

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1894.

VOL. II—NO. 43—WHOLE NO. 95.

TERMS.

The CAROLINA WATCHMAN, is published weekly at Three Dollars per year, in advance. No subscription will be taken for less than one year. The price will be \$4.

Advertisements will be taken for the usual rates. No subscription will be withdrawn until arrears are paid, unless the Editor chooses.

Subscribers paying the whole sum in advance, can have the Watchman at \$3.50 for one year, and if advanced regularly, will be continued at the same rate afterwards.

All letters to the Editor must be Post paid or sent by registered mail. The Editor of the business of the Office, will address him as Editor of the Carolina Watchman—Those who write on other subjects can direct to H. C. Jones.

All the subscriptions taken before the expiration of this paper, it will be remitted, because due on the publication of the first number.

From the London New Monthly Magazine, for February, 1834.

CHAPTER FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF A DECEASED LAWYER.—No. 1.

One of the most extraordinary and most interesting trials of which I find any account in any book, took place on the Northern Circuit, a little less than fifty years ago.

In the year 17—, John Smith was indicted for the murder of Henry Thomson.—The case was one of the most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

He was supposed to be an entire stranger to him, and was a summer's day, requested and obtained a trial by jury. He was a man of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unbounded. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate in an unfrequented part of—shire.

I feel, lest I should be suspected of partiality. He was the late Lord Mansfield;—a man who, in addition to the other eminent judicial qualities which belonged to him, possessed some peculiarly fitted him for investigating such a case, as well as some which were thought to be against his fitness. Before his elevation to the judicial bench, he had been for some years not only one of the most eloquent debaters but one of the most powerful reasoners in the House of Commons; and had acquired the reputation, which he richly deserved, of possessing a power of discriminating between truth and falsehood rarely attained by any individual. But, at the same time he was more than suspected of being deficient in that firmness of purpose, that moral courage essential to the efficient discharge of his high functions in a case where doubtful and difficult questions were almost certain to arise, which a timid man fearful of committing himself, would rather avoid than decide upon.

The recollection of Lord George Gordon's riots fresh in the mind of every man, tended very much, in the breast of the common people, to strengthen this opinion. The belief was general, and I confess that even my affection cannot lead me to doubt its accuracy, that, in a great measure at least, the scenes of that fearful time were to be attributed to the timidity and indecision of this otherwise great man. The King had publicly declared that the magistrates had failed in their duty; and this reproach applied with peculiar force to the Lord Chief Justice of England. Had he employed those powers which the constitution had armed him, for the early suppression of the riots, the metropolis would not have been given up for a week to the uncontrolled dominion of a lawless mob, nor that melodramatic jumble of tragedy and comedy enacted which cannot now be thought of without amazement, and which has no parallel in modern history.

Lord Mansfield's charge to the grand jury upon the subject of this murder had excited a good deal of attention. He had recommended them, if they entertained reasonable doubts of the sufficiency of the evidence to ensure a conviction, to throw out the Bill, explaining to them most justly and clearly, that, in the event of their doing so, if any additional evidence should, at a future time, be discovered, the prisoner could again be apprehended and tried for the offence; if they found a true Bill, and, from deficiency of proof, he was now acquitted on his trial, he could never again be molested, even though the testimony against him should be morally as clear as light. The grand jury after, as was supposed, very considerable discussion among themselves, and, as was rumored, by a majority of only one, returned a true Bill. After the charge I have mentioned, it was conjectured that the proofs offered to the grand jury must have been strong to authorize such a finding, and a strong impression in consequence prevailed that there would ultimately be a conviction. As it so shows, however, how uncertain all conjecture must be by those who are mere spectators of what is going on, the next morning a different current was given to the tide of popular opinion. At the sitting of the court an application was made by the counsel for the Crown to postpone the trial to the next assizes, on the ground that a clue had just been obtained to evidence of a most important nature, which could not be procured in time for the present assizes, and without which those who conducted the prosecution thought it would not be safe to proceed to trial. The application was of course strenuously opposed by the counsel for the prisoner. It was urged in his behalf, that as this was a case in which no bail could be taken, the granting it would have the effect of keeping him in gaol many months, when he was ready to take his trial, and it was said that this was not a common case, where the commitment of the offender was in pursuance of a finding by a coroner's jury, and therefore where the prosecutor was compelled to come prepared with the best evidence he could procure; but that the prosecutor had, without interference, and without compulsion, selected his own time for the apprehension of the prisoner, and the statement of the charge; and that he was bound, therefore, to be furnished with proofs in support of the accusation he had made. These arguments were not without their weight; and Lord Mansfield refused to postpone the trial. As the application avowedly had proceeded upon the insufficiency of the evidence at present in the prosecutor's possession to substantiate the offence, expectations of his acquittal were confidently entertained and unreservedly expressed during the short period that intervened before the trial, which was fixed for the following morning, and which, without any thing material occurring on the one side or the other, took place at the appointed time.

Never shall I forget the appearance of anxiety exhibited upon every countenance on the entrance of the Judge into court. In an instant the most profound silence prevailed; and interest, intense and impassioned, though subdued, seemed to wait upon every word and every look, as if divided between expectation and doubt, whether something might not yet even interfere to prevent the extraordinary trial from taking place. Nothing, however, occurred; and the stillness was broken by the mellow and silvery voice of Lord Mansfield.—*Let John Smith be placed at the bar.* The order was obeyed; and as the prisoner entered the dock, he met on every side the eager & anxious eyes of a countless multitude bent in piercing scrutiny upon his face. And well did he endure that scrutiny. A momentary suffusion covered his cheeks; but it was only momentary, and less than might have been expected from an indifferent person, who found himself on a sudden, "the observed of all observers." He bowed respectfully to the court; and then folding his arms, seemed to wait until he should be called upon to commence his part in that drama in which he was to perform so conspicuous a character. I find it difficult to describe the effect produced on my mind by his personal appearance; yet his features were most remarkable, and are indelibly impressed on my memory. He was apparently between forty and fifty years of age; his hair gray, either from toil or care, or age, indicated an approach to the latter period; while the strength and uprightness of his figure, the haughty coldness of his look, and his eyes that spoke of fire, and pride, and passion ill-combated, would have led conjecture to fix on the former. His countenance, as the first glance appeared to be that which we are accustomed to associate with deeds of high and noble daring; but a second and more attentive examination of the face and brow was less satisfactory. There was indeed strongly marked the intellect to conceive and devise schemes of high import; but I fancied that I could trace, in addition to it, a power to conceal the deep design, a power to penetrate the motives of others, and to personate a character at variance with his own, and a cunning that indicated constant watchfulness and circumspection. Firmness there was to preserve to the last, but that was equivocal; and I could not help persuading myself that it was not

of that character which would prompt to deeds of various enterprise, or to "seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth"; but that it was rather allied to that quality which would "let his compunctious visitings of Nature shake his fell purpose, whatever it might be." The result of this investigation into his character, such as it was, was obviously unfavorable; and yet there were moments when I thought I had meted to him a hard measure of justice; and when it was tempted to accuse myself of prejudice in the opinion I had formed of him; and particularly when he was asked by the clerk of arraigns the usual question, *"Are you guilty, or not guilty?"* as he drew his form up to the fullest height, and the fetters clanked upon his legs, as he answered with unflinching tongue and unblinking eye, "not guilty," my heart smote me for having involuntarily interpreted against him every sign that was doubtful.

The counsel for the prosecution opened his case to the jury in a manner that indicated very little expectation of a conviction. He began by deploring them to direct their minds of all that they had heard before they came into the box; he entreated them to attend to the evidence, and judge from that alone.—He stated that, in the course of his experience, which was very great, he had never met with a case involved in deeper mystery than that upon which he was then addressing them. The prisoner at the bar was a man moving in a respectable station in society, and maintaining a fair character. He was to all appearance, in the possession of considerable property; and was above the ordinary temptations to commit to foul a crime. With respect to the property of the deceased, it was strongly suspected that he had either been robbed of, or in some inexcusable manner made away with, gold and jewels to a very large amount; yet, in candor, he was bound to admit that no portion of it, however trifling, could be traced to the prisoner. As to any motive of malice or revenge, none could be assigned, for the prisoner and the deceased were, as far as could be ascertained, total strangers to each other. Still there were most extraordinary circumstances connected with his death, pregnant with suspicion at least, and unperceptibly demanding explanation; and it was justice, no less to the accused than to the public, that the case should undergo judicial investigation. The deceased Henry Thomson was a jeweller, residing in London, wealthy, and in considerable business; and, as was the custom of his time, in the habit of personally conducting his principle transactions with the foreign merchants with whom he traded. He had travelled much in the course of his business in Germany and Holland; and it was to meet at Hull, a trader of the latter nation, of whom he was to make a large purchase, that he had left London before his death.

It would be proved by the landlord of the inn, where he had resided, that he and his correspondent had been there; and a wealthy jeweller of the town, well acquainted with both parties, had seen Mr. Thomson after the departure of the Dutchman; and could speak positively to there being then in his possession, jewels of large value, and gold, and certain bills of exchange, the parties to which he could describe. This was on the morning of Thomson's departure from Hull, on his return to London, and was on the day but one preceding that on which he arrived at the house of the prisoner. What had become of him in the interval could not be ascertained; nor was the prisoner's house situated in the road which he ought to have taken. No reliance, however, could be placed on that circumstance; for it was not at all uncommon for persons who travelled with property about them, to leave the direct road, even for a considerable distance, in order to secure themselves as effectually as possible from the robbers by whom the remote parts of the country were infested. He had not been seen from the time of his leaving Hull till he reached the village next adjoining Smith's house, and the next morning was discovered dead in his bed. He now came to the most extraordinary part of the case. It would be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the deceased died by poison—poison of a most subtle nature, most active in its operation, and possessing the wonderful and dreadful quality of leaving no external mark of token by which its presence could be detected. The ingredients of which it was composed, were of so sedative a nature, that instead of the body on which it had been used, exhibiting any contortions or marks of suffering, it left upon the features nothing but the calm and placid quiet of repose. Its effects and indeed its very existence, were but recently known to this country, though it had for some time been used in other nations of Europe; and it was supposed to be a discovery of the German chemists, and to be produced by a powerful distillation of the seed of the wild cherry tree, so abundant in the Black Forest.

But the fact being ascertained, that the cause of the death was poison, left open the much more momentous question,—by whom was it administered? It could hardly be supposed to be by the deceased himself; there was nothing to induce such a suspicion; there was this important circumstance, which of itself almost negatived its possibility, that no phial or vessel of any kind, had been discovered, in which the poison could have been contained. Was it then the prisoner who administered it? Before he asked them to come to that conclusion, it would be necessary to state more distinctly what his evidence was. The prisoner's family consisted only of himself, a house-keeper, and one man-servant.—The man-servant slept in an apartment adjoining the stable, and did so on the night of Thomson's death. The prisoner slept at one end of the house, and the house-keeper at the other, and the deceased had been put into a room adjoining the house-keeper's. It would be proved, by a person who happened to be passing by the house on the night in question, about three hours after midnight, that he had been induced to remain and watch, from having his attention excited by the circumstance, that very unusual of a light coming about the house at that hour. That person would state, most positively, that he could distinctly see a figure, holding a light, go from the room in which the prisoner slept, to the house-keeper's room; that two persons then came out of the house-keeper's room, and the light disappeared for a minute. Whether the two persons went into Thomson's room he could not say, as the window of that room looked out seaward; but in about a minute they returned, passing quite along the house to Smith's room again; and in about five minutes the light was extinguished, and he saw it no more.

Such was the evidence upon which the magistrates had committed Smith; and singularly enough, since his commitment, the house-keeper had been missing, nor could any trace of her be discovered. Within the last week, the witness who saw the light had been more particularly examined; and, in order to refresh his memory, he had been placed, at dark, in the very spot where he had stood on that night, and another person was placed with him. The house-keeper

then put into the box, and examined by the counsel for the prisoner. According to the custom, at that time almost universal, of excluding witnesses from court until their testimony was required, she had been kept at a house near at hand, and had not heard a single word of the trial. There was nothing remarkable in her manner and appearance, she might be about 35 or a little more, with regular though not agreeable features, and an air perfectly free from embarrassment. She repeated almost in the prisoner's own words, the story that he had told of his having called her up, and her having accompanied him to his room, adding, that after leaving him she had retired to her own room, and been awakened by the manservant in the morning, with an account of the traveller's death. She had now to undergo a cross examination; and I may as well state here that which, tho' not known to me till afterwards, will assist the reader in understanding the following scene. The counsel for the prosecution had in his own mind, attached considerable importance to the circumstance mentioned by the witness who saw the light, that while the prisoner and the house-keeper were in the room of the former, something like a door had intervened between the candle and the window, which was totally irreconcilable with the appearance of the room when examined; and he had half-persuaded himself, that there must be a secret closet which had escaped the search of the officers of justice, the opening of which would account for the appearance alluded to; and the existence of which had so mysteriously disappeared. His object therefore, was to obtain from the house-keeper (the only person except the prisoner who could give any clue to this) such information as she could get, without alarming her by any direct inquiry on the subject, which, as she could not help seeing its importance, would have led her at once to a positive denial. He knew, moreover, that as she had not been in court, she could not know how much or how little the inquiry had already brought to light, and by himself treating the matter as immaterial, he might lead her to consider it so, also, & by that means draw forth all that she knew.—After some few unimportant questions, he asked her, in a tone and manner rather calculated to awaken confidence than to excite distrust.—

During the time you were in Mr. Smith's room, you stated that the candle stood on the table, in the centre of the room?—Yes.

Was the closet, or cupboard, or whatever it stood in, any pause to answer?

I will call it to your recollection: after Mr. Smith had taken the medicine out of the closet, did he shut the door or did it remain open?—He shut it.

Then it was opened again for the purpose of replacing the bottle, was it?—It was.

Do you recollect how long it was open the last time?—Not above a minute.

The door when opened, would be exact between the light and the window, would it not?—It would.

I forget whether you said the closet was on the right or the left hand side of the window?—The left.

Would the door of the closet make any noise in opening?—None.

Can you speak positively to that fact? Have you ever opened it yourself, or only seen Mr. Smith open it?—I never opened it myself.

Did you never keep the key?—Never.

Who did?—Mr. Smith always.

At this moment the witness chanced to turn her eyes towards the spot where the prisoner stood, and the effect was almost electrical.—A cold damp sweat stood upon his brow, and his face had lost all its colour; he appeared a living image of death. She no sooner saw him than she shrieked and fainted. The consequences of her answers flashed across her mind. She had been so thoroughly deceived by the manner of the Advocate, and by the little importance he had seemed to attach to her statements, that she had been led on by one question to another, till she had told him all that he wanted to know. A medical man was immediately directed to attend to her; and during the interval occasioned by this interruption to the proceedings, the solicitor for the prosecution left the court. In a short time, the gentleman who had attended the witness returned into court, and stated that it was impossible that she could at present resume her place in the box; and suggested that it would be much better to allow her to wait for an hour or two. It was now about twelve in the day; and Lord Mansfield, having directed that the jury should be accommodated with a room where they could be kept by themselves, adjourned the court for two hours.

The prisoner was taken back to gaol, & the witness to an apartment in the gaoler's house; and strict orders were given that she should be allowed to communicate with no one, except in the presence, and hearing of the physician. It was between four and five o'clock when the judge resumed his seat upon the bench, the prisoner his station at the bar, and the house-keeper hers in the witness-box: the court in the interval had remained crowded with the spectators, scarce one of whom had not his place, less during his absence it should be seized by some one else.

The cross-examining counsel then addressed the witness—I have very few more questions to ask of you; but beware that you answer them truly, for your own life hangs upon a thread.

Do you know this stopper?—I do.

To whom does it belong?—To Mr. Smith.

When did you see it last?—On the night of Mr. Thomson's death.

At this moment the solicitor for the prosecution entered the court, bringing with him upon a tray, a watch, two money-bags, a jewel case, a pocket-book, and a bottle of the same manufacture as the stopper, and having a cork in it; some other articles there were on it not material to my story. The tray was placed on the table in sight of the prisoner and the witness; and from that moment not a doubt remained in the mind of any man of the guilt of the prisoner.

A few words will bring my tale to its close. The house where the murder had been committed was between 9 and 10 miles distant from the Court House. The solicitor, as soon as the cross-examination of the house-keeper had discovered the existence of the closet & its situation, had set off on horse-back, with two sheriff's officers. After pulling down part of the wall of the house, had detected this important place of concealment. Their search was well rewarded; the whole of the property belonging to Mr. Thomson was found there, amounting, in value, to some thousand pounds; and to leave no room for doubt, a bottle was discovered, which the medical men instantly pronounced to contain the very identical poison which had caused the death of the unfortunate Thomson. The result is too obvious to need explanation.

The case presents the perhaps unparalleled instance of a man accused of murder, the evidence against whom, was so slight as to induce the judge and jury to concur in a verdict of acquittal; but who, persisting to call a witness to prove his innocence, was, upon the testimony of that very witness, convicted and executed.

From the New York Atlas.

FAUNTLEROY, THE BANK ROBBER.

Cobbett, the pseudo political economist, and M. P. in addition to his Register, publishes a magazine, conducted jointly by himself and sons. The following article will be read with interest, and at the same time may be taken as a fair specimen of a work little known here, though quite popular in England.

Fauntleroy suffered for forging the names of the owners of Bank Stock, by which he feloniously caused to be transferred into his own hands considerable sums of money; enormous sums of money; still, however, continuing to pay the owners of the Stock their half yearly dividends on the same; it is to be observed, that he forged no names, nor made free with any sums of money belonging to those who were not connected with him in the way of business. As a banker, he was agent to the stockholders residing in the country, and was authorized by them to draw on the banking-house in which he was a partner, being on one occasion run hard upon and in want of money, Fauntleroy was always estimated as a superior financier, and undertook to raise the required sum, and this he did the very next morning. What he said to his partners, or how he accounted for his possession of the money, has not yet been known; probably, the wire, too much hurried at the moment, and too glad to have the timely supply to be over nice in their inquiries. It is however, now known, that he went to the Bank, and by means of forgery transferred the money he obtained from the name of a customer to that of his own, conceiving that the party would not, probably, so long as he lived, wish to sell out his stock; and, therefore, would remain unconscious of the use which had been made of it so long as he regularly received his dividends; if however, it should occur that the stock was required, he calculated, as agent to the party, that he should have time to replace it, even if he should be driven to the necessity of making free with another person's stock in the same way as heretofore; and this he actually succeeded in doing many times; until he got involved in a labyrinth of transferred stock, and his accounts so built upon one on the other, that there was no retracing before the world as an honest man—no path open to him either to stop payment or go on—nothing before him but ultimate ruin, disgrace, and punishment: yet in this state of plunging desperately, and as it were during the worst, he maintained the credit of the banking-house for upwards of eight years after the first fraud is supposed to have been committed. All this period, it should be observed, that his partners were totally in the dark as to his proceedings, he being the only real active partner in the firm.

Fauntleroy could every day, up to the one of his apprehension, have possessed himself of sufficient money to have carried himself out of danger; and if he could have brought himself to a life of obscurity and seclusion, might have spent the remainder of his days in independence. This alternative, he said, constantly occurred to him; but although, at last, hourly in anticipation of detection, and notwithstanding the horror which at times came over his mind as he contemplated his impending fate, he was, as he himself affirmed, spell-bound to the spot, which he never could summon resolution enough to break. This may in a manner be accounted for by his attachment to more than one female; he was naturally amorous, and ultimately became a licentious man with perturbed minds, sometimes purchase their lethe, or nepenthe, from Bacchus: Fauntleroy went to another marker for this draught or drug—that of Venus. A passion of any kind, by excessive indulgence will soon become preternatural, a more striking instance of which never occurred than in this case. When wearied and oppressed, with intensity of reflection, and borne down with the horrors of an ignominious death, and when nothing could rouse him even when in prison, his conduct towards women was remarkable. Had he been lawful or consistent with the rules of Christian propriety to have made an experiment with him, I am convinced from memoranda in my possession and other facts known to me, that he would if opportunity had been allowed him, have gone through all the forms of making love to any female thrown in his way, and have continued so to engage himself up to the last hours perhaps of his existence. In point of fact, this is not a postulation, it all but did occur, dead as he was, it would hardly have occurred, while under sentence of death, the sight of a female awakened recollections which were incompatible with his then awful situation, and which can only be accounted for upon the principle I have stated, viz. morbid action of the nervous system, occasioned by the associations of the mind touching the chord of former recollections; but of this, presently I shall have something more to say. During the whole period that he was conscious of being criminal, he never

When did you see it last?—On the night of Mr. Thomson's death.

At this moment the solicitor for the prosecution entered the court, bringing with him upon a tray, a watch, two money-bags, a jewel case, a pocket-book, and a bottle of the same manufacture as the stopper, and having a cork in it; some other articles there were on it not material to my story. The tray was placed on the table in sight of the prisoner and the witness; and from that moment not a doubt remained in the mind of any man of the guilt of the prisoner.

A few words will bring my tale to its close. The house where the murder had been committed was between 9 and 10 miles distant from the Court House. The solicitor, as soon as the cross-examination of the house-keeper had discovered the existence of the closet & its situation, had set off on horse-back, with two sheriff's officers. After pulling down part of the wall of the house, had detected this important place of concealment. Their search was well rewarded; the whole of the property belonging to Mr. Thomson was found there, amounting, in value, to some thousand pounds; and to leave no room for doubt, a bottle was discovered, which the medical men instantly pronounced to contain the very identical poison which had caused the death of the unfortunate Thomson. The result is too obvious to need explanation.

The case presents the perhaps unparalleled instance of a man accused of murder, the evidence against whom, was so slight as to induce the judge and jury to concur in a verdict of acquittal; but who, persisting to call a witness to prove his innocence, was, upon the testimony of that very witness, convicted and executed.

From the New York Atlas.

FAUNTLEROY, THE BANK ROBBER.

Cobbett, the pseudo political economist, and M. P. in addition to his Register, publishes a magazine, conducted jointly by himself and sons. The following article will be read with interest, and at the same time may be taken as a fair specimen of a work little known here, though quite popular in England.

Fauntleroy suffered for forging the names of the owners of Bank Stock, by which he feloniously caused to be transferred into his own hands considerable sums of money; enormous sums of money; still, however, continuing to pay the owners of the Stock their half yearly dividends on the same; it is to be observed, that he forged no names, nor made free with any sums of money belonging to those who were not connected with him in the way of business. As a banker, he was agent to the stockholders residing in the country, and was authorized by them to draw on the banking-house in which he was a partner, being on one occasion run hard upon and in want of money, Fauntleroy was always estimated as a superior financier, and undertook to raise the required sum, and this he did the very next morning. What he said to his partners, or how he accounted for his possession of the money, has not yet been known; probably, the wire, too much hurried at the moment, and too glad to have the timely supply to be over nice in their inquiries. It is however, now known, that he went to the Bank, and by means of forgery transferred the money he obtained from the name of a customer to that of his own, conceiving that the party would not, probably, so long as he lived, wish to sell out his stock; and, therefore, would remain unconscious of the use which had been made of it so long as he regularly received his dividends; if however, it should occur that the stock was required, he calculated, as agent to the party, that he should have time to replace it, even if he should be driven to the necessity of making free with another person's stock in the same way as heretofore; and this he actually succeeded in doing many times; until he got involved in a labyrinth of transferred stock, and his accounts so built upon one on the other, that there was no retracing before the world as an honest man—no path open to him either to stop payment or go on—nothing before him but ultimate ruin, disgrace, and punishment: yet in this state of plunging desperately, and as it were during the worst, he maintained the credit of the banking-house for upwards of eight years after the first fraud is supposed to have been committed. All this period, it should be observed, that his partners were totally in the dark as to his proceedings, he being the only real active partner in the firm.

Fauntleroy could every day, up to the one of his apprehension, have possessed himself of sufficient money to have carried himself out of danger; and if he could have brought himself to a life of obscurity and seclusion, might have spent the remainder of his days in independence. This alternative, he said, constantly occurred to him; but although, at last, hourly in anticipation of detection, and notwithstanding the horror which at times came over his mind as he contemplated his impending fate, he was, as he himself affirmed, spell-bound to the spot, which he never could summon resolution enough to break. This may in a manner be accounted for by his attachment to more than one female; he was naturally amorous, and ultimately became a licentious man with perturbed minds, sometimes purchase their lethe, or nepenthe, from Bacchus: Fauntleroy went to another marker for this draught or drug—that of Venus. A passion of any kind, by excessive indulgence will soon become preternatural, a more striking instance of which never occurred than in this case. When wearied and oppressed, with intensity of reflection, and borne down with the horrors of an ignominious death, and when nothing could rouse him even when in prison, his conduct towards women was remarkable. Had he been lawful or consistent with the rules of Christian propriety to have made an experiment with him, I am convinced from memoranda in my possession and other facts known to me, that he would if opportunity had been allowed him, have gone through all the forms of making love to any female thrown in his way, and have continued so to engage himself up to the last hours perhaps of his existence. In point of fact, this is not a postulation, it all but did occur, dead as he was, it would hardly have occurred, while under sentence of death, the sight of a female awakened recollections which were incompatible with his then awful situation, and which can only be accounted for upon the principle I have stated, viz. morbid action of the nervous system, occasioned by the associations of the mind touching the chord of former recollections; but of this, presently I shall have something more to say. During the whole period that he was conscious of being criminal, he never

Fauntleroy could every day, up to the one of his apprehension, have possessed himself of sufficient money to have carried himself out of danger; and if he could have brought himself to a life of obscurity and seclusion, might have spent the remainder of his days in independence. This alternative, he said, constantly occurred to him; but although, at last, hourly in anticipation of detection, and notwithstanding the horror which at times came over his mind as he contemplated his impending fate, he was, as he himself affirmed, spell-bound to the spot, which he never could summon resolution enough to break. This may in a manner be accounted for by his attachment to more than one female; he was naturally amorous, and ultimately became a licentious man with perturbed minds, sometimes purchase their lethe, or nepenthe, from Bacchus: Fauntleroy went to another marker for this draught or drug—that of Venus. A passion of any kind, by excessive indulgence will soon become preternatural, a more striking instance of which never occurred than in this case. When wearied and oppressed, with intensity of reflection, and borne down with the horrors of an ignominious death, and when nothing could rouse him even when in prison, his conduct towards women was remarkable. Had he been lawful or consistent with the rules of Christian propriety to have made an experiment with him, I am convinced from memoranda in my possession and other facts known to me, that he would if opportunity had been allowed him, have gone through all the forms of making love to any female thrown in his way, and have continued so to engage himself up to the last hours perhaps of his existence. In point of fact, this is not a postulation, it all but did occur, dead as he was, it would hardly have occurred, while under sentence of death, the sight of a female awakened recollections which were incompatible with his then awful situation, and which can only be accounted for upon the principle I have stated, viz. morbid action of the nervous system, occasioned by the associations of the mind touching the chord of former recollections; but of this, presently I shall have something more to say. During the whole period that he was conscious of being criminal, he never

Fauntleroy could every day, up to the one of his apprehension, have possessed himself of sufficient money to have carried himself out of danger; and if he could have brought himself to a life of obscurity and seclusion, might have spent the remainder of his days in independence. This alternative, he said, constantly occurred to him; but although, at last, hourly in anticipation of detection, and notwithstanding the horror which at times came over his mind as he contemplated his impending fate, he was, as he himself affirmed, spell-bound to the spot, which he never could summon resolution enough to break. This may in a manner be accounted for by his attachment to more than one female; he was naturally amorous, and ultimately became a licentious man with perturbed minds, sometimes purchase their lethe, or nepenthe, from Bacchus: Fauntleroy went to another marker for this draught or drug—that of Venus. A passion of any kind, by excessive indulgence will soon become preternatural, a more striking instance of which never occurred than in this case. When wearied and oppressed, with intensity of reflection, and borne down with the horrors of an ignominious death, and when nothing could rouse him even when in prison, his conduct towards women was remarkable. Had he been lawful or consistent with the rules of Christian propriety to have made an experiment with him, I am convinced from memoranda in my possession and other facts known to me, that he would if opportunity had been allowed him, have gone through all the forms of making love to any female thrown in his way, and have continued so to engage himself up to the last hours perhaps of his existence. In point of fact, this is not a postulation, it all but did occur, dead as he was, it would hardly have occurred, while under sentence of death, the sight of a female awakened recollections which were incompatible with his then awful situation, and which can only be accounted for upon the principle I have stated, viz. morbid action of the nervous system, occasioned by the associations of the mind touching the chord of former recollections; but of this, presently I shall have something more to say. During the whole period that he was conscious of being criminal, he never

Fauntleroy could every day, up to the one of his apprehension, have possessed himself of sufficient money to have carried himself out of danger; and if he could have brought himself to a life of obscurity and seclusion, might have spent the remainder of his days in independence. This alternative, he said, constantly occurred to him; but although, at last, hourly in anticipation of detection, and notwithstanding the horror which at times came over his mind as he contemplated his impending fate, he was, as he himself affirmed, spell-bound to the spot, which he never could summon resolution enough to break. This may in a manner be accounted for by his attachment to more than one female; he was naturally amorous, and ultimately became a licentious man with perturbed minds, sometimes purchase their lethe, or nepenthe, from Bacchus: Fauntleroy went to another marker for this draught or drug—that of Venus. A passion of any kind, by excessive indulgence will soon become preternatural, a more striking instance of which never occurred than in this case. When wearied and oppressed, with intensity of reflection, and borne down with the horrors of an ignominious death, and when nothing could rouse him even when in prison, his conduct towards women was remarkable. Had he been lawful or consistent with the rules of Christian propriety to have made an experiment with him, I am convinced from memoranda in my possession and other facts known to me, that he would if opportunity had been allowed him, have gone through all the forms of making love to any female thrown in his way, and have continued so to engage himself up to the last hours perhaps of his existence. In point of fact, this is not a postulation, it all but did occur, dead as he was, it would hardly have occurred, while under sentence of death, the sight of a female awakened recollections which were incompatible with his then awful situation, and which can only be accounted for upon the principle I have stated, viz. morbid action of the nervous system, occasioned by the associations of the mind touching the chord of former recollections; but of this, presently I shall have something more to say. During the whole period that he was conscious of being criminal, he never

Fauntleroy could every day, up to the one of his apprehension, have possessed himself of sufficient money to have carried himself out of danger; and if he could have brought himself to a life of obs