The aged and infirm,

WHO at this ſeaſon are ſuffering the excruciating pains of rheumatiſm and rheumatic gout, may find immediate relief, and expect a ſpeedy cure, by the uſe of

HAMILTON's,

ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid ſtate as well as in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external as well as internal uſe.

The pills operate mildly by urine and by inſenſible perſpiration, expelling the ſuperfluous and morbid humors; they are highly cordial to the ſtomach, create appetite, aid digeſtion, remove flying pains, and cold or windy complaints in the ſtomach and bowels.

The eſſence is a wonderful aſſiſtant to the pills in rheumatiſm, gout, lumbago, and palſy; and by its peculiar penetrating and diſperſing quality, removes the moſt violent ſprains, bruiſes, numbneſs, ſtiffneſs of the neck, joints, &c. ſwelled faces, head-ache, indurated breaſts, white ſwellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be ſurpriſed that this medicine ſhould be preſcribed with equal ſucceſs in ſuch a variety of caſes; but this ſurpriſe will ceaſe when it is recollected that all theſe complaints reſult from the ſame cauſe—a ſlowneſs in the circulation of the lymph, or obſtructions in the lymphatic veſſels.

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From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia).

GENTLEMEN,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparation you call *Hamilton's Eſſence or Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm, (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe. If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c. WEATHERBURN.

—

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, ſouth Second-ſtreet, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows: namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, verdangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probabel remedy attempted; when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No 17, ſouth Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk acroſs the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and ſubſcribed before Ebenezer Ferguſon, eſquire, one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

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NOTE, particularly, that the great and extenſive celebrity acquired by this medicine has induced ſome to prepare counterfeits, which are impoſed on enquirers by the meaneſt arts poſſible. Therefore, apply ONLY at the book and ſtationary ſtore of WARNER and HANNA, corner of Baltimore and ſouth Gay-ſtreets.

February 9. 5—1aw3m

New Theatre.

☞ The friends and patrons of the *DRAMA* are informed, that the NEW THEATRE will open on *Monday*, the 11th inſtant, with a celebrated play, in 3 acts, interſperſed with ſongs, not acted theſe two years, called

The Mountaineers.

(Written by George Coleman, junior.)

Octavian,	Mr. Green
Count Virolet,	Mr. Cain
Kilmallock,	Mr. Warren
Roque	Mr. Jones.
Muleteers,	Meſſrs. L'Eſtrange, Milbourne, Wheatly, &c.
	Maſter Harris
Perequillo,	Mr. Bliſſett
Lope Tocho, Goatherds,	Meſſrs. Durang, Haliom, Gibbons, &c.
Females,	Miſs Solomons, Mrs. Warren, Miſs Hunt, &c.
Bulcazin Muley,	Mr. Wood
Ganem,	Mr. Uſher
Old Goatherd,	Mr. Milbourne
Sadi,	Mr. Bernard
Zorayda,	Mrs. Barrett
Floranthea,	Mrs. Francis
Agnes,	Mrs. Oldmixon.

The ſecond act will conclude with a

SPANISH FANDANGO,

The principal parts by Mr. Durang and Miſs Solomons.

End of the play, an Entertainment, in one act, called

Melocoſmiotes;

OR, THE FEAST OF REASON.

(Conſiſting of Singing and Recitation.)

1ſt. Maſonic Overture, compoſed by Mr. Reinagle.

2d. Recitation—the Standard of Liberty, or the American Eagle, by Mrs. Barrett

3d. Song—"Come ever ſmiling liberty," by Mrs. Jones.

4th. Comic Tale of "Monſieur Tonſon," by Mr. Green.

5th. Song—"The Soldier tir'd of wars alarms," by Mrs. Oldmixon.

6th. Recitation—"Alonzo and Imogen, or the Bridal Spectre," by Mr. Wood.

Followed by the comic Parody of "Giles Jallup and Brown Sally Green," by Mr. Bernard.

8th. Paſtoral Song, compoſed by R. Taylor, called "Summer," by Mr. Jones.

To conclude with

A Comic Song—"Captain Wattle and Miſs Roe," by Mrs. Jones.

To which will be added the Pantomime of

Robinſon Cruſoe;

OR, FRIDAY's DELIVERANCE.

Robinſon Cruſoe.	Mr. Milbourne
Friday,	Mr. Durang
Clown,	Mr. Bliſſett
Pantaloon,	Mr Wheatly
Captain,	Mr. Uſher.

—

☞ The public are reſpectfully informed, that the entertainments of the theatre will, for the enſuing ſeaſon, be conducted by Mrs. Wignell and Mr. Reinagle, with the aſſiſtance of Mr. Warren, as acting manager

*** Gentlemen holding ſhares in the new theatre, by tranſfer or otherwiſe, are requeſted to leave their names at the printing office of the Telegraphe as early as poſſible.

N. B. It is indiſpenſably neceſſary, that the above requeſt is complied with previous to opening the theatre.

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Box one dollar, Pit three-quarters of a dollar.

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The doors of the theatre will open at a quarter before ſix, and the curtain riſe at a quarter before ſeven o'clock.

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Tickets to be had, and places in the boxes to be taken at the office in front of the theatre, from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon. April 6.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I FIND that there is a report circulating intended to injure my reputation, to-arreſt which I am compelled to give the following ſtatement of facts: Some time in December laſt, it was reported at Weſt-River, that the preſent governor had diſmiſſed (for irregular conduct) a Miſs Pritchard, who had for ſome time acted as houſe-keeper in his family; and that after her removal ſhe was delivered of a child, which ſhe had ſaid was the governor's: this was reported to me in company with Mr. Franklin the day before I went with him to Annapolis. At Annapolis I accidentally met with col. Jonathan Selman, a gentleman of the governor's political ſentiments, and a reſident at Weſt-River; and in a converſation with him I found that he alſo was poſſeſſed of the report, which I had heard only the day before. After this, in a large and mixed company, at dinner, at Mr. Caton's tavern, the affair became a ſubject of converſation and mirth; I then ſaid, with an air of jeſt and levity, if the child be Mercer's, I would give fifty dollars if the mother would ſwear it to him. This was certainly an inconſiderate expreſſion, but the time, place and manner in which it was uttered, will fully explain its nature. When I had completed the buſineſs on which I went to Annapolis, I returned home, and in a day or two after, in company with Dr. John Harriſon and Mr. Jacob Franklin, jun. I rode to *the Swamp* in order to dine on oyſters, (a practice cuſtomary with gentlemen at Weſt-River); and for that purpoſe called at a certain Liſle Aſkew's, his houſe being the neareſt place which afforded entertainment in that way. Mr. Franklin's certificate below, gives a full account of every thing that paſſed at Aſkew's, which certificate is alſo corroborated by Aſkew's depoſition. I ſhall only refer to them and proceed to ſtate the occaſion of this appeal to the public, which is made in conſequence of information given to me in a letter, by a friend, from which the following extract is taken:

"It is now aſſerted, that whilſt the woman was pregnant, you went in diſguiſe "and by night, to the houſe where ſhe "lived; that you requeſted permiſſion to "ſpeak with her, but were told by the "maſter of the houſe that ſhe was actual-"ly in labor, and could not be ſeen; that "after repeating and urging your requeſt, "with much importunity but no effect, "you informed the man of your name, "and of your buſineſs with this woman, "which was to aſſure her that if ſhe would "ſwear her child to the governor, you "would maintain it and her for life; that "you authoriſed the man to deliver this "meſſage and aſſurance to her, on your "part; that the governor having received "information of theſe facts, went immediately to the woman, with ſome of his "friends, and heard the ſtory from her, "and I think from the man alſo with "whom ſhe reſided; that all theſe circumſtances have been ſtated on oath, by one "or both of theſe perſons, whoſe depoſi-"tions are now in the governor's poſſeſſi-"on; and finally, that he intended to bring "ſuit againſt you on this account, but de-"deſiſted on being adviſed by his counſel "that the matter was not actionable."

Since receiving this intelligence I have endeavored, tho' in vain, to diſcover the baſe and malicious author of this report, who, I doubt not, is as void of courage as he is of truth. My only motive in this publication is to extricate my reputation from the villainous attack which has been levelled againſt it, and I truſt that the evidence annexed to this addreſs (given by gentlemen totally unprejudiced) will have that effect. I flatter myſelf that a liberal public will pardon my calling their attention to a ſubject ſo unintereſting to them, but it is the only mode of vindication that I can adopt againſt the machinations of a concealed caitiff.

JOHN C. WEEMS.

—

Being called on by Mr. Weems to ſtate what I know of his conduct reſpecting a report of the governor and his houſe-keeper, which had been circulating at Weſt River, I do certify, that I was preſent when Mr. J. C. Weems firſt heard the report, which was the day before he went to Annapolis, where I accompanied him, and where he repeated what he had heard, as I was informed. I do alſo certify, that Dr. John Harriſon, Mr. J. C. Weems and myſelf went into *the Swamp* to eat an oyſter dinner; that we called at a Mr. Liſle Aſkew's to get them. As we rode up to his houſe we ſaw a man riding from it, and a woman's horſe and ſaddle ſtanding at it. I was afterwards informed that the man was the governor's overſeer, and the other belonged to his tenant (who was then in the houſe.) Upon rapping at the door Mrs. Aſkew appeared, who informed us that her huſband was out gunning; but looking towards the bay ſhe ſaw him returning and near to the houſe. Upon coming up, I aſked him if he could get us ſome good oyſters? He replied he had very fine ones, but that he had no place for us to eat them in, as his wife's ſiſter, Miſs Pritchard, had not long had an infant, and was ſtill confined to her bed, in his houſe. He was then aſked by Mr. Weems (in a ludicrous way) if it was not a young governor? He, in reply, ſaid he did not know; that ſhe had refuſed to tell him whoſe it was. We then bade him good morning, and, to the beſt of my recollection, this was every ſyllable that paſſed between Aſkew and us, reſpecting the governor, the woman or child. This was the only time that I accompanied Mr. J. C. Weems to Aſkew's houſe, and I believe he has never been there ſince or before from the time he firſt heard the report to the preſent. We never were off our horſes while at ſaid Aſkew's houſe.—Given this 2d day of March, 1803, by me,

JACOB FRANKLIN, Jun.

—

I, Liſle Aſkew, do certify, that Miſs Pritchard (a ſiſter of my wife) was houſe-keeper to colonel Mercer, but being diſmiſſed from his family for irregular conduct, that ſhe came to my houſe, where ſhe was delivered of a child: that from her coming to my houſe to the preſent time, Mr. J. C. Weems was never at it, except once, when he was accompanied by Dr. John Harriſon and Mr. Jacob Franklin. I do alſo certify, that Mr. Weems never did, at any time, authorize or direct me to inform or aſſure Miſs Pritchard that he would ſupport her or her child if ſhe would ſwear it to the governor; neither did Mr. Weems ſee Miſs Pritchard, as they ſtopped but a few minutes and were never off their horſes. I do alſo certify, that that part of Mr. Franklin's certificate which relates his having accompanied Mr. J. C. Weems and Dr. Harriſon to my houſe and the converſation that took place, is, to the beſt of my recollection, perfectly correct, and all that did paſs. Given this 3d day of March, 1803, by me,

LISLE ASKEW.

—

At the requeſt of Mr. J. C. Weems I went with him into *the Swamp*, to a Mr. Liſle Aſkew's houſe, and do certify, that the ſaid Aſkew made oath that the above certificate was the truth—the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, to the beſt of his recollection and belief. Given this 4th day of March, 1803, by me,

OS. S. HARWOOD,
One of the Juſtices of the Peace for Ann-Arundel county.

—

I do hereby certify, that I was in Annapolis the day Mr. J. C. Weems mentioned a report that was circulating at Weſt River, viz. That the governor's houſe-keeper had a little one, which ſhe had ſaid was his: this report I had heard at leaſt one week before, which I believe was ſome time in December laſt. Given this 7th day of March, 1803, by me,

THOMAS COWMAN.

LONDON, February 21.

Execution of Colonel Deſpard, &c.

The ſentence of the law has been carried into execution! On Saturday afternoon was received the information that the warrant for execution this morning had been made out. It was ſent to the keeper of the new gaol in the borough at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, and included the names of *colonel Deſpard, Thos. Broughton, John Francis, Arthur Graham, John Macnamara, John Wood*, and *James Sedgwick Wratten*. The three other priſoners, *Newman, Tyndal*, and *Lander*, recommended by the jury to mercy, have been reſpited.

As ſoon as the warrant for execution was received, it was communicated to the unhappy perſons by the keeper of the priſon, Mr. Ives, with as much tenderneſs and humanity as the awful nature of the caſe required. We believe it was expected by all; by all it was received with reſignation and fortitude. Colonel Deſpard obſerved, upon its being communicated to him, that the time was ſhort; yet he had not had, from the firſt, any ſtrong expectation that the recommendation of the jury would be effectual. The mediation of lord Nelſon, the petition to the crown, were tried, but colonel Deſpard was convinced, as we have been informed, that they would be unavailing. From the moment of his conviction he had begun to prepare himſelf for that laſt moment that was to cloſe all ſublunary ſcenes upon him forever! During the whole of the interval between the period of the paſſing and the executing his ſentence, he behaved with compoſure. Much of his time was employed in writing, ſome in reading, the greater part with his wife, Mrs. Deſpard.

Soon after the warrant was received, all papers and every thing that he poſſeſſed were immediately taken from colonel Deſpard. He was ſtrictly ſearched to diſcover whether he had any knife or means of ſelf-deſtruction concealed about him, and every thing that it was thought might enable him to put an end to his exiſtence was conveyed out of his reach. There is no reaſon to ſuppoſe he had the ſlighteſt deſign of committing ſuicide; but theſe are the uſual and neceſſary precautionary meaſures. Mrs. Deſpard was greatly affected when ſhe firſt heard that his fate was realized; but yeſterday, ſhe recovered her fortitude. Accompanied by another lady, ſhe had a laſt interview with him yeſterday, about three o'clock. The lady wept bitterly; but firſt Mrs. Deſpard, and then the colonel, reproached her with her weakneſs. Mr. and Mrs. Deſpard bore up with firmneſs, even in parting; & when ſhe got into a coach, as it drove off, ſhe waved her handkerchief out of the window. The other priſoners bore their fate with equal hardihood, but conducted themſelves with leſs ſolemnity than colonel Deſpard. Their wives, &c. were allowed to take farewell of them yeſterday; and the ſcene was extremely diſtreſſing. Five of theſe men attended chapel yeſterday morning, a chapel within the gaol, and for its inhabitants only. Macnamara being a Roman Catholic, did not attend; neither did colonel Deſpard, who has conſtantly refuſed the aſſiſtance of a clergyman.

At day-light yeſterday morning the drop, ſcaffold and gallows, on which they were to be executed, were erected on the top of the gaol. The erection of the apparatus of death gave full information to the populace of the approaching event, and great crowds continued to arrive and retire, viewing the place the whole day. All the Bow-ſtreet patrole and many other peace officers were on duty all day and night, and the military near London were drawn up cloſe to it.

Mrs. Deſpard, after having taken leave of her huſband at three o'clock yeſterday afternoon, came again about five o'clock; but it was thought adviſeable to ſpare the colonel the pangs of a ſecond parting, and ſhe was therefore not admitted into the priſon. She evinced ſome indignation at the refuſal; and expreſſed a ſtrong opinion with reſpect to the cauſe for which her huſband was to ſuffer.

After Mrs. Deſpard had left the colonel yeſterday afternoon, he walked up and down his cell, ſeemingly more agitated than he had been at the period of taking leave of his wife. Between ſix and ſeven in the evening, he threw himſelf on the bed, and fell into a ſhort ſleep. At eight o'clock, he awoke, and addreſſed one of the officers of the priſon, who was with him, in theſe words:—"Me—they ſhall receive no information from me—no—not for all the gifts, the gold and jewels, in poſſeſſion of the crown." He then compoſed himſelf, and remained ſilent.

The above expreſſions might induce ſome to ſuppoſe that ſome endeavors had been made upon him to make diſcloſures. Whether this was the caſe or not we are not able to ſay. Sir Richard Ford was at the priſon yeſterday, and we believe ſaw the colonel and all the other priſoners, but we have not heard that his viſit had for its object to induce them to make any confeſſions.

After Mrs. Deſpard had left the colonel, he was viſited in the evening by the gentleman who had acted as his ſolicitor, who came to aſk him where he wiſhed to be buried? He was ſilent for ſome minutes, and at length replied, that he believed ſeveral of his countrymen were buried at Pancraſs: he therefore deſired to be buried there.

The clergyman, of the priſon, Mr. Winkworth, had ſeveral times made overtures to the colonel to commune with him. But the colonel always declined the clergyman's offer, politely, however, thanking him. Mr. Winkworth yeſterday repeated his requeſt, but received the ſame anſwer. Mr. Winkworth wiſhed him to accept a book from him, which he alſo declined. The colonel, we underſtand, ſaid, that he was not particularly attached to any form of religion, and that his mind was entirely made up upon religious matters.

Moſt of the other priſoners, however, paſſed much of their time in prayer, and with the clergymen. Macnamara being a Roman Catholic, was attended by a Roman Catholic prieſt. Graham and two of the other priſoners requeſted Mr. Rowland Hill to ſend a clergyman to them, which he did. They remained great part of the night in deep and earneſt prayer.

When Mr. Ives went to communicate the warrant for execution to two of the priſoners, Wood and Graham, they ſaid, that they wiſhed to have ſome converſation with him. Yeſterday afternoon he went to them, attended by the clergyman, Mr. Winkworth. Graham then entered into a long converſation with him, upon the motives of the meeting at the public-houſe where they were apprehended; but we do not learn that he threw any new light upon the ſubject, or made any diſcoveries of importance.

Macnamara ſpent the whole of the night in prayer. The Roman Catholic prieſt left him at a late hour laſt night, and came again early this morning. Graham, Wratten, and another, Wood we believe, were the greater part of the night engaged in a ſimilar manner—they were diſſenters. Broughton and Francis were of the church of England perſuaſion. Colonel Deſpard ſlept from three to half paſt four; the remainder of the night he paſſed in walking up and down his cell. The reſt of the priſoners ſlept about two hours.

All the arrangements for the execution were ſettled yeſterday by ſir Richard Ford and the ſheriff of Surry, with the government and the magiſtrates. Sir Richard Ford ſlept laſt night at Mr. Carpenter Smith's in order to be near the priſon.

At four o'clock this morning the drum beat at the Horſe-guards, for a ſignal for the cavalry to aſſemble. We underſtand that four regiments were on duty. Two troops of horſe were ſtationed at the Obeliſk. Others patroled the roads from the Obeliſk to the Elephant and Caſtle, and down the Borough road. The military occupied their ſtations as ſoon as it was day-light. It was not till paſt five o'clock that perſons began to pour in any numbers along the Weſtminſter and city roads to Horſemonger-lane.

About ſix there was a very numerous aſſemblage, as numerous as that narrow lane could contain. There are few houſes in front of the priſon; all of them, however, were crowded with ſpectators. The dyer's grounds to the left of the priſon were gradually filled, till at laſt all the parts that had a view of the ſcaffold were completely crammed. We ſuppoſe that twenty thouſand perſons might be aſſembled. They behaved in a very orderly manner.

At five o'clock St. George's bell tolled, and continued tolling for about half an hour.

At half paſt ſix the priſon bell rang, the ſignal for the unlocking of the cells. Mr. Winkworth, the clergyman, and Mr. Griffith, the Roman Catholic prieſt, the ſame gentleman who attended Quigly when he was executed, came to the priſon, and were immediately admitted to the priſoners.

At ſeven o'clock five of them, Broughton, Francis, Graham, Wood and Wratten, went into the chapel; colonel Deſpard remaining in his cell, and Macnamara praying in his cell with the Roman Catholic prieſt. The five priſoners conducted themſelves with much decorum in the chapel. They attended to the prayers with great earneſtneſs, but at the ſame time without ſeeming to loſe that firmneſs which they had diſplayed ſince their trial. Before they received the ſacrament, four of them confeſſed they had done wrong, but not to the extent charged againſt them by the evidence. The fifth, Graham, ſaid, he was innocent of the charges brought againſt him, but that he had attended two meetings, the ſecond at the inſtigation of Francis. It was Emblyn, he added, who called on him to take him to the meeting, by Francis's deſire. For ſome time the clergyman refuſed to adminiſter the ſacrament to Francis, becauſe he perſiſted in declaring that he had been guilty of no crime. The clergyman ſaid to him, "You admit you attended meetings." He replied, "Yes." "You knew they were for the purpoſe of overturning the conſtitution and government of the country. I by no means wiſh you to enter into particulars—I only wiſh you to acknowledge generally." Francis then ſmiled, it ſeemed to be the natural character of his countenance; he anſwered, "I admit I have done wrong in attending thoſe meetings." The clergyman then aſked each of them, "how they found themſelves?" Francis, Wood, Broughton, and Wratten, ſaid, "they were never happier in their lives." Graham remained ſilent. The ſacrament was then adminiſtered to them.

The ſervice in the chapel laſted three quarters of an hour. Before it was over colonel Deſpard and Macnamara were brought down from their cells. Their irons were knocked off, and their arms and hands bound with ropes. Deſpard walked up and down before the chapel door, but did not enter the chapel. Macnamara walked about in earneſt converſation with the Roman Catholic prieſt, and with a book in his hand.

Whilſt Deſpard was at the door of the chapel, the ſheriff, Pepper, addreſſed himſelf very humanely to him, and aſked him if he could render him any ſervice. The colonel thanked him, and replied that he could not. The ſheriff added ſomething in a low tone of voice, which, we believe, but are not quite certain, related to Mrs. Deſpard. Whilſt the clergyman was gone out of the chapel to prepare for the ſacrament, the five priſoners in the chapel roſe, on hearing the colonel's irons being knocked off near the door. They aſked each other "Where is he?" and ſeemed anxious to ſee him.

After they had received the ſacrament they were brought out of the chapel, and their irons were knocked off. The executioner then tied their arms and hands in the ſame manner as he had before bound colonel Deſpard and Macnamara.

Notice was then given to the ſheriff that they were ready. Colonel Deſpard, who ſtood the firſt, retired behind and motioned to Francis, who was making way for him to go before him. The hurdle had been previouſly prepared in the outer court-yard. It is the body of a ſmall cart on which two truſſes of clean ſtraw are laid. It was drawn by two horſes. The proceſſion moved in the following order: The ſheriff of Surry, the clergyman in his robes, Mr. Ives, the keeper, with a white wand; high conſtable, other conſtables, the executioner with a drawn ſword. Macnamara and Graham were firſt put into the hurdle, and drawn to the lodge where the inner gates were opened, and then conveyed to the ſtair-caſe that leads up to the ſcaffold. The hurdle then returned, and brought Broughton and Wratten, then Wood and Francis. Laſt of all colonel Deſpard was put into it alone. Macnamara ſeemed intent upon the book in his hand. Graham remained ſilent. Broughton jumped into the hurdle, ſmiled, and looked up to the ſcaffold. Wood and Francis both ſmiled; and all of them ſurveyed the awful ſcene with much compoſure. Deſpard ſhook hands with a gentleman, as he got into the hurdle, and looked up to the ſcaffold with a ſmile.

As ſoon as they had all been conveyed in the hurdle to the ſtaircaſe that leads to the ſcaffold, they were eſcorted up one by one—the ſheriff, ſir Richard Ford, the clergyman, Mr. Winkworth, the Roman Catholic clergyman, Mr. Griffith, preceding them. Seven coffins or ſhells which had been previouſly placed in a room under the ſcaffold, were brought up and placed on the platform, on which the drop is erected. A bag of ſaw-duſt to catch the blood when the heads were ſevered from their bodies, was placed beſide them. The block was near the ſcaffold.

There were about one hundred ſpectators on the platform. The greateſt order and ſilence were obſerved.

As ſoon as the priſoners were placed on the hurdles, St. George's bell tolled for ſome time. It was about half paſt eight when the priſoners were brought up to the ſcaffold one by one.

As ſoon as the cord was faſtened round the neck of one, the ſecond was brought up, and ſo on till the cords were faſtened round the necks of all the ſeven.

Macnamara was firſt brought up; he ſtill held a book in his hand, and when the cord was placed round his neck, he exclaimed, with the greateſt devotion, "Lord Jeſus, have mercy on me. O! Lord, look down with pity upon me."

Graham came ſecond. He looked pale and ghaſtly, but ſpoke not.

Wratten was the third: he aſcended the ſcaffolk with much firmneſs.

Broughton the fourth, ſmiled as he ran up the ſcaffold ſtairs, but as ſoon as the rope was faſtened round his neck he turned pale and ſmiled no more. He joined in prayer with much earneſtneſs.

Wood was the fifth, Francis the ſixth. Francis aſcended the ſcaffold with a compoſure which he preſerved to the laſt. Wood and Broughton were equally compoſ-