

By ROBERT PAGAN, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Tyler Porter Shaw, of the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, Merchant, to me duly made, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided: I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal, within the said County, of Charles Cox, the younger, late of the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte aforesaid, Yeoman, (which said Charles Cox, the younger, is departed from and without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said Tyler Porter Shaw and the other Creditors of the said Charles Cox, the younger, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Charles Cox, the younger, do return and discharge his said debt or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal, of the said Charles Cox, the younger, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Charles Cox, the younger.

Dated at St. Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, the nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

ROBT. PAGAN, J. C. P.

JAS. BARBER, Att'y.

By JOSEPH HOME, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the application of Hugh Munro, Esquire, (of the Firm of John Johnston and Hugh Munro, Copartners in Trade) of the Parish of St. Peter, in the County and Province aforesaid, Merchants) to me duly made, pursuant to the directions of the Act of the General Assembly of this Province in such case made and provided: I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal, of Thomas Dodd, late also of the Parish of St. Peter, in said County, Merchant, (which said Thomas Dodd has departed from and is without the limits of this Province, or concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud the said Hugh Munro and his said Copartner in Trade, and the other Creditors of the said Thomas Dodd, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law, as has been made to appear to my satisfaction) to be seized and attached; and that unless the said Thomas Dodd do return and discharge his debt or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal, of the said Thomas Dodd, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Thomas Dodd.

Dated at New-Castle, in the said County of Northumberland, the twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

JOS. HOME, J. C. P.

JOHN AINS. STREET, Att'y.

## MEADOWS.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS HIS EXCELLENCY in Council, has thought fit to direct "that all the ungranted meadows should be leased out for one year, for the benefit of the Agricultural Society; and that the Committee in each County should be desired to lease the said meadows by public auction, and account to the Central Committee for the same,"

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons occupying or improving such meadows, are to bring forward a report of the state of them, and the quantity of hay cut each season: and to such a preference will be given: Those who keep back such information, cannot expect favor; and persons acquainted with the situation of any ungranted and unoccupied meadows, are requested to report to the Office of Surveyor General of lands.

Frederickton, 1820, 7, 10.

LONDON, MAY 2.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 2.

### CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Alderman Wood rose. He said, the question which he now thought it his duty to bring under the consideration of the House, was one of the greatest importance, and particularly to the House itself. He might be wrong in the course which he had proposed to himself to pursue; but if he were, the Speaker would no doubt instruct him what was the proper mode of bringing the matter forward. He repeated, that he considered it as one in which the House was most deeply concerned [hear, hear.] He had come to the determination of treating it as a breach of privilege; and would very briefly state what were the facts. Seven persons recently applied to him, in his official capacity of magistrate, for a warrant to take up a man stated to be then resident in Fleet-street, whose name was said to be George Edwards. He immediately went into a private examination of those individuals, with the assistance of a most able and worthy brother magistrate, Sir W. Dom-

ville. Four of the parties deposed to some very material facts, some of which, affecting the safety of that House should now mention; but others, which were detailed at great length, were of too horrible a description for him to repeat. They involved a plot, not merely to effect the destruction of that House, and the Honourable Members within it, but of one of the highest personages in this kingdom, and of His Majesty's Ministers also [hear, hear.] He would, however, confine himself to the facts of the case as they regarded that House. He would read the words of the deposition (They were to this effect):—"Some time in that year (1819, we presume) deponent saw a man of the name of Edwards going from one public-house to another, inviting persons to unite with him in the execution of the plots against the Government which he intended to bring forward." It then went on to state, that one of his great plots was this:—"He said, 'that he could bring into the House of Commons six or eight men very readily, and that it was not necessary, they should come in clean.'" By that expression he meant that they might easily enter the House with something under their arms; for they could so come into the lobby and other parts of the House with books; no objection would be offered to their passing on with books under their arms. These books were to have been filled with gun-barrels, cut down to the length of four inches only, which were to be filled with gun-powder, and plugged up at both ends; and these implements being thrown down in the middle of the House, upon some occasion of a full attendance, when it would be in a very crowded state, would explode with great violence and cause much destruction. The deposition went on to show, that Edwards on one occasion said, "Thistlewood is the boy for us; he's the one to do our work: he will very soon be out of Horsham-goal." Now the evidence next shewed, that two days after, Thistlewood did come out of Horsham-goal, and he was introduced to this Edwards at the house of Preston the cobbler. And that which was the strongest confirmation of the whole statement, and in his (Mr. Alderman Wood's) mind proved it beyond all doubt, was, that Edwards did get those very books made for the purpose; that he procured the gun-barrels, and had them cut up. At that time, too, he was supplied with money all of a sudden, although, just before, he had not enough to buy a pot of beer. All at once, however, he got supplied with cash, and was enabled to purchase several other weapons of defence, and arms, which the deponents spoke of. Now this was the general substance of the depositions as they regarded that House; as to the other parts which related to the intended taking off of certain individuals, he had hardly satisfied himself what might be the best mode of proceeding; or whether, from the nature of the case, he might be justified in asking the House to indulge him with a committee of secrecy, in which case it would not be necessary for him to proceed with his present observations. The other details, however, which he did not at present feel it his duty to bring before the House, were of a most terrible description, and unfolded plots of the most dreadful character. The persons who had made the depositions were respectable persons; and not at all implicated in the late legal proceedings, as having been evidence either for the Crown or the Prisoners. He (Mr. Alderman Wood) had had several other persons with him that same morning, who were all ready to swear that they knew Edwards to have been engaged in these plots from time to time. He had been asked by several individuals, how he intended to proceed in this case; and he could now declare, that his mind was made up to call that person (Edwards) before the bar of the House. Whether, however, he should ask for a committee of secrecy, or proceed in any other way, he was ready to bring this important business before them, and he thought he discharged his duty in so doing. He had not thought it proper to swear those deponents to the truth of their allegations, because all the acts charged against Edwards were stated to have occurred either in the county of Middlesex or the city of Westminster. As he never interfered in such a case, he told the parties that they must go before a magistrate either of Westminster or the county; or else that they must apply for a warrant to Lord Sidmouth. He directed them to go to his Lordship; and promised that, upon

procuring the warrant, he would get it immediately backed, so as to make it operative within the city of London. He thought the thing a matter of such importance that he took the depositions in charge himself; and ordered the witnesses to attend him at Lord Sidmouth's immediately. When he arrived at the office, it so happened that his Lordship was not there, having left the place only a few minutes before. He left the depositions with a person whom he had now in his eye, and had received an answer; but he did not think proper now to give it. The existence of such a man as this Edwards it was almost impossible to conceive; it was difficult to imagine a man, going about with all this boldness, from public-house to public-house, nay, even from one private house to another, framing and discoursing of all these plots. For his own part, however, when he looked at the facts, he thought it clear that Edwards had become connected with all those men (the conspirators) at a very early period of their meeting together; and he pledged himself, that if the House should think proper to adopt any question upon the subject, he would bring forward such evidence as must convict the man [hear]. It was only to be apprehended that he was not, perhaps, in the country, which he might have quitted by this time: otherwise, no doubt there were Hon. Gent. who were in possession of him, so that he might be produced. He therefore felt it his duty, under all the circumstances, before he sat down, to move, "That George Edwards be immediately brought to the bar of this House."

Mr. Bathurst said, the only question for the consideration of the House, was, whether the statement of the Hon. Alderman was such as to establish a sufficient ground upon which to call for their interference in this business, as in a matter of privilege. If the business were brought before the house in a proper shape, and after proper notice, no doubt they would entertain it in a proper manner.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion. There were particular facts, which could not be mentioned, without imperiously calling upon the house to do an act of justice.

Mr. Brougham said, it did not appear to him that it would be a right and discreet use of their privileges to proceed in a matter of this sort as in a case of mere breach of privilege. He conceived that Edwards, thinking the affair would look better to the world, had done, as many others had done before him; finding crimes, he had instigated to greater crimes; and he (Mr. Brougham) did not blame the Government for employing Edwards as a Spy, for acting on his information, for withholding him as a witness upon the trials, or for refusing to grant a warrant against him [hear]. On these four heads he did not blame Government. As long as such men as Thistlewood existed in the world, Government was not only justified, but called upon to employ such a spy as Edwards. The existence of desperate characters, like Thistlewood and Ings, made it justifiable and necessary to employ, sometimes, such wretches as spies; but the excesses of Thistlewood and Ings surely made it equally unnecessary to employ instigators of fresh crimes [hear]. He confessed that he was not disposed to join in the common clamour and vulgar outcry against spies, seeing frequently that they were proper and necessary instruments. If it should be made to appear, indeed, that this man had gone beyond his office of informer, to become an instigator of sedition; if it should appear that he went so far beyond the limit as to have actually instigated men to great and grave offences, the interests of justice would not be satisfied if he were not either immediately brought to trial, or some explanations given to satisfy the country that measures had been adopted to prevent his withdrawing from the reach of justice on the question of these new charges brought against him [hear, hear].

Mr. Canning.—Whatever discretion the Hon. Alderman meant to use with respect to the subject—whatever course he might hereafter deem it proper to pursue—one thing must certainly be agreed to, namely, that, whether these topics were fit matter for discussion in that House or not, it would be wrong to go into an unprofitable debate on them under the peculiar circumstances of the moment. He would entreat the Hon. Alderman to consider what inflammable topics the House would have to deal with in the discussion of such a question, and therefore he trusted he would not introduce it unnecessarily.

Alderman Wood expressed his readiness to withdraw his motion. At the same time he wished to observe, that in bringing the matter forward he had avoided, as much as possible, stating any thing that could inflame the public mind. Many of the depositions were of such a nature as he was unwilling to send forth to the world, and therefore he did not read them; but he would not state whether the subject would be again introduced. On that point he would consult his friends.

Resolutions agreed to by the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of so much of his Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, as relates to the Civil List; and to whom the several acts relative to the Civil List were referred:—

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that for the support of his Majesty's household, and for the honour and dignity of the Crown, there be granted to his Majesty, during his life, in that part of the United Kingdom called England, a revenue of £350,000, to commence from the demise of his late Majesty; and that there be granted, for the like purpose, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, a revenue of £207,000 to commence from the same time.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the said revenue, for the support of his Majesty's household and of the honor and dignity of the Crown, be charged upon and made payable out of the consolidated funds of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland.

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the several hereditary revenues in that part of the United Kingdom called England, which, by an act of the first year of his late Majesty's reign, were, during his said Majesty's life, carried to and made part of the aggregate fund, and have since, under the act of the 27th year of his late Majesty's reign, been carried to and made part of the consolidated fund of Great-Britain; and that the several hereditary revenues in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, which by an act of the Parliament of Ireland, made in the 33d year of his late Majesty's reign, were carried to and made a part of the consolidated fund in Ireland: shall, from the said demise, and during the life of his present Majesty, be carried to the account of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland.

—Wednesday, May 3.

Mr. Alderman Wood gave notice, that on Tuesday next he would move for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine witnesses relative to certain charges against Geo. Edwards.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The sixteenth anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held, in Freemason's Hall, Great Queen Street, and since the commencement of the Institution, it never has been more respectably attended.

At twelve the President of the Society, Lord Teignmouth, took the chair, supported on his right side by the Duke of Gloucester, and on his left by the Bishops of Gloucester and Salisbury. There were also present, the Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Calthorpe, Lords Gambier, Exmouth, and Ashdown, the Right Hon. C. Grant, Mr. Wilberforce, &c. &c.

The Chairman opened the business by congratulating the meeting upon their having again assembled upon so interesting an occasion, from the business of which he would not long detain them; but he should not be doing justice to his own feelings, nor, he trusted, to theirs, if he failed to offer his sincere tribute of respect and gratitude to the memory of the late DUKE OF KENT. —[A burst of applause.]

The Rev. Mr. Owen, one of the Secretaries, then read letters from the Archbishop of Tuam, accepting the office of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society:—from the Lord Bishop of Norwich, lamenting his inability to attend, in consequence of imperious business calling him to his diocese; from the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, stating that severe illness compelled him to be absent; and one from the Lord Bishop of Durham, who was absent on account of his advanced age, including a draft of £50 to be added to the funds of the Society.