

*July 29.* Yesterday morning the earl of Kilmarnock, in the right hon. the lord Cornwallis's coach, attended by general Williamfon, deputy governor of the tower; the earl of Cromarty, attended by capt. Marshal, in general Williamfon's coach; and the lord Balmerino, attended by Mr. Fowler, gentleman goaler, who had the axe covered by him, in the third coach; went from the tower about 8 o'clock to Westminster-hall, escorted by a party of soldiers; and were there received by general Folliot, from the deputy governor of the tower; then the axe was carried before them into the hall, with the edge from them, and they were placed in separate rooms.

About 9 o'clock the lord high steward came in a grand procession, with five led coaches, and his body-coach with his attendants before him; after which the state-coach came, and ten footmen bare headed.

Then the lord chief justice of England, the master of the rolls, and the rest of the judges in town, and the masters in chancery, followed in procession to the house of peers.

Sir William Sanderfon, baronet, deputy usher of the black rod, was in the coach with the lord high steward, and carried the white wand.

Afterwards the lords were marshalled in the painted chamber, and walk'd in procession according to their dignity.

The lords having taken their places, the clerk of the crown in-chancery presented the commission, appointing a lord high steward, to the lord chancellor on his knee; and the same being delivered to the clerk of the crown, it was read, all the lords standing up uncovered.

Then the staff was delivered to the lord high steward by garter-knight at arms, and the gentleman usher of the black rod.

After which, The earl of Kilmarnock was arraigned by the crown, and pleaded guilty.

The earl of Cromarty likewise pleaded guilty; and submitted themselves to his majesty's mercy.

Then the court, upon lord Balmerino's pleading not guilty, proceeded to the examination of witnesses, and examined four in support of the charge against him: One of which proved him to be at Carlisle, and to have the command of a regiment of horse; which he endeavoured to evade, but to no effect. The lord high steward then asked him if he had any witnesses, or any thing farther to offer in his defence? To which he replied, He was sorry he had given their lordships so much trouble; and said, he had nothing more to say: Upon which the court, being fully satisfied with the evidence, adjourned to their own house, and in a short time returned, and unanimously voted him guilty.

Then they were ordered to be carried back to the tower, and to be brought up tomorrow to receive sentence.

On their return to the tower, the axe was carried with the edge towards them.

The same evening written notice was given them, that if they had any thing further to offer, they must come prepared therewith tomorrow.

*July 31.* The court at Westminster being sat yesterday morning, after the same manner as on Monday last, and the three peers there convicted of high treason, being brought to the bar to receive sentence, the lord high steward asked them, if they had any thing to offer why judgment of death should not pass upon them? To which the earl of Kilmarnock replied:

"That he confessed the heinousness of his crimes with which he stood charged, and desired that their lordships would not think what he intended to say, was designed in any shape to extenuate his guilt, but only to excite compassion in their lordships, to implore their interest with his majesty, for his royal clemency in his behalf. He then acquainted the house, that he hoped the many services his father had done the government, would have some little weight with their lordships for the above

purpose. That he had always taken great pains to bring up his son in the Revolution principles. That the conduct and behaviour of his son, who had the honour to bear a commission under his majesty, was well known to many of their lordships, and therefore he appealed to them, whether his careful endeavours in the education of him, being attended with success, did not in some measure, shew he was far from encouraging the principles which had now brought on him this unhappy disgrace. That for his own part he had always, 'til he was, on this present rebellion, persuaded to swerve from his allegiance, been true and faithful subject to his majesty. That he had, from the first rise of the present rebellion, 'til the very hour in which he unhappily became a party in it, been of great service to the government. That by his presence in Kilmarnock, and other adjacent places in that part of Scotland, he had prevented great numbers from joining the rebels, and excited the country as much as possible to continue firm to their true allegiance. That he was very far from being a person of consequence among the rebels. That he had not raised one single man for their service, nor had he bought up any arms. That soon after he had joined them, being over persuaded, he was convinced of his error, and, reflecting upon the consequences that must necessarily attend his family, by persisting in that error, to prevent so great a blot in his own escutcheon, he determined to submit himself to his majesty's clemency. That for that purpose, he separated himself from his corps at the battle of Culloden, and fled to render himself a prisoner, tho' he had frequent opportunities, and might with the utmost ease have made his escape; for the truth of which, he appealed to the person to whom he surrendered. That since he had joined them, he had spared the lives of many of his majesty's subjects, whom they had taken prisoners; and that he admitted the sick and wounded as much as lay in his power, and had endeavoured to make their confinement as easy to them as possible. That it was with the utmost horror and detestation he had seen a letter, from the French court, presume to dictate laws to a British monarch, in what manner he should treat his rebellious subjects. That if, after all he had said, the above motives should not be sufficient to induce them to employ their interest with his majesty, for his royal clemency in his behalf, which he most heartily prayed, he should then lay down his life with the utmost pleasure; and that his latest moments should be employed in fervent prayer for the preservation of the illustrious house of Hanover, and for the peace and prosperity of Great Britain."

*The Speech of George, Earl of Cromarty to the Lords.*

MY LORDS,

I Have now the misfortune to appear before your lordships, guilty of an offence of such a nature as justly merits the highest indignation of his majesty, your lordships, and the public: And it was from a conviction of my guilt, that I did not presume to trouble your lordships with any defence. As I have committed treason, it is the last thing I would attempt to justify. My only plea shall be your lordships compassion; my only refuge his majesty's clemency. Under this heavy load of affliction, I have still the satisfaction, my lords, of hoping that my past conduct before the breaking out of the rebellion was irreproachable, as to my attachment to the present happy establishment, both in church and state: And in evidence of my affection to the government, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, I appeal to the then commander in chief of his majesty's forces at Inverness, and to the lord president of the court of session in Scotland, who I am sure will do justice to my conduct upon that occasion. But, my lords, notwithstanding my determined resolution in favour of the government, I was unhappily seduced from that loyalty in an unguarded moment, by the arts of desperate and designing men. And it is notorious, lords, that sooner did I awake from that delusion