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and Watchman -Those that write on othness can direct to H. C. Jones. All the subscriptions taken before the bencement of this paper, it will be remem-

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

for February, 1834.] APTER, FROM THE NOTE BOOK THE ADECEASED LAWYER .- No. 1. the most extraordinary and most intermils of which I find any account in my ook took place on the Northern Circuit.

pote book, took place on the Northe pote book, took place on the Northe potential than fifty years ago. In the year 17-, John Smith was indicted for the wifful murder of Henry Thomson,—The was line of a must extraordinary nature. and the interest excited by it was almost un-The accused was a gentleman of manicipale property, festiding upon his own es ate in an anfrequented part of -ahire. A an supposed to be an entire stranger to him. ate is a summer's day, requested and oband sheller and hospitality for the night. He

at was supposed after taking some slight ment retired to bed in perfect health, reath had been so for many hours. There was with slightest mark of violence on his person, of the constenance retained the same expreswhich it had borne during life. Great conwas, of course, excited by this disrand enquiries were immediately made,state who the stranger was-and, secondly, su bew he met with his death. Both were uned. As to the former no information and be obtained -no clue discovered to lead to showledge either of his name, his person or acion. He had arrived on horseback. was seen passing through a neighboring vilwent an hour before he reached the house te lis existence was so mysteriously termin-

With respect to the death as little could be awfully sudden but there was no reason, ne excepted to suppose that it was causand after an investigation, in which little s morn. In the mean time rumor had not suspicions, vague indeed, and undefin-Mid a dark and fearful character, were at hispered, and afterwards boldly expressed. the make object of these suspicions was not mather, but they all pointed to Smith, the the house, as concerned in the death bestanger! As usual in such cases, circumas foully unconnected with the transaction question, matters many years antecedent, and atting to other persons as well as other times, te med a uniliary to the present charge. he character of Smith in early life, had been pose to much observation. While his father retaire, he had left his pative country inared a debt, known to have been guilty of at the planties, and suspected as having not et our screpolous as in the mode of obtaining spiles of money of which he was continly mint, and which he seemed somewhat len fears and more had elapsed since his re-

the events of his youth had been formany, and to many were entirely unat in this occasion, they were revived, mother the death of the stranger,

conteman arrived at the place, impressed with a either to confirm or refute his suspi-The horse and the clothes of the unfortument remained and were instantly fe authorised by relationship to the dequite into the cause of his death, and appear to have been otherwise than take steps for bringing to justice those een concerned in it, the reports which retionsly floating idly about, and cir bout having any distinct object, were ato one channel and poured into his ear lese reports were, and what they a at is not necessary here to mention: sufar; that the brother laid before the ma the district such evidence as induced munit Mr. Smith to gaol, to take his ewiful murder of Henry Thomson. As ned essential to the attainment of justhe paecret the examination of the witbe were produced before the magistrates tion of which the public were in before the trial took place, was that sare here parrated.

was the state of things upon the morn-Seldom, perhaps, had speculato busy as it was upon this occasion asiderable amount were depende event of the case; so lightly do men ct with reference to matters in which sharty concerned, even though to concerve and devise schemes of high limited. Since his committed Sinth, and singularly enough, since his committed, the housekeeper caution to character of the presiding caution to conceal the deep design, a power to panetrate the motives of others, and to persunate discovered. Within the last week, the witness a character at variance with his own, and a cunsige was a man whom, live ning that indicated constant watchfolness and leved, and whose memory I now circumspection. Firmness there was to pre- he had been placed, at dark, in the very sp that I dare not, even at this serve to the last, but that was equivocal; and I where he had stood on that night, an trust myself to speak of him as could not help persuading myself that it was not person was placed with him. T

peculiarly fitted him for investigating such a case, as well as some which were thought to bear against his fitness. Before his elevation to the udicial bench, he had been for some years not only me of the most eloquent debaters but one of the criminating between truth and falsehood rately attained by any individual. But, at the same time he was more than suspected of being defic ient 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 ery sign that was doubtful. avoid than decide upon.

The recollection of Lord George Gordon's riots then tresh in the mind of every man, tended ve ry much, in the breast of the common people to me to doubt its accuracy, that, in a great measuse 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 publiely 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 but employed those powers with 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 numble of tragedy and comedy been enacted which cannot now be thought of without amazement, and which has no parallel in mod-

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 sufficiedcy of the evidence to ensure a conviction, to throw out the Bill, explaining to them most d be awakened at an early hour the justie and clearly, that, in the event of their dowent morning When the person appoint ing se, if any additional evidence should, at a fube load in his bed, perfectly dead; and, be apprehended and tried for the offence; if they a the appearance of the body, it was obvious 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 removed, by a majority of only one, returned a true Bill. After the charge I have mention ed, 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 ultimate ly be a conviction. As if to show, 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 could be traced no farther. Beyond 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, carned as of the dead man. It was, it is true, on the ground that a clue had just been obtained could not be procured in time for the present asthe hand of man, rather than the hand of sizes, and without which those who conducted coronor's jury was, of course, summon- the prosecution thought it would not be safe to proceed to trial. The application was of course

ecould be proved than that which I have strengtusly opposed by the counsel for the prisone stated, a verdict was returned to the effect er. It was urged in his behalf, that as this was at the decrased died by the visitation of God. a case in which no bail could be taken, the grantreand weeks passed on, and little further ing 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 com mon case, where the committal of the offender was in pursuance of a finding by a coroner's jury, and therefore where the prosecutor was comstradicated; some implicated one person, pelled 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 then 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 substan tiate 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 en trance of the Judge into court. In an instant the most profound silence prevailed; and interest, intense and impassioned, though subdued. seeined to wart 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 taof other test there was, though it was king place. Nothing, however, occurred; and waether that would lead to an posi- the stillness was broken by the mellow and sil :-the exhumation of the body. very voice of Lord Mansfield-"Let John Smith was tried, and altho' decomposition had be placed at the bar." I'he order was obeyed; and y, yet enough remained to inden- and, as the prisoner entered the dock, he men on every side the eager & auxious eve of a count-As soon as it was known that there less multitude bent in piercing scratiny 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, win 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 conspicu ous a character. I find it difficult to describe the effect produced on my mind by his personal appearance; yet his features were most remarka-ble, and are indeliny impressed on my memory. He was apparently between forty and fifty years of age; his hair grown grey, 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 eye that spoke of fire, and prida, and passion ill-concealed, would have led conjecture to fix on the former. His countenance, at the first glance appeared to be that which we are accustumed 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 intellec personally concerned, even though to conceive and devise schemes of high import;

should be suspected of partiality. [of that character which would prompt to deeds of scene, as he had described it, was acted over a then put into the box and examined by the He was the late lord Mansfield;—a man who, in virtuous enterprize, or to "seek the bubble repu- gain; but it was utterly impossible, from the counsel for the prisoner. According to the addition to the other eminent judicial gualities tation at the cannon's month;" but that it was cause above mentioned, to ascertain, when the which belonged to him, possessed some which rather allied to that quality which would flet no light disappeared, whether the parties had gon compunctions visitings of Nature shake his fell into Thompson's room. As if, however, to throw purpose, whatever it might be. The result of still deeper missery over this extraordinary this investigation into his character, such as it transaction, the witness persisted in adding a was, was obviously untavorable; and yet there is the persons had returned with the light into him a hard measure of justice, and when I was Smith's room, and before it was extinguished, he most powerful reasoners in the House of Commost powerful reasoners in the House of Commost, and had acquired the reputation, which he
tempted to accuse myself of prejudice in the omost, and had acquired the reputation, which he
pinion I had formed of him; and particularly
vene between the light and the window isself and when he was asked by the clerk of arraigns the as large as the surface of the window itself, ar usual question, Are you guilty, or not guilty ?" as he drew his form up to the fullest height, and door had been placed before the light.-Now in the fetters clanked upon his legs, as he answered with unfaltering tongue and unblenching cheek, "not guilty," my heart smote me for having involuntarily interpreted against him ev-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 divest their minds of all that strengthen this opinion. The belief was general, they had heard before they came into the box : and I confess that even my affection cannot lead 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 id all appearance, in the possessoin of considerable o commit so 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 inexplicable manner made away with, gold and jewels to a very large amount; yet, in cander, he was bound to admit that no portion of it as of scorn, passed over his lip; and the notice however triffing, could be traced to the prisoner. As to any motive of malice or revenge, none an interest, and, I thought, an apprehention, but could by possibility be assigned, for the prisoner it quickly subsided: I need not detail the evi and the deceased were, as far as could be ascertained, total strangers to each other. Still there | mounted, in sunstance, to that which the counse were most extraordinary circumstances comec stated; nor was it varied in any particular. The ted with his death, pregnant with suspicion at stopper was produced, and proved to be found least, and imperiously demanding explanation; in the house; but no attempt was made to trace the public, that the case should undergo judicial fedge. nvestigation. The deceased Henry Thomson was a jeweller, residing in London, wealthy, and in considerable business; and, as was the he thought there was hardly sufficient evidence custom of his time, in the habit of personally con. to call upon the prisoner for his defence; and if the ducting his principle transactions with the for- jury were of the same opinion, they would at eign 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.

> where he had resided, that he and his correscondent 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, lewels of large value, and gold, and certain bills of exchange, the parties to which he could describe. This was on the morning of Thumson's days. ture 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 ecome of him in the interval could not be ascerained; dor 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 lead in his bed. He now came to the most ex traordinary 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 nawas 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 in this country, though it had for some time been used in other nations of Eu-German chemists, and to be produced by a powtree, so abundant in the Black Forest.

erful distillation of the seed of the wild cherry 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 circunstance, 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 come to that conclusion, it would be necessary o 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 out house 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 house keeper's. It would be proved, by 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, then very unusual, of a light moving about the house at that late 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 see, as the window of that room looked another way ; 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.

who saw the light had been more particularly examined; and, in order to refresh his memory,

which he described by saying, it appeared as if Smith's room, there was nothing which could press in the room, which but for the bed; was entirely empty; the room in which he dressed being at a distance beyond it. He would state only one fact more (said the learned counsel) and he had done his dety; it would then be for the jury to do theirs. - Within a few days there had been found; in the prisoner's house, the stopper of apparently not of English manufacture, an was described, by the medical men, as being of the description used by chemists to preserve those li quids which are most likely to lose their virue by exposure to the air. To whom it belonged, or idence to show Such was the address of the counsel for the property; and was above the ordinary temptations prosecution; and during its delivery I had earnestly watched the countenance of the prisoner. who has listened to it with deep attention Twice only did I perceive that it produced it him the slightest emotion. When the disappear ance of his housekeeper was mentioned, a smile,

of the discovery of the stopper obviously excited dence that was given for the prosecution; it aaddressing the counsel for the prosecution, said, once stop the case. - Upon this observation from the Judge, the jury turned around for a moment. and then intimated their acquiescence in his lordship's view of the evidence. The counsel folded up their briefs, and a verdict of acquittal

was about to be taken, when the prisoner addres It would be proved by the landlord of the inn, ed the court. He stated, that having been ac cused of so foul a crime as murder, and having had his character assailed by suspicions of the most afflicting nature, that character could never be cleared by his acquittal, upon the ground that the evidence against him was inconclusive; without giving him an opportunity of stating his own case, and calling a witness to counteract the impressions that had been raised which at present appeared doubtful. He urged the learned Judge to permit him to state his case to the inry, and to call his housekeeper; with so much earnestness. and was seconded so strongly by his counsel, that Lord Mansfield though very much against his inclination, and contrary to his usual habit, gave

way, and yielded to the fatal request. "Evertere domos totas, optantibus ipsis, Di faciles-terrens dicendi copia multis;

Et sua mortifera est facundia: The prisoner then addressed the jury, and entreated their patience for a short time. He re peated to them that he never could feel satisfied to be acquitted, merely because the evidence was not conclusive; and pledged himself, in a very short time, by the few observations he should make, and the witness whom he should call, to obtain their virdict upon much higher grounds, apon the impossibility of his being guilty of the dreadful crime. With respect to the insinuations ture, most active in its operation, and possessing which had been thrown out against him, he he wonderful and dreadful quality of leaving no thought one observation would dispose of them. external mark of token by which its presence Assuming it to be true that the deceased died self. could be detected. The ingregients of which it from the effect of a poisen, of which he called God to witness that he had never even heard either the name or the existence until this day; was not every probability in favor of his innecence? Here was a perfect, stranger, not known to have in his possession a single article of value, who might have been robbed of the property which he was said to have had at Hall .- What so probable as that he should, in a moment of despair at tope; & it was supposed to be a discovery of they his loss, have destroyed himself? The fatal dring was stated to have been familiar in those countries in which Mr. Thompson had travelled while to himself it was utterly unknown. Above all, he implored the jury to remember, that although the eye of malice had watched every proceeding of his, since the fatal accident, and though the most minute search had been made into every part of his premises, no vestage had been discovered of the most trifling article belunging to the deceased, nor had even a rumour been circulated that poisen of any kind had been ever in his possession. Of the stopper which had been found he disowned all knowledge; he administered it? Before he asked them to declared, most solemnly, that he had never seen t before it was produced in court t and he asked could the fact of its being found in his house, only a few days ago, when hundreds of people had been there, produce upon an impartial mind even a momentary predindice against him? One fact and one only, had been proved, to which it was possible for him to give an answer,-the fact of his having gone to the bed-room of his the deceased had been put into a room adjoining housekeeper on the night in question. He had been subject for many years of his life, to sudden fits of illness; he had been seized with one on that occasion, and had gone to her to procure her assistance in lighting a fire. She had returned with him to his room for that purpose, he having waited for a minute in the passage, while she put on her clothes, which would account for the momentary disappearance of the light; and after she had remained in his room a few minutes, finding himself better, he dismissed her and retithe physician. It was between four and five
red again to bed, from which he had not risen o'clock when the judge resumed his when he was intormed of the death of his guest, It had been said, that, after his committal to pris on, his housekeeper had disappeared. He avowed that, finding his enemies determined, if pos-sible to accomplish his ruin, he had thought it brobable they might tamper with his servant he had, therefore, kept her out of their way, but for what purpose ? Not to prevent her testimo Such was the evidence upon which the many being given, for she was now under the care of his solicitor, and would instantly appear for gistrates had committed Smith; and singularly the purpose of confirming, as far as she was concerned, the statement which he had just made. Such was the prisoner's address, which

roduced a very powerful effect. It was de-

hvered in a firm and impressive manner, &

its simplicity and artlessness gave to it an

custom, at that time almost universal, of excluding witnesses from court until their testimony was required, she had been kept at house near at hand, and had not heard a was, was obviously unfavorable; and yet there new feature to his former statement; that after 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 embarrase ment. She repeated almost in the prisoner's own words, the story that he had told of his having called her up, and her having account for this appearance; his bed was in a accompanied him to his foom, adding, that The house where the murder had been comafter leaving him she had retired to her own toom, and been awaketied by the manservant in the morning, with an account of the traveller's death. She had now to undergo here that which, tho' not know i to me till afterwards, will assist the reader in understansmall bottle of a very singular description; it was ding the following scene. The counsel for the prosecution had in his own mind, attached considerable importance to the circum stance mentioned by the witness who saw found there amounting, it value, to some the light, that while the prisoner and the thousand pounds; and to leave no room for to what we it had been applied, there was no ev- housekeeper were in the toom 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 housek eper (the only person except the connicted and executed, prisoner who could give any clue to this) such information as he could get, without alarming her by any direct inquiry on the and it was justice, no less to the accused than to it to the prisoner's possession, or even knowl- 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 cal-

> 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?-

Was the closet, or cupboard, or whatever stood there!—A pause no 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 too much hurried at the moment, and too glad

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

Did you never keep the key?-Never.

Mr. Smith open it?-I never opened it my-

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 partners were totally in the dark is to his proflashed 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 wantely directed to attend to her; and during the interval occasioned by this interruption to the proceedings, the solicitor for the prosectition left the court. In a short time, the 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

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 o'clock when the judge resumed seat upon the bench, the prisoner his station at the bar, and the housekeeper 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 absecue it should be seized by some one else.

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

Do you know this stopper?—I.do.

To woom does it belong?—To Mr. him. The whole appearance of truth. The housekeeper was Smith.

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

At this moment the solicitor forthe 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 closes mitted was between 9 and 10 miles distant from the Court House. The solicitor, as soon as the cross-examination of the housekeeper had discovered the existence of the closet & a cross examination; and I may as well state 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 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,

From the New York Atlas. FAUNTLEROY, THE BANK ROBBER.

Cobbett, the psendo pelitical economist, and W. 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

he owners of Bank Stock, by which he feloniously caused to be transferred into his own hands considerable, nay; enormous sums of money still, however, continuing to pay the owners of culated to awaken confidence than to excite 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 the cher stock; The banking-house in which he was a partner. being on one occasion run hard upon and in waits of money, Fauntieroy, was always estimated as a superior financier, andertook to raise the required sum; and this he did the very pass morning What he said to his p-tners, or how he accounted for his possession of the money. has not vet been known : probably, that were to have the timely supply to be over nice in their inquiries. It is however, now knowed 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 ci mak'g free with another person's stock in the same way as heretofore. And this he actually subsequently did many times; until he got involved in a labyrinth of transferred stock, and his accounts so built up one on the other, that there was no retreating before the world as an lionest man-no path open to him either to stop payment or go on-nothing before him but claimate min. disprace, and punishment: yet in this state by plunging desperately, and as it were daring the worst, he maintained the credit of the bankking-house for upwards of eight yeard after the first fraud is supposed to have been committed. All this period, it should be observed, that his ceedings, he being the only real Ective partner

Fauntleroy could every day, up to the one of is apprehension, have possessed himself of sufficient money to have carried bitnself out of danger; and if he could have brought himself to a life of obscurity and seclusion, might have spent ted to know. A medical man was immedia- 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 not withstanding the horror which at times came over his mind at his impending fate, he was, as he himself affirmed. turned into court, and stated that it was im- summon resolution enough to break. This may possible that she could at present resume in a manner be accounted for by his attachment to more than one female; he was naturally amorous, and ultimately became licentions. with perturbed minds, sometimes purchase their lethe, or nepenthe, from Bacchus : Fauntlerov went to another marker for this draught or drug -that of Venue. A passion of any kind, by excessive indulgence will soon become preternatural, a more striking instance of which never occarred 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 is 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 postulatom, it all but did occur, dead as he was to all worldly affairs; 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 some-thing more to say. During the whole period that he was conscious of being criminal, he never