

THE
T R I A L
OF
Æneas Mac Donald,

BANKER to the *Pretender at Paris,*

Who was Try'd and Convicted of
HIGH-TREASON

ON
Thursday, December 10, 1747, at
St. Margaret's-Hill, Southwark,

BEFORE

The JUDGES and COMMISSIONERS, nam'd in the
King's Special Commission for Trying those
Persons that were concern'd in the late Rebellion.

To which is added

An Account of his LIFE; and how far he promoted the
Pretender's Cause: With many Particulars relating
to him since his Confinement, including the artful
Manner in which he escap'd from *Newgate*, and his
being retaken, &c.

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THE
TRIAL, &c.
OF
Æneas MacDonald



HE above nam'd *Æneas Macdonald* having Surrendered himself Prisoner in *May*, 1746, to Major-General *John Campbell*, who had a principal Command in *Scotland*, the General caus'd him to be convey'd to the Head Quarters of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, who gave Orders for his being sent as soon as conveniently might be, to *London*, which was done, and after being examined by one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, he was committed to the Custody of Mr. *Dick*, one of the King's Messengers; and after some Time being close confin'd in Mr. *Dick's* House, he was, by Virtue of a Warrant from his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, carried Prisoner to *Newgate*, his Commitment charging him with High-Treason and Rebellion against his Majesty's most sacred Person and Government.

The next Day, *May 28*, the Court met at *St. Margaret's-Hill*, but Mr. Attorney General not being then prepar'd to prefer a Bill against the Prisoner, the

Court adjourned to *Friday, July 3*, at which Time they met, and the Grand Inquest being sworn, they went from their Court into their Jury-Room at the *Three-Tuns Tavern* on *St. Margaret's-Hill*, and the Bill being then preferr'd, after examining several Witnesses, they returned it into Court, *A True Bill against Æneas Mac Donald for High Treason.*

The Court then adjourned to *Friday* the *10th* of *July*, when the Prisoner was arraigned on the Indictment, and pleaded *Not Guilty*; And after his Plea was recorded, he made an Affidavit that Several of his material Witnesses were in *France*, and in the North of *Scotland*, and that he could not Safely put himself on his Trial without them, praying the Court to indulge him with two Months to get his Witnesses ready.

After a Short Consultation amongst the Judges and Commissioners, the Court informed him, that they could not grant his Request, because none of his Witnesses Names were particularly mentioned in his Affidavit, and then they adjourned to *Friday* the *17th* of *July*, that the Prisoner might prepare a proper Affidavit, and the Court informed him, that if he would name any Council to enable him to make his Defence, they should be assign'd him, and then he named Mr. *Ford* and Mr. *Joddrel*, who by the Court were appointed his Council.

Friday, July the *17th*, the Court met, and the Prisoner being again brought to the Bar, delivered in an Affidavit, Setting forth, That his two most material Witnesses were in *Scotland*, viz. Major-General *John Campbell*, and *Charles Stewart*; and that Mr. *James O Holland*, another Witness for him was in *France*;

and he craved two Months Time to get them ready, which the Court granted, and then adjourned to the 23d, of *October*.

On the Adjournment Day the Court met and the Keeper of *Surry* County Gaol brought the Prisoner into Court, in order to take his Trial, but Mr. Attornev-General not being prepar'd with several of the King's Witnesses to fix the Indictment upon the Prisoner, the Court was at length adjourn'd to *Thursday* the 10th of *December*, when they met accordingly.

At the Court held at *St. Margaret's-Hill*, in the Borough of *Southwark*, in the County of *Surry*, on *Thursday*, the 10th Day of *December* 1747, before

The Right Hon. Sir *William Lee*, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of *Kings-Bench*,

The Hon. Sir *Martin Wright*, Knt. one of the Justices of the said Court, And

The Hon. Sir *Michael Foster*, Knt. one other of the Justices of the said Court.

Proclamation being made for Silence, the Prisoner, was set to the Bar, and the Jury being sworn, took their Places.

The Indictment charged the Prisoner with being arm'd at *Carlisle* in the County of *Cumberland*, in a warlike and hostile Manner, with divers other Traitors, to the Jurors unknown, to the Number of 3000 Persons and upwards, tumultuously assembled, with Colours flying, Drums beating, Pipes playing, &c.

And with levying a cruel and destructive War in these Kingdoms, and compassing and imagining the King's Death, and adhering to his Majesty's Enemies. — And this Treason was laid in die Indictment to be done and committed by the Prisoner at *Carlisle* aforesaid, on the 10th Day of *November*, in the 19th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, against the Kings Peace, the Duty of the Prisoner's Allegiance, and the Form of the Statute in that Case made and provided.

The Council for the Crown having open'd the Indictment, the first Witness they call'd to Support the Charge against the Prisoner was *Donald Stewart*, who being Sworn to speak the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth, depos'd, That the first Time he saw the Prisoner was in the Highlands of *Scotland*, and that he marched with the *Pretender's* Army from the Highlands to *Perth*;— That he saw him several Times at the Camp at *Duddingstone*; and afterwards march'd into *England* with the Rebels.

He was asked in what Parts of *England* he had seen the Prisoner, and was cautioned the Council to speak the Truth, and if he could charge his Memory, so as to be certain the Prisoner at the bar was the identical Person that he had seen in the Rebel Army.

He reply'd, he was very positive the Prisoner was the Man, and that he had seen him in several Parts of *Scotland* and *England*, particularly at *Carlisle*, where he saw him, the day after the Surrender of that City to the Rebels, walking about the Town with several of the Rebel Officers. — And when the Rebels marched into *England*, he saw him in the Army, South of *Lancaster*, and that appeared in a *Highland* Dress, a blue Bonnet, a white Cockade, and a Broad Sword, a

Pistol stuck in his Girdle; which was distinguishing Mark of the Gentlemen Volunteers, and was also a Dress generally worn by the Rebel Officers.

John Urquhart depos'd, that he saw him among the Rebels in *Scotland*, dress'd in the same Manner as the last Witness had described. He could not particularly tell what Command the Prisoner had, but said that the Prisoner was always looked upon to be a Principal Man in the Rebel Service, and that he assisted at all Councils, when the Rebel Officers were called upon by the young *Pretender* to give their Opinion as to the Route of the Army.

John Fawkenor was next examined, but he said no more than only confirming *Urquhart's* Evidence.

Charles Lessley, Writer in *Edinburgh*, said he was obliged to Scout on the Rebels getting possession of that City, but being taken by them he was carried to the Palace of *Holy Rood* House, and examined by some of the principal Persons or Officers about the *Pretender's* Son, whom he supposed to be his Council; that he was had into the Great Room on the Right Hand in the Duke *Hamilton's* Lodgings, and that *Sheridan* came therein from an inner Room and asked him several Questions, that he observed the Prisoner then walking about there, tho' he said nothing to him, but by his familiar Way going into that inner Room and being several Gentlemen, he appeared to him to be some principal Man about the *Pretender*.

William Mac Gee depos'd, That he saw the Prisoner at *Edinburgh* soon after the Battle of *Preston-Pans*, with the Rebel Army, in a Highland

Dress, with a blue Bonnet, white Cockade, and a Broad-Sword by his Side; that he particularly saw him at the *Nether-bow-Port* with divers Rebel Officers; and that he had seen him at *Holy-Rood-House* in the *Pretender's* Council-Chamber; that he afterwards saw him at *Carlisle, Manchester, and Derby*; that he was always look'd upon to be a principal Manager in the Rebel Army, and a Person of whom much Notice was taken by the young *Pretender*. He was cross examined by the Council for the Prisoner, and gave very pertinent Answers to the several Questions proposed to him.

Walter Scot was next called, and deposed, That he saw the Prisoner at *Edinburgh*, amongst the Rebels, having frequent Occasion to go to the Palace of *Holy-Rood-House*; and that he was reputed to be the *Pretender's* Banker.

Capt. *Charles Campbell* depos'd, That he was a Captain in the *Edinburgh* Militia, and that he saw the Prisoner at the Bar several Times at *Holy-Rood-House* in a Highland Dress, and other wise equipp'd, as had been sworn by the before-named Witnesses, associating himself with the Rebel Officers, and was reputed to be the young *Pretender's* *Banquier*; and that he had often seen him giving Directions at the *Netherbow* Port, but that he always behaved kind and mild to the Inhabitants.

By the Act that passed in the 19th Year of his Majesty's Reign, to enable his Majesty to grant Commissions in any County of *Great Britain*, for the Trial of any Persons who were concerned in levying War against his Majesty, and should be in Custody on or before the 1st Day of *January*, 1746-7; the Prisoner

put the Court on the Proof that he was in Custody on or before the 1st Day of *January*, 1746-7, according to the Tenor of the Statute, when the Sollicitor General produced a Messenger, whose Name was, Mr. *Dick*, and he depos'd, that the Prisoner was in his Custody the 19th of *September*, 1746, by Virtue of a Warrant from his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that he afterwards carried the Prisoner to *Newgate*, and delivered him into the Custody of the Keeper of that Prison in *May* last.

Then the Court ordered the Warrant to be read; which was read accordingly.

The Prisoner's Council having made some Objections to the Indictment, wherein he was named *Æneas Mac Donald*, late of *Carlisle*, Merchant, and that there was no such Person excepted in the Act of Grace; upon which he produced the printed Act, wherein one *Æneas Mac Donald*, late of *Paris*, Banker, was excepted from the Benefit of the said Act; and therefore insisted upon the Identity of the Person, there being a very material. Difference between a Merchant of *Carlisle*, and a Banker of *Paris*.

On this the Council for the Crown called Mr. *Price*, one of the engrossing Clerks, who being sworn, produced the original Record that received the Royal Assent; which being read, the Person excepted in the said Act of Grace was *Æneas Mac Donald*, and this Witness believed the Record had never been alter'd. The Court were of Opinion, this Witness's Testimony was sufficient to prove him the same Person ; and as to the Indictment stiling him Merchant at *Carlisle*, that was not any way material, Lord *Balmerino* being

in his Indictment stiled of the same Place.

The Council then pleaded, that their Client was a natural born Subject of the *French King*; that he had been in the *French Service* for many Years, and bore a *French Commission*; and that he was therefore intitled to the Benefit of the Cartel settled at *Franckfort* for the Exchange of Prisoners of War; the two first Articles of which were as follow; by which it appeared that the Prisoner was not entitled to the least Benefit from it, as not proving himself a Subject of any foreign Potentate, which lay entirely upon him to prove to the Satisfaction of the Court and Jury.

Art. I. All the Prisoners of War, of what Nation or Condition soever they may be, without any Exception, who have been taken on either Side by the Armies at War, and their Auxiliaries, since the fifteenth Day of June, of this present Year, about the Mayne and Rhine, or who may hereafter be taken in any other Country, wheresoever the said Armies shall happen to go, shall be exchanged within the Space of a Month, to begin from the Day of the Signing this present Cartel, as shall be explained more at large in the 39th Article. And the respective Generals of the Armies at War, and their Auxiliaries, shall agree amongst themselves upon the Place for the first reciprocal Exchange and Ransom to be returned on each Side.

Art. II. All the Prisoners of War, of whatever Nation and Condition they may be, without any Exception, who shall happen to be taken on either Side, after the first Exchange or Ransom, by the Armies or Garrisons of the Parties at War, and their Auxiliaries, whether they be in Battles, Combats,

Taking of places, Parties, or any other Ways, shall be returned, bona fide, in fifteen Days after their being made Prisoners, or as soon as may be, by Exchange of Prisoners of the same Rank or Equivalent, or of others, by making a due and proper Allowance, or else shall say their Ransoms at the Rate hereafter set down, viz. in German Florins, both Sides reckoning at Sixty Kruetzers the Florin, or two Livres ten Sols French Money.

It appeared also from the Council for the Crown, That there was no Cartel in the last War between *England* and *France*; and that, at this Time, there is not any subsisting between Us and our Enemies of *France* or *Spain*, for Prisoners taken on either Side at Sea, but that they are generally exchanged one Man against another, or Frank against Frank, as they were in the late long War.

The Prisoner's Defence.

THE Council for the Crown having finished the Examination of their Witnesses, Mr. *Crowle* and Mr. *Nares*, Council with the Prisoner, made several Observations on what had been said against him, and took Notice of the Allegiance that every Subject ought to pay to his lawful Sovereign; and insisted, that as he was not a Native of *Great Britain*, he could not owe any Allegiance to his present Majesty; but being protected by the *French King*, he was under a Necessity of accepting any Commission or Service that was appointed him ; and that his Refusal might very likely be of fatal Consequence to him; — that they did not at all pretend to excuse him of the atrocious Crime laid to his Charge, but hoped to prove he was a Native of *France*, and not the Person charged in the Indictment: — And then they proceeded to call their Witnesses.

The first Person produced on the Behalf of the Prisoner, was *John Gordon*, who being sworn, was asked if he knew the Prisoner at the Bar? He said he knew him very well; and that he (*the Witness*) went to *Paris* in the Year 1711, and tarried there Nine Years; that when he first saw him, he was a Boy of about eight or ten Years of Age, and went to School at the

College of *Navarre*; that he remembered him several Years afterwards, particularly in the Years 1724, 1725, and 1727, that the Professors of that College are paid by the Crown of *France*, and that the Doors are quite open, and the Place free; but he could not tell whether his Board, and other Expences, were paid by the *French King*; — that he did not know the Prisoner's Relations, or ever heard him say who they were; — neither could he tell what Countryman he was; — acknowledged that he Spoke *English*, but the *French Tongue* much better. He was asked what Countryman he believed him to be; and reply'd, he could not really say of what Country he was. The Council for the Crown told him it was not required of him to be positive, only to speak to the best of his Knowledge and Belief, what Countryman he took him to be; said he might be a *Scotsman*, but he could not be positive of it any more than he was of his being a *Frenchman*.

The next Witness was *Lewis Innes*, who depos'd, That the Prisoner lived at *Paris* in *France*, and that he went to the College of *Naverre* and the last Time he saw him (which was in the Year 1727) he was a Lad about 16 or 17 Years of Age.

Then *Charles Gordon* was called and sworn, who depos'd, that he was a Hair-Merchant, and from the Year 1751, to the Year before the War broke out with *France*, his Business called him into that Country twice a Year; that he knew the Prisoner at the Bar very well; — that the first Time he law him was at *Dieppe* in *Normandy*, and the next Time, was at *Paris*, where he was Cash-keeper or Clerk to Mr. *Arbuthnot*, the Banker, on whose Failing, the Prisoner entered into that Business for himself, which was about the Year 1735, and had great Dealings and Concerns for the

English, Scotch and Irish Merchants particularly, as well as those of other Countries. Being asked, he knew, whether the Prisoner was born in *France*, or what Countryman he was? — said, he could not tell. He was then ask'd if he knew his Father, or Mother, or any of his Relations? — said, he never heard of any other, than of one *Cameron*, who liv'd at *St. Germain's* in *France*. This Witness also said, that the Prisoner spoke *French* much better than *English*; tho' the Witness acknowledged he was but an indifferent Speaker of *French* himself, but had heard other Gentlemen say, the Prisoner spoke *French* very well. — Being asked, if he was not reputed to be a *Scotchman*, reply'd, that he had indeed, the Tone of a *Scotchman*, and might be so, but had never heard the Prisoner, or any one else say he was. Was asked, if he did not associate with *Scotch* Gentlemen, and celebrate *St. Andrew's Day* in *France*, as it was usual for Foreigners in any other Country to meet and celebrate the Patron of the Nation they belong'd to? Reply'd, he did celebrate *St. Andrews Day* with Gentlemen of the *Scotch* Nation. The Prisoner's Council then propos'd a Question to this Witness, which was, if he had not known him to celebrate *St. Louis's Day* with the Gentlemen of *France*, and if he might not as well conclude him a *Frenchman* from his celebrating one, as a *Scotchman* from the other? Admitted that he might; and also said (he being asked) that the Prisoner belonged to a Lodge of Free Masons at *Paris*.

Then Lieutenant-General *John Campbell*, promoted since the Prisoner's Surrender, was sworn; who depos'd, that he had a Command in the North West Part of that Kingdom, in the Year 1746, and that to prevent the Progress of the Rebels that Way, he

formed a Camp there; that a Message came from the Prisoner, acquainting him, that he, the Prisoner, intended to Surrender himself, and he accordingly did Surrender himself on the 13th Day of *May*, 1746, and delivered this Witness his Sword, which he gave to his Aid de Camp, at the same Time saying that he was a *French* Commission Officer, and he hoped he should be under no Restraint, but have the same Indulgence as a Prisoner of War: The General added, that the Prisoner told him, he was Sent into *France* when he was very young, whether he was 8, 9, or 10 Years old, he could not be positive, and that he understood him to be Brother to *Kinloch Moidart*. Said, the Prisoner told him, that he intended to Surrender to Sir *Alexander Mac Donald*, but that the Passes were so strictly guarded, there was no Safety for the Messenger. Said that his P——, meaning the *Pretender's* Son, lodg'd at his House at *Paris*, and that he advised him against undertaking So rash and hazardous an Enterprize, both before his setting out, and also on the Voyage, which had gained him a great deal of Ill-Will amongst those who were of the Party.

Note, *The Pretender's Son* took shipping on board the *La Virge (Virgin) Frigate* at Nantz in the Bay of Biscay, and was disguised in the Habit of a Friar when he came on board, and was known to but very few Persons. A. Servant to one of the Officers being charged by his Master, if he saw the Prince (meaning the Pretender) not to take any Notice, which said Servant had been formerly one of the Pope's Guards at Rome, the Ship took out a Clearance for Martinico, in case of being taken Prisoners by any of the English Men of War or Privateers: They sailed to the Height of Bell Isle, where the *Elizabeth* a French 64 Gun Ship was destin'd to take them under Convoy, whence they

sailed on till they were chased by his Majesty's Ship the Lyon, Capt. Brett, when ensued as desperate an Engagement between the two Ships Yard-Arm and Yard-Arm, for Six Hours as, was ever known; the Frigate at the same Time making her Escape, being beaten off by the Lyon's Stern Chace.

General Campbell, *proceeding in his Testimony further deposed, That when Mac Donald was in his Custody, having no Convenience for Prisoners, was in doubt what to do; with him, so ordered him to be put on board a Ship, which lay at some Small Distance from the Camp, at the hearing of which the Prisoner was very warm, and said he thought, from the Experience he seemed to have, and the Rank he bore in the Army, he knew better than to treat a Commission-Officer in that Manner; — that he (the Generall) reconsidering the Affair, sent a proper Guard with him to Fort-William or Fort Augustus, or wheresoever the Duke's Quarters should be, that his Royal Highness might deal with him as in his Judgment should seem good. —The General sent a written Paper with the Guard who convey'd the Prisoner to the Duke, wherein he wrote his Name, , O Eneas Mac Donald.*

Mr. Carpentier (the Agent for the French Prisoners of War in *England*) depos'd, that he had paid the Prisoner, by Order of the *French Court*, at several Payments, the Sum 160*l.* Sterling, according to the Commission he bore as a *French Commissary*.

Then the French King's Commission to the Prisoner was produced, which being in French, it was desired of Mr. Carpentier by the Court to read it, which he did, and after wards interpreted it in

English. *The Substance of which was, That, the French King knowing, the Conduct and confiding in the Abilities of the Prisoner, named him as Commissary in the Expedition to England and Scotland, and ordered that he should be supply'd with Stores from the French King's Magazines; which Commission was sign'd by M. de Argenson, Secretary of War, and directed to the Prisoner by the Name of the Sieur Æneas, otherwise Angus Macdonald.*

On Mr. *Carpentiers* pronouncing the Word *Sieur*, as the *English* do *Sir*, the Prisoner's Council insisted, that this was another Variation from the Name the Prisoner stood indicted by; but on the Matter being cleared up by the King's Council, that the Word, *Sieur*, was only an Appellation of the like Import as the *English* Abbreviation *Mr.* the Objection was of little or nor Consequence.

This being over-rul'd, and the Prisoner's Council having nothing further to move in his Defence, the Lord Chief Justice summ'd up the Evidence to the Jury, in a very eloquent and pathetick Manner, observing to them that as the Prisoner had not proved himself *an Alien*, if they thought he was guilty, according to the Evidence given against him, they would find him so; — if they were of Opinion he was a Subject of the *French* King, or any other Foreign Power, they must acquit him.

The Jury desired to withdraw, and an Officer being sworn to keep them, they withdrew accordingly; and in a few Minutes returned into Court, finding the Prisoner guilty of the High Treason in Manner and Form as he stood indicted.

Then the Prisoner address'd himself to the Jury, and presented a Paper to the Foreman; on which the Jury agreed to recommend him to the Court as an Object of his Majesty's Mercy; and they recommended him accordingly: After which he was taken from the Bar, and convey'd back to Prison, in Custody of the Keeper of the County Gaol of *Surry*.

And the Court having adjourned to *Friday* the 18th Day of *December*, an Order was made that he should be brought into Court that Day, to shew what he-had to say for himself, or to move by his Council in Arrest of Judgment.

On *Friday, December* 18, about Ten in the Morning, the Court met again at *St. Margaret's-Hill, Southwark*, pursuant to their Adjournment; when there were present, The Right Hon. Sir *William Lee*, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of *Kings-Bench*,

The Hon. Sir *Thomas Abney*, Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of *Common Pleas*, And

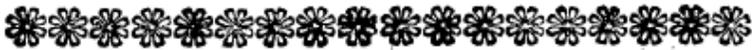
The Hon. Sir *Michael Foster*, Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of *Kings-Bench*.

Proclamation being made for Silence, *Æneas Macdonald* was brought to the Bar, when Mr. Attorney-General moved the Court, that they would be pleased to give Judgment against the Prisoner, upon his Conviction of High Treason.

The Clerk of the Arraignment asked the Prisoner what he could say why the Court should not award Judgment against him, to die according to Law. He fell on his Knees, and being rais'd, he presented a

Petition to the Court, humbly praying their Lordships the Judges, to intercede with his Majesty for Mercy; for that he had been sent into *France* very young, and if he had acted against the Laws of this Country, it was through Ignorance.

Then the Lord Chief Justice passed Sentence of Death upon him; after which the Court adjourn'd to *Monday*, the 13th Day of *February* next.



*An Account of Mr. MACDONALD, now
under Sentence of Death for High-
Treason.*

THIS unfortunate Man is about thirty-five Years of Age, a Branch of a powerful Clan in the North West of *Scotland*, from whence he was sent very young into *France*, for his Education, as abundance of the Children of great Families in the *Scots* Highlands at that Time of Day generally were; so that it is not to be wonder'd at, that So neatly *Scots* Gentlemen, thus planted by their Parents, have unhappily imbib'd those Principles, which have proved so destructive to themselves and Families, having been principally educated under Popish Tutors, inveterate Enemies to the Protestant Religion, as by Law established, and to our happy Constitution under the mild Reign of his Most Sacred Majesty, King *GEORGE* the Second.

After Mr. *Macdonald* had received Suitable Education at the *French* Colleges, and other Courses

of Learning, necessary to fit him for the mercantile Way, he was, taken into the Service of Mr. *Arbuthnot* a Scots Gentleman, who was then in great Credit, as a Banker at *Paris*: In this Service he behaved so well, that most of the Scots and Irish Gentry, and Merchants whose Pleasures or Business called them into *France*, took much Notice of his Industry, and commended him for his civil Deportment and the perfect Knowledge he had acquired at so tender an Age, to transact the Multiplicity of Business that was intrusted to his Care and Management.

By some Means or other, Mr. *Arbuthnot* being obliged to stop Payment, and his Credit consequently ruined, Mr. *Macdonald* had many Friends who soon appear'd in his Interest, and who agreed to lodge their Cash with him; so that he soon began to flourish, and, his Credit and Reputation was presently established in *France*, as well as in many Parts of *Europe*; and thus he liv'd comfortably and happily.

What has chiefly brought this unfortunate Man under his present miserable State, was having large Sums of Money lodg'd in his Hands, which was design'd and distributed to promote the young Pretender's Affairs in the Highlands, and support those that would join in his Interest. When the Pretender's Son came incog. from *Rome* to *Paris*, his few Attendants and Adherents thought proper that he should take up his Quarters at Mr. *Macdonald's* House, which was agreed to, and our Banker; was very fond of his new Guest, and seem'd so charm'd with the affable Behaviour of this young Adventurer, and those about him, that he even ventured every Thing that was dear to him to follow him into *Scotland*; tho' Mr *Macdonald* has frequently declar'd, that he often

persuaded this *Lunatick* Spark from undertaking such a *Don Quixote Enterprize*.

Mr. *Macdonald* was one of the Seven who first landed with the *Pretender's Son* in *Scotland*, and was constantly with him 'till the Rebels Defeat at the Battle of *Culloden*, where he parted with him, and never saw him after wards.

The Day before the Bill of Indictment was found against him by the Grand Jury for the County of *Surry*, he endeavoured to escape from the Press-Yard of *Newgate*, by throwing Snuff in the Eyes of the Keeper's Son, and by the Assistance of two Men who waited on Purpose, got out of the Gaol-Door, and ran a considerable Way, in his Slippers and white Night-Cap, up *Newgate-Street*, as far as *Warwick-Lane*, but the Keeper's Son, who is a young Man of great Agility, soon overtook him, and having tripp'd up his Heels, they both fell, and he was brought back Prisoner; and he was the next Day removed to the New-Gaol, where he now lies under Sentence of Death, and is ordered to be executed at *Kennington Common* the 17th of *January* next.

F I N I S.