



"JUSTUM, ET TENACREM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

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LANDS FOR SALE, At Cape John.

100 ACRES on the Cape John shore bounded on the west by lands owned by William Quirk, and on the east by that of Donald Henderson. This lot is chiefly cleared and under the plough, and has a good

DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN on it; and also a good Mill stream.

ALSO: TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

About two miles from the shore, on which there is a considerable clearing, which yields about seven tons of hay yearly. The land is good and peculiarly adapted for hay. For further particulars apply to James McLeod on the premises, or to James Johnston, merchant, Pictou.

August 16. if

ALBION MINES RAIL ROAD.

TENDERS will be received by Joseph Smith, Esq. Agent for the General Mining Association, until Wednesday the 30th inst. for quarrying Rubble Stone from William Fraser (Oge's) Quarry. For further particulars apply to Mr Smith at the Mines, or Mr Peter Crerar at the Rail Road.

Albion Mines Rail Road, 22d August 1837.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in a short time, offers for sale his

FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.

as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pictou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Mines, Green Hill, &c. all of which meet on the property; the new bridge on the river crosses at the door,—forming one of the most desirable situations for business to be found in the county, with every prospect of its soon becoming a thriving village. Three sides of the property front the roads, which will cause it to be highly valuable hereafter, should the possessor wish to dispose of any part of it in Lots. The land is of first quality, well watered, and lying dry; it abounds in freestone of good quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for fencing, &c.

For further particulars apply to Mr N. Beck, in Pictou, or to ALEXANDER FORSYTH, West River, 20th December, 1836. if

FORDYCE'S ADDRESSES.

ANY person who has in his custody a book entitled *Fordyce's Addresses to the Deity, &c.*, with the name of *Eliza Best* inscribed on the title page, will oblige by leaving it at this office, that it may be returned to the owner. if [Aug. 16.]

A CHAPTER FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF A DECEASED LAWYER.

CONCLUDED.

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 imploring them to divest 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 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 candour, 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 by possibility 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 imperiously 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 Thompson 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 principal 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 a month 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 Thompson 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 Thompson'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 greatly infested.—He had not been seen from the time of his leaving Hull till he reached the village next adjoining Smith's house, and through which he passed, without even a momentary halt. He was seen to alight at Smith's

gate, 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 or 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 contortious, 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 Europe; and it was supposed to be a discovery of the German chymists, 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; and there was this important circumstance, which of itself almost negated its possibility, that no vial, 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 housekeeper, and one man-servant. The man-servant slept in an outhouse adjoining the stable, and did so on the night of Thompson's death. The prisoner slept at one end of the house, and the housekeeper 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, 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 housekeeper's room; that two persons then came out of the housekeeper's room, and the light disappeared for a minute. Whether the two persons went into Thompson'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.

Such was the evidence upon which the magistrates had committed Smith; and singularly enough, since his committal the housekeeper 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 witness, as he had described it, was acted over again; but it was utterly impossible, from the cause above men-