the 27th inst. will be sold by Sheriff's Sale at the Court House, in the City of Madras, at 12 o'clock, I will sell, together with a large amount of the above named de-
SALE AS USUAL.
K. DALRYMPLE.
 Sheriff.

Madras 17th June 1863.

Advertisement.

MADRAS ROAD LOTTERY.

PAYMENT of the PRIZES in the FIRST CLASS of the Eleventh Atiyam and Road Lottery, will commence at the CARNATIC BANK, on Saturday the 25th. Instant, and will continue daily from the hours of Eleven until One o'clock in the afternoon.
 The TICKETS for the SECOND CLASS will be ready for exchanging and sale, on the 15th. July next.
 The DRAWING of the SECOND CLASS will begin on the 15th. of AUGUST next.
J. L. HEEFKE,
 AGENT.

Fort St. George, 21st. June, 1863.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE BEACH,
 This day WEDNESDAY, the 22d. Instant,
 At 12 o'clock,

THE GOOD SHIP
FAIR ARMENIAN,
 SURAT BUILT, AND COPPERED,
 Burthen About 300 Tons.

A LIST of her STORES may be seen upon application either to **CAPT. TAIN DRINKWATER,** or to Messrs. **HARRINGTON, BURNABY and COCKBURN.**

Conditions of Sale.

Ten per Cent. to be paid down, and security given for the remainder, payable in one month, the SHIP to be at the immediate risk of the Purchaser.

Advertisement.

FREIGHT FOR RANGOON,
THE SHIP

HECTOR,
Capt. JAMES JOHNSTON.

Will fail for RAN-

GOON, in the course

of a few days.

Apply to CAPTAIN



For P. JOHNSON

Advertisement.

Messrs. Hope Griffiths & Wheeler.
HAVE the pleasure of acquainting their FRIENDS, that they have purchased the—

INVESTMENTS,

CAPT. SANDILANDS,

OF THE H. C. SHIP

WALPOLE,

CAPT. BRADFORD,

OF THE H. C. SHIP,

ADMIRAL GARDNER,

And several other Securities from the Ship in the Road,

THE WHOLE FORMING A VERY

GENERAL ASSORTMENT,

OF PRIME ARTICLES,

amongst which are

CLARET from Maxwell and Keys, Urquhart and Robertson, Walker and Co.

PORT WINE in Quarts and Pints, **PALE ALE,** and **PORTER** in Butts and Hogheads, from Hodgkin and Drane.

CYDER and **PERRY.**

Bottled **ALE** and **PORTER.**

Hoffmann's CHERRY, and **RASPBERRY BRANDY,** and **RATAFIA,** **RUM**

SHRUB.

A VERY

GENERAL ASSORTMENT,

OF

CONFECTIONERY,

Consisting of,

Raspberry and **Strawberry Jam,** **Black** and **Red Current Jelly,** **Preserved Cherries,** **Gooseberries,** **Strawberries,** **Appricots,** **Pears,** **Raspberries** and **Damsons** in **Jelly,** **Orange,** **Green Gage** and **Quince Marmalade,** **Cherries,** **Gages,** **Pears,** **Appricots** and **Raspberries** in **Brandy.** **Bottled Fruit** for **Jams,** **Carraways,** **Barberry** and **Coriander Combs,** **Peppermint** **Pearls** and **Lozenges,** **Dried Fruit** in **Tin** **Cannisters.**

HAMS, CHEESE,

AND

A Large Assortment

OF

OILMANS STORES,

GROCERY,

Consisting of,

French Plumbs, **Bloom Raisins,** **Currents,** **Jordan Almonds,** **Italian Maccaroni,** **Vermicelli,** **Pearl** and **Scotch Barley,** **Patent Chocolate** and **Cocoa.**

GIBSON'S CAVALRY,

SADDLES and **BRIDLES.**

A Choice Assortment

OF

WHIPS,

BOOTS and **SHOES.**

Helmet Hats, **Pear Skin** and **Feathers,**

Military Cocked Hats,

Gentlemen's and **Childrens Hats,**

Military Scarlet, **Blue,** **Black,** **White** and **Fashionable Coloured Cloths** and **Cassimers.**

Superfine Welsh Flannel, and **Boat**

Cloaks.

Mahogany Card and **Pembroke Tables,**

Portable Decks with **Shaving Apparatus,**

a fine Solid Mahogany Ladies Table, and

Book Case, **Plated Furniture,** &c. &c.

SMYTH'S PERFUMERY,

In Small Boxes,

CONSISTING OF A USEFUL

ASSORTMENT OF

PERFUMERY,

Swindens Preserved Fruits, **Garden** and

Flower Seeds.

GLASS-WARE,

A GREAT VARIETY;

Consisting of

Wall Shades with **Plated Brackets,**—**Globe Lamps,**—**Table Shades** on **Plated Pedestals,** and **Mahogany Feet.** &c. &c.

QUEENS-WARE,

WEDGEWOOD Tea Pots and **Jugs.**

Rever's Colours.

German Flutes, **Tamboreens,** **Clar-**

netts, and **Balloons.**

Morocco Leather.

Rich Gold and **Silver EPAULETS.**

Fine Cutlery from **Pepys.**

Fashionable Shoe and **Knee Buckles.**

Silk and **Cotton Hosiery.**

The Real de Velnos Vegetable Syrup.

Toys,—**Books,**—**Stationary.**

Mathematical Instruments,—**Pocket**

Compass,—**Cases** of **Instruments,**—

Thermometers, &c.

Vincent's Cavalry Spurs, &c. &c. &c.

And a Great Variety of other Articles.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By BRANSON JONES & REDDY,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 22d. June,

SIX TEEN Cavalry SWORDS in Good

Order.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By BRANSON JONES & REDDY,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 22d. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'clock,

FIVE Milroy's CAVALRY SADDLES complete,

AND

FIVE Ditto, HUNTING, Ditto.

The above are in Excellent Order and

will worth the attention of any Person,

who may be in want thereof.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By BRANSON JONES & REDDY,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 22d. Instant,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'clock,

TEN Bolts of Europe CANVAS,

Eighty Pounds of Europe TWINE,

AND

Twenty-nine Dozen of very excellent

French CLARET,

At 4 o'clock,

ON THE BEACH,

NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

Two-hundred Blackwood PLANKS,

Six Casks for holding Oil,

The PLANKS will be put up in small

lots for the convenience of Purchasers.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By BRANSON JONES & REDDY,

ON THE PREMISES,

On SATURDAY, the 25th. Instant,

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE SALE,

At 5 o'clock in the Afternoon,

SUNDRY PARCELS OF GROUND

IN LOTS OF

ONE GROUND EACH,

SITUATED IN

POPHAM'S BROAD-WAY,

AND

NEARLY OPPOSITE

Mr. NIMMO'S HOUSE.

Sales by Auction,
PURSUANT TO A DECREE,
OF THE
SUPREME COURT OF
JUDICATURE,
AT MADRAS.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By BRANSON JONES & REDDY,

By the DIRECTOR and with the PRI-

VILETY of the MASTER in EQUITY of

the said Court.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On SATURDAY, the 16th. of July,

A GARDEN SITUATE

AT ST. THOME,

THE Ground is held under a Compa-

ny's Grant made on the 6th. of June

1795, to Syed Mahomed Khan, and now

belongs to Mizzer Mahomed Ali Khan,

and his Brother Hooften Khan.

It is Bounded on all Sides by the Pa-

dy Fields of St. Thome, and contains St.

Thome Cawnies 12½ and 1257½ Super-

ficial Square feet.

The Garden is well Stocked with an

Abundance of Fruit and Flower Trees.

There is a House built on the said ground

Containing one Hall, and Chambers and

Varandas.

There are Two Tanks and Three Pe-

ccothans on the Ground, and the Water is

Excellent.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

The Garden may be seen any day pre-

vious to the day of sale, and further Par-

ticulars known, on Application at the

Matter's Chambers in Fort St. George, or

to BRANSON JONES & REDDY.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 23d. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

At 10 o'clock,

FIFTY Pieces of CHARCON-

NAHS,

Thirty Do. of HANDKERCHIEFS,

THE REMAINDER,

OF THE

EUROPE CAMBRICKS,

FRENCH SILK ROSE,

AND

CLARET,

Thirty Bags of

SALT PETRE,

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PLATE,

GLASS & CHINA-WARE,

BELONGING TO

A GENTLEMAN,

GONE FROM THE PRESIDENCY.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By ANTHONY GAUDIN,

Sworn Auctioneer,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 24th. Instant

The Following Articles,

EIGHTY Dozen of MADEIRA,

Twenty Dozen of CAPE WINE,

Eighty Dozen of English CLARET,

Thirty Dozen of PORTER,

A few Pieces of Northward CHINTS,

A few Pieces of DOORIAS,—CHAR-

CONNAS, &c. &c.

Also

A few

that we should submit to be trampled upon, and that he would find us whenever he chose to put us the trial, to be—one hand and one heart. He thought the present question would be likely to determine whether we were to go to war with honour, or peace with dishonour; with respect to this he thought there was but one sentiment throughout the country, however great were the blessings of peace, yet they could not compensate to one million of our countrymen the final stain upon the honour of the nation. Whatever might be his opinion of the Right Honorable Secretary of State during the preceding part of the session, he certainly approved of his bringing forward the present question upon which depended no less a stake than our political existence, and he should give his most ready concurrence to the question for the Address to His Majesty, from a full persuasion that nothing short of the most active exertion and the most perfect performance on our part could tend to extricate us from our present disagreeable situation.

Earl Moira, while he approved of the motion, and of every measure which could tend to satisfy His Majesty of the wish of the House to

that Parliament should not hold a cold or desponding tone; that they should not betray any thing like a dread of meeting unavoidable difficulties. Let their Lordships declare their readiness to support, with zeal and unanimity, a Sovereign who, during a long reign, has endeared himself to his people; to support him in maintaining the dignity of his crown and the safety of the country against any foreign attack or encroachment; and the spirits of the disaffected would sink, their hopes would vanish, while the energy and activity of the people at large would rise in proportion. He wished the Secretary of State had held this kind of high and animating language, as he was sure it would have been echoed by the country. Lord Moira apologized for saying so much: it was not his intention to speak so long when he rose, but he could not pass off without accompanying it with sentiments such as animated every British breast, and such as would tend to convince His Majesty that he might rely for the firmest and the most liberal support in that House, while they would shew the Enemy (his Lordship apologized for the word enemy) he spoke too much from the feeling he said that they would have to contend with a united people. Lord Moira's speech

but it was necessary to say so much. It has been the policy of the Government to make preparations which are necessary for the defence of France and Holland, and for the purposes of Colonial Service. This is a noble and laudable policy, and I hope I may venture to say the House will not be able to find any fault with it; but when it is stated to this House that the result of the Negotiations now depending is uncertain, it will obviously strike every Gentleman's mind that such preparations may eventually be employed to very different purposes, affecting our vital interests, and which this Country would feel itself bound to counteract. I trust that the House will not expect, in the present stage, any particular or detailed account of the nature or progress of these discussions referred to in His Majesty's Message, and that I may be allowed to confine myself to the expression of my hopes that the result will prove to be such as is connected with the true interests of these Countries; but should it prove otherwise, His Majesty, I know, may confidently rely on his Parliament, and the tried magnanimous spirit of the Country. If that, unfortunately, should be the result of these discussions, as to require a warlike position, a result which I would reluctantly suppose, the House may

of peace. Lord Moira's speech cannot be maintained.—Mr. Fox continued by saying, "There is only one thing that remains to be added, and it is this, that I do hope His Majesty's advisers will seriously consider the present situation of the British empire; and that if they should involve the country in a war which should afterwards be found not to be necessary, they would be found to be more guilty than any Minister that ever advised such a measure in any other period of our history."

Lord Hawkebury remarked, that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) had only misapprehended his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Addington) in one point. As to the two grounds contained in the Message, he seemed to sup-

Remainder, Vide last Page.

person. During those opinions could now con-
template a renewal of the war without serious
alarm. He would not, however, indulge that
feeling so far as (like the Right Hon. Gentle-
man, Mr. Fox) only to view the evils of war.
For the tendency of that Gentleman's opinions,
& with which he could not possibly agree, was
that war was an evil with which no other good
in any comparison. But he apprehended this
country might be brought into such a situation
as to be led to perceive the danger of peace as
well as of war; and that we might go on as
rapidly to destruction in a time of peace, as in a
state of war.—Under this impression, he could
not say that the scope and tendency of the Right

Mr. J. Grenville said, that he rose from a
principle of common justice towards his Right
Hon. Friend (Mr. Windham,) to defend him
from the pre-empted comments which had been
put upon the speech which he had delivered this
evening.—He was sure that Gentleman, feeling
that there should not appear to be a dissenting
voice, had confined himself to a vish, to know
whether, in the alternative of war only, the
House was to expect any further communication?
To this the answer, that no pledge will be given.
He, for one, could not think this a satisfactory
reply; at the same time he must be of opinion
that it yielded the most complete justification to
his Right Hon. Friend, in putting the question
he had done that day. There was no one, he
was sure, more desirous to avoid entering into
any discussion that could appear to retard, or

with their chief to maintain an independence,
without which it can neither have durable tranquility
nor safety. The King of Sweden, who finds himself
in the happy situation of not having sustained, during
the war, any loss in his territories, is too generous to wish
for an increase of territory in Germany; and in con-
sequence has had nothing to view but the real welfare of
the Germanic Empire, the maintenance of its laws and
its independence. Animated with these sentiments, his
Swedish Majesty should, however, have hesitated to
take a decided part in the affairs of Germany, if he had
not reason that Russia's Power as INTERMEDIARY
with the present important disquisition, and if he had not
thought himself, in consequence, fully authorized, in his
quality of a State of the Empire, and a guarantee of its
Constitution, to take a part in it also. The King ac-
knowledges the necessity of changes in the Germanic
Empire as a consequence of the equitable principle
which has been adopted; that it is to say, that the Princes,
who, from the effects of fortune in the late war, have
lost their old possessions, should be indemnified by
other countries, but he thinks also, that, according to
that principle, the proceeding should be carried on with
the greatest equity and justice, and that those only who
have sustained effective injuries should obtain indemnities.
His Majesty considers it, in fact, a duty to refer to the
General Assembly of the Empire the obnoxious question,
by the taking a forcible possession of countries which
are not yet legally adjudged to one or other of the States,
a dangerous and illegal example has been given, and
that it is in consequence necessary to guard against the
result of such proceedings by an energetic declaration."

THE EFFECTS OF
A GENTLEMAN,
DECEASED.

Consisting of
WEARING APPAREL
FURNITURE
PLAT

&c. &c. &c.

ALSO
A Black HORSE with BAY
HARNESS,

AND
THREE BULLOCKS,

After which,
A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF
STATIONARY.

HIGH TREASON.

TRIAL OF COL. DESPARD AND OTHERS.
Monday, February, 7th.

LIST OF THE JURY.

Grant Allen, Esq.
 William Dent, of Batterley, Esq.
 William Davison, of Clapham, Esq.
 Gabriel Copland, of Clapham, Esq.
 Mr. William Cookson, of Southwark.
 Mr. John Farmer, of Southwark.
 Mr. John Collinson, of Gavel Lane, Christchurch.
 Mr. James Webber, of Surrey Road, Christchurch.
 Mr. Gilbert Handfield, of Green Walk, Christchurch.
 Mr. John Haymer, of Bankside.
 Mr. Peter Dounce, of Clapham.
 Mr. John Field, of George-street, Lambeth Marsh.

Thomas Windfor was called. He hid her was a private in the Guards, and belonged to the Grenadier Company of the first Battalion. In the month of March last, he received some printed papers from John Francis, which he took to his quarters, and showed them to his wife, and told him how he got possession of them, who at the time gave him advice as to what he was to do. When Francis gave this paper to the witnesses, he told him the object of those concerned with him was to unite in overturning the present tyrannical system of Government. Shortly after this, the witnesses attended a meeting in St. Giles's Church, where they saw a printed card, containing the form of the oath he was to take. The manner of his taking the oath was, reading it over secretly to himself, & then kissing the card. This he did by the direction of Francis. After this the witnesses was present at several meetings, which were attended by from 25 to 25 persons, principally of the lower class of the people, who were called the Bleeding Hart, in Charles Street, Hatton-garden, and Francis was there. Broughton accompanied the witnesses to one of these meetings. The object of the members was to unite, to raise subscriptions to pay delegates to go into the country, and to defray the expence of printing their affidavits; and their principal purpose was to *overturn the present system of Government and to establish a new one*. These were the subjects frequently mentioned in the meetings. The persons belonging to these Societies were to be divided into Companies; each company, consisted of ten men, to which was added an eleventh man, who took the command of a Company. The person who did so was generally the man who swore them in, and after he took the command, he was called the Captain of the Company or

...told the witness of the Borough called themselves the 10 or Commanded Mill-lane, and meetings were held at the navy, & to the great gun exercised himself a Colonel at a house called the witness knew the Oakley in Lambeth, where he particularly one on Lord were about thirty men said at the time that he refused delegates into for the printing of oaths, witness had been at the meetings, where there were about encouragements were given suits as possible, and cards purpose, which were to be the country. The witness at the time he was in N the witness was a wo at a house near brought came to him and see you to good company; wife of Newington. the house he was conducting a parlour, he there for Prisoner at the bar, who called himself Colonel Despard. At the same time Broughton told him who he was. The witness then said he had his objection to the colonel, and took a few days to consider. He saw a Mr. Emblin, Samuel Smith, and Arthur sham, who held a conversation with the Prisoner. Emblin was recommending it to the Prisoner to have a regular organization in London. The Prisoner replied, "No, a regular organization in London would be a disgrace. I would use the place is so much under the eye of government." The Colonel then said, that a large organization in the country was necessary, and he believed it was general. The witness, he said, were every where ripe, and anxious for the cause. He then said (and added he) I believe this to be the most particularly in Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and every great town throughout the country. I have walked twenty miles to wherever I have been, and the people are ripe. Colonel Despard then said that he would be made on the day when he was to the Parliament House, and

that his Majesty must be put to death. He observed at the same time, "I *heave* *swear* *the* *matter* *solved* *my* *Heart* *is* *callin'*." After the declaration of the King, the mail coaches were to be filled with the troops, and to start in the morning, that the revolt had taken place in the town. When this conversation was over, he turned to the witnesses, and said, "Windford, Wood has mentioned you to me, I shall be glad if you will meet me next Monday, at half past eleven o'clock, at the residence of your young and intelligent men, in order that we may consult about the best manner of taking the tower & securing the arms." The witnesses said he would, and pursuant to his promise, met the prisoner on Monday the 15th. November at the "Tiger pub-house," in the Strand, where they were seated at two at three foldiers along with him. The Colonel then said, we have been deceived as to the number of arms in the Bank; there are only 600 stand there, and they have taken the hammers out to render them useless, as they must have been applied to the tower. He then turned back and went into the public house, and had some porter and Bread and cheese, there were at the same time two soldiers sitting besides each other in a box, Colonel Despard asked witnesses if he knew them, they answered, no, "I believe," said the Colonel, "they belong to the 10th (meaning the 10th Hussars). He then said, "I have words privately to the witnesses." (Windford the King must be put to DEATH the day he goes to the house, and then the people will be at liberty." He said he would himself make the attack upon his Majesty, if he could get no sufficient number of men to do it, he would get water, and that he would make the attack with what forces he had. The 24th. of Nov. was understood to be the day on which the King was to go to the House. He then asked the witnesses if he would meet him the next night, with fifteen, eight, or nine intelligent men to confer with him about the means of securing the arms. The witnesses told him to come forward himself to the different meetings about two o'clock that day they parted. On the same day the witness saw Writton and Wood. The latter said, that when the King was going to the House, he saw a man in a black coat, and the great Gun in the Park, that he would load it, and fire at his Majesty's coach as he passed through the Park. Wood might, in the course of his duty, be sometimes placed as a sentry over that gun. The witnesses then mentioned his having been to the Oakley Arms, about nine o'clock, on the 15th. November, and that nine people there were taken into custody.

Mr. Bonas, the army Agent, confirmed that part of Windfors evidence which related to himself. William Campbell remembered to have seen Despard at the public-house called the Coach and Horses.

John Embury was then called. This was by far the *most important witness*, both as to detail of facts, and for being of superior understanding to those who preceded him. He deplored as follows: "I am a watchmaker, and was one of those apprehended at the Oakley house, and taken to the County Prison, where triflers were taken up-Lander, one of the other prisoners, was the first who intimated to me that fugitives of that description were on foot. It was about four weeks before I was apprehended. I met him one day, and he asked me if I heard any news I answered not. He then said, 'I have heard of you, particularly on the Carpet.' Had I heard of any fugitives forming? I told him that I had not; I thought they were all done with. He said no, they were not; a party was forming stronger than ever had been yet, and that they looked up to Colonel Despard as their head. After this he said, 'I have heard of you, Broughton; when I first saw him I said Lander was talking. I objected to their plant; but Broughton said something must be done before the Man Eaters met. He called the Parliament the Man Eaters. Broughton spoke with a confident certainty of success. Broughton frequently invited me to attend the meetings of the society. I told him I had my family to attend to."

Here was produced some pieces of badly printed paper. (The witness was shown the form of oath, & said it was the same). He said it was a signal for them to know their friends by, at the same time he told me; that all those who were not of their principles were to be put to death when the sound was made. He asked me if I could find him a good King. I told him he said there would be such a *king* as he said, that he was for I should like his company. At first I did not agree, and asked who it was. He said it was Colonel Despard. Before we went, he said the day was fixed for the attack to be made. The King, he said will be stopped as he goes to the Houer, and the business will be settled. I think he said also, the Tower, was to be taken. I afterwards went to the Flying Column, and saw the King, Despard, Waghorn, Windfor, and Smith, who were sitting in a small back room; Windfor was there before I came. After a little time, I asked Colonel Despard whether there was any particular bu-

ness in hand & what he thought of it? He said there was nothing particular only it seemed the will of a great many people that an effort should be made on Tuesday week next to endeavour to recover some of those liberties which we have lost. I asked if he had any ground or sufficient force to act upon? He said yes, a very considerable force indeed, at least, I can only say, if the people come forward in the way I have been given to understand.

We have great numbers of the army, and there are great numbers in all parts of the Kingdom, particularly Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, and other great towns. I do not know where they will be ordered to march, which Colonel Delpard named them but I am sure he mentioned all those towns. He added, that in London, and about town, the people are every where ripe. He said, he had been engaged in this business for two years, and added, I have travelled twenty miles to see every where. He said, it was his duty to rise and go forward at the moment of attack. In the same conversation I asked, if he had any regular plan of organization? He said no; a regular organization would be a moral impossibility as it was too fear, and under the eye of Government; but in the country it would be more general. He said, it was his duty to be first in London and the country on account of the same day. He said, No! by no means that would be highly improper; But it would be a signal to the country the stopping the mail and stage-coaches. During the conversation, he clinched the fist of his right hand, and swore with oath, "if you will do no good unless you secure the Tower." He said, he would be first to rise and fall, that is easily done. Some one said, How? He replied, shoot the two first horses, and then the carriage must stop, then seize him (the King) directly. This was to be done as he would return from the Parliament House. I said, do you consider that there are horsemen riding in the carriage, with arms, or would be almost in the way of the King, and if so, perfunctory attempting, would be cut to pieces! then who would do it? The Colonel replied *I would do it with my own hand.* I recalled, that in some part of the conversation he said, I have weighed this matter well, and *my heart is callous.* I am positive he used such an expression, and I thought, how could he say so, after what he said about fixing the King.—There was a conversation about seizing the Bank. It was agreed that the Bank should be seized, and the Tower taken. I recalled they said that the arms at the Bank had been rendered useless by four-part being taken from them, and that they amounted to two hundred and thirty. He said, he would find it. The conversation failed, for the most part, they have been heard by the Colonel. I recalled that their plan was made matter of confident success. Windsor said, give me ten men and I'll take the Tower myself. The Colonel went away and left us, and I saw no more of him until I saw him at Cecil's Arms on the 16th, of the month of April. He said, he had been thinking to me of the attack upon the Tower. He wanted to know whether it would not be proper to have a division march from the Tower to New-street, Bishopsgate-street, and to secure the arms of the East India Company, which were deposited in their warehouses there, and to send a detachment of foot to the Strand, where they would get more arms, and secure the pieces of artillery, then to go forward and assist at the attack upon St. James's. He also proposed that another division should march through the Borough to join the other at St. James's. He said it would be proper to have couriers, who should go backwards and forwards, to keep the communication with the different bodies of the attacking army. I understood that he had been to secure a house where he was to sit and receive those reports, and that it was the sign of the Angel, in Cecil court, St. Martin's lane, Lander then asked me to write this plan down, which I refused. He said, he would be satisfied with the first two, and therefore I was rather an object of suspicion. I then said, if you please I will go along with you to the Colonel, and see what he says about it. I went by myself to the Oakley Arms. I first went into a little parlour, and looked round me; I was asked whom I came to see, and I told him that I was here. They told me they were up stairs, and I went upstairs up. When I got up, the parties were engaged in conversation. Colonel Delpard was standing up and speaking to the prisoner, John Francis. I feared myself, & had not long been off, when Broughton said to me my boy, my buck, we have got the complete plan in the World, and I want to know what will be the result. I asked what was that? He said, to load the great gun in the Park with four balls or chain shots, and fire it at the King's coach as he returned from the House, and he would be d—d if it would not send him to hell. This shocked me much, and I exclaimed, God God! do you think that day and hour will be in the park that day, and how can people tell the time away? He said, d—n them, let them go out of the way. He added, that it would only be

with the hounds about the Treasury. Some person said the cannon might be too low; another said, it might easily be raised an inch; some other person said, but if it isn't raised, Major Lander will shoot at him, and kill him; I must manhandle him. I am not certain whether I had a conversation with the Colonel before this passed; the Colonel was very near; but I cannot say he heard it; I asked Broughton whether it might reach to the Colonel, and he said, "No, Sir, it would not." I then told him, and said, Sir, you was speaking of taking the Tower (alluding to the conversation at the dying Hour). Lander said, would it not be proper to have a division to march from the Tower and go I went on, and repeated the whole of Lander's plan. He objected to my going, saying, "I don't like the India Company's men to be our friends all ready; but, my good Sir, said he, we are not sure that we can have the Tower; but if we have, we have every thing, for there are arms here—I know not how many men he said; but he said, "If they were to come, I could add, to go to the Artillery Ground would be useless—what purpose would it answer? it was to annoy the associations," I replied, by forming a sort of garrison. He said, Noel St. Paul's would be a better fort of place. He said, if we had the Tower we had every thing, for if he had the Tower, he had the Tower, and the town if necessary, and Batter it to pieces, told him Graham had suggested doubts reflecting the Bank, and asked him, do you think it right to meddle with the Bank? He said yes, surely; the Bank ought to be the first consideration. I recollect hearing some person say that he had been talking to the Colonel, and said, do you suppose that would be necessary? He replied, surely, for it would be of no service to us, but of vast importance to our enemies. Soon after this Conversation the Officers came in, and the whole party was secured. A Window was a stranger to me before, and I saw him again at the Washington. I recollect I gave the girl at the House half penny, with an observation that "I would kiss her the next time I came." [The witness here apologized that he should use such light language to the girl.] The examination in chief of the witness closed here. The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Crampton; he said he was in custody, he was taken from the Oakley Arms with the others,

The first winnals called for the prisoner was, Lord Nelson.—He said, he became acquainted with the prisoner in the year 1799. He was then a Lieutenant in the Liverpool Blues, and his Lordship then commanded a man of war. They were on the Spanish main together—they served together—they were both together in the enemies' trenches—they slept in the same tent, and he had an opportunity of knowing all his sentiments. He was a loyal man and a brave officer. If he had been asked his opinion of Col. Deford, he would have said—If he is still alive, he is an ornament to the English army.²² On cross examination, his Lordship said, he had not seen him since the year 1780.

Sir Alured Clarke said, he had known Col. Defpard for three years; he knew he was much beloved by his brother officers, and the whole corps to which he belonged. While he was in the government of Jamaica, Col. Defpard was employed on the Spanish main. He always considered him as a loyal subject, and a zealous officer. On cross-examination, he said it was thirteen years since he had seen him.—He never heard that he kept company with the common soldiers.

Sir Evan Nepean said, he had not known Col. Despard since suspicion fell upon him; he knew him officially upon his return from Jamaica. He brought home with him such testimonies, that it was impossible to doubt his character.

The Counsel having finished, Lord Ellenborough asked Col. Despard if he would himself add any thing to what had been said by his counsel?

Colonel Despard replied—"My Lord, my Counsel have acquitted themselves with so much ability, & so entirely to my satisfaction, I can have no wish to say any thing myself."

The jury withdrew for about half an hour when they returned, Mr. Knapp having called them over by their respective names, to which they answered :

He then said—How say you, Gentlemen, are you agreed in your verdict? Is EDWARD MARCUS DISFARRD Guilty of the Treason wherewith he stands charged, or not guilty."

The Foreman replied, "GUILTY, but we earnestly recommend him to Mercy, on account of his former good character, and the services he has rendered his country."

Lord Ellenborough bowed.

After the verdict was given, there was a silent pause for a few moments; after which the prisoner was ordered to be taken away, and the Court was adjourned about three in the morning.

The prisoner, during the whole of the trial, appeared very composed, nor did he exhibit any marks of agitation when the verdict was returned.

