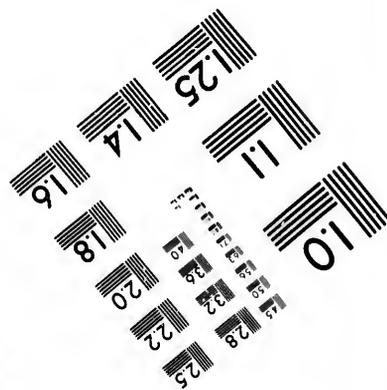
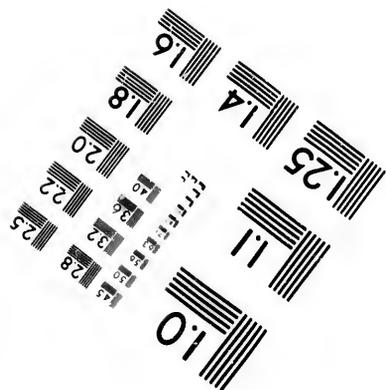
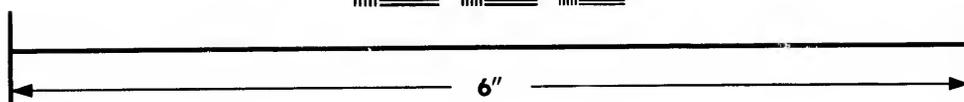
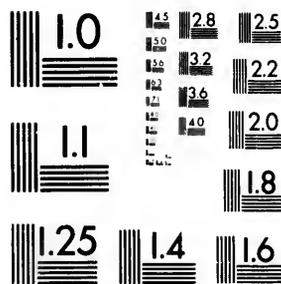


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1982

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

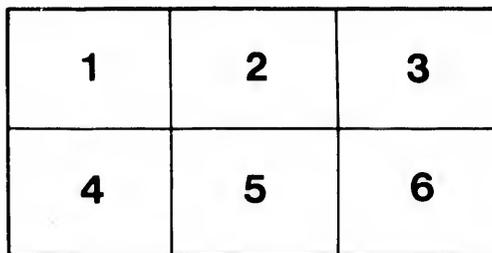
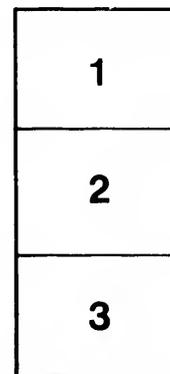
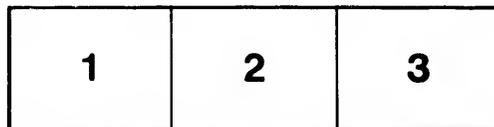
Library of Congress
Photoduplication Service

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Library of Congress
Photoduplication Service

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

Wm. C. Beecher
July 26th 1826

Recher
826

COPI

76.

ASHING



*Leave me my hands and you may put on as much
iron as you please?—p. 54.*

W
C
An
W

3/8

[SECOND EDITION.]

THE
Mysterious Stranger ;
OR
MEMOIRS

OF
HENRY MORE SMITH ;
alias **HENRY FREDERICK MOON ;**
alias **WILLIAM NEWMAN :**

WHO IS NOW CONFINED IN SIMSBURY MINES, IN
CONNECTICUT, FOR THE CRIME OF BURGLARY.

Containing
*An account of his extraordinary conduct during
his confinement in the gaol of King's County,
Province of New-Brunswick, where
he was under sentence of death :*

*With a statement of his succeeding conduct, be-
fore and since his confinement in Newgate.*

By **WALTER BATES,**
High Sheriff of Kings' County, New-Brunswick.

NEW-HAVEN:
Published by Maltby, Goldsmith & Co.
T. G. Woodward, Printer.
1817.



may put on as much
2-p. 54.

HY 6248
M 65B3
1817
file

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

BE it remembered, That on the 25th day of January, in the forty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Thomas G. Woodward, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—"The Mysterious Stranger, or Memoirs of Henry More Smith, alias Henry Frederick Moon, alias Willim Newman, who is now confined in Simsbury Mines, in Connecticut, for the crime of burglary; containing an account of his extraordinary conduct during his confinement in the Gaol of Kings County, Province of New-Brunswick, where he was under sentence of death; with a statement of his succeeding conduct, before and since his confinement in Newgate, by Walter Bates, Sheriff of King's County."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

HENRY W. EDWARDS,
Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

ing
the
the
wit
the
by
cha
gro
Ma
res
for
sid
thi
to
to
bil
res
fro
pu
fro
ple
the
thi
N
ex
ch
ge
pe
va
ev

Y 6248
M 65B3
1817
Office

ECTICUT, ss.
the 25th day of Janua-
of the Independence of
thomas G. Woodward,
ed in this office the title
laims as proprietor, in
the Mysterious Stranger,
h, alias Henry Freder-
n, who is now confined
nt, for the crime of burg-
his extraordinary con-
e Gaol of Kings County,
here he was under sen-
t of his succeeding con-
ement in Newgate, by
County." Congress of the United
the encouragement of
of maps, charts, and
etors of such copies, dur-
" W. EDWARDS,
District of Connecticut.

9th of June 1817

ADVERTISEMENT.

The extraordinary facts detailed in the follow-
ing narrative have induced many persons to doubt
their authenticity. Reports have prevailed that
the story is made up by interested individuals,
with a view only to pecuniary emolument—and
the credibility of the author has been questioned
by some who are strangers to his person and his
character. To remove every scruple on these
grounds, the publishers are able to state, that
Mr. BATES is well known to many of the most
respectable persons in this town, and in Stam-
ford, his native place, where his connections re-
side—who saw him here while the first edition of
this work was progressing, and who can testify
to his character as a man of probity and honour,
to his station as an officer, and to his respecta-
bility as a member of the community in which he
resides. The original manuscript of the work,
from the pen of Mr. B. is in the hands of the
publishers, with other documents and papers
from persons named in the narrative, who stand
pledged with him to substantiate its truth—and
the concurring testimony of Sheriff ROSSITER of
this city, and Capt. WASHBURN, the Keeper of
Newgate, affords the strongest evidence that no
exaggeration was necessary in delineating the
character and conduct of this Mysterious Stran-
ger—in short it is believed that all the facts, res-
pecting him, as far as human testimony can pre-
vail, are as susceptible of proof as any fact what-
ever.

New-Haven, Con. June 1817.



lan
U.
of
at
m
be
sta
re
ing
jou
Sh
ag
A
for

po
pu
ca
Co
ide
ih
his
the
ad
lan
to
he
tha
rel
cor

TO THE READER.

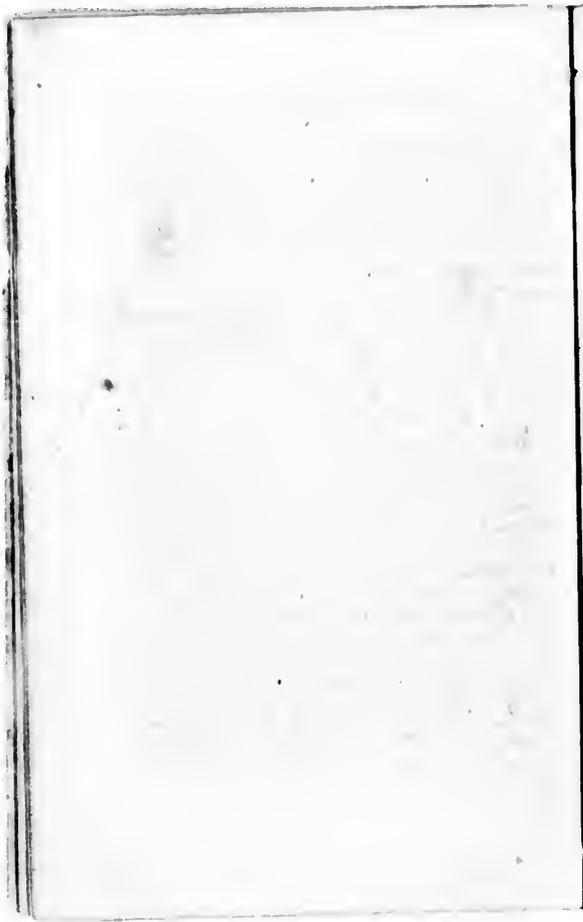
HAVING received repeated solicitations from Portland, New-York, Connecticut, and other parts of the U. States, as well as from many persons in the Provinces of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, to publish the facts attending the conduct of *Henry More Smith*, while in my custody, I have complied with them, and now lay before the public the succeeding Narrative. The facts stated are not conjured up from memory, having been registered in a journal, kept from day to day, containing the most interesting particulars of his conduct. This journal was commenced from necessity; to enable the Sheriff and Gaoler to traverse the indictments found against them for suffering him to escape from prison. As it proceeded it grew interesting, and is now transformed into these memoirs.

Proposals were issued for publishing the work at Portland, and I left Kingston with the view of having it published there, but a fortuitous circumstance having carried me to New-York, and having connections in Connecticut, of which I am a native, I concluded, after identifying *William Newman* as the same person I had in my custody at Kingston, to collect the facts attending his conduct in this part of the country, and to publish the work here. This explanation will account for the address of the following letter to the Editor of the Portland Gazette.

Since my arrival here, I have been twice to Newgate to see him, and have found to my own satisfaction, that he is acting a farce there, perhaps not less astonishing than his preceding conduct; by which he has already relieved himself from labour, and I have no doubt still contemplates his liberation.

W. E.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 1816.



Six,
I H
memo
alias
prison
stater
in the
wick
Myst
It
no de
chara
howe
such
taine
what
was
sion,
bran
He r
ever
all p
busi
in a
Scot
foun
min
his
In s
his
pro
der.

To the Editor of the Portland Gazette.

SIR,

I HAVE received your proposals for printing memoirs of *Henry More Smith*, alias *Moon*, alias *Newman*, now supposed to be in Newgate prison, in Connecticut, requesting a correct statement of his character and conduct, while in the provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, to be published under the title of "*the Mysterious Stranger*."

It would be satisfactory to the public mind, no doubt, to have the life of such an uncommon character traced back to its origin; his conduct, however, while in these provinces, has been such, that no credible information can be obtained, who he was, where he came from, or by what means he came into these provinces. He was not known to follow any particular profession, but was said to execute to perfection any branch of mechanism that came to his hand. He made no enquiries, but appeared to know every thing, and every place. He was seen in all parts of Nova-Scotia; but no one knew his business. He formed a connection by marriage in a respectable family at Rawdon, in Nova-Scotia; but still remained a stranger. He was found to possess a wonderful command of his mind, his passions, and the natural powers of his body, and the art of deceiving to perfection. In short, as far as I have been able to collect, his whole conduct for about three years in these provinces, was a scene of mystery and wonder.

Thirteen months he was in my custody ; and experience gave me some knowledge of his character. I wish it could have fallen to a more able pen to delineate his conduct, but as I have undertaken the task, I shall confine myself wholly to a statement of facts, and, however unaccountable they may appear, I pledge myself, and every person named in the Narrative, for the truth of what is related of him while in my custody. Those facts derived beyond my own knowledge are from credible sources, and are undoubtedly authentic.

I have learnt satisfactorily that *William New-
man*, now confined in Newgate, in the State of Connecticut, is the same person who was in my custody, and I have no doubt that these memoirs will be interesting to the American people.

I shall, therefore, with deference to the public, begin my statement, with my first receiving him into custody, relating what took place while in my charge, including the information I have received from other parts of the British provinces, and from the United States, up to the present time. Sensible as I am of my own inability, and the imperfect state in which it must appear from my hands, I hope only that no unworthy motives will be attributed to me, by an indulgent public.

WALTER BATES.

Sheriff of King's County, New-Brunswick.
KINGSTON, Sept. 1816.

MEMOIRS

OF

HENRY MORE SMITH, *alias* MOON,
alias WILLIAM NEWMAN.

ON the second day of August, 1814, I was called upon by WILLS FREDERIC KNOX, Esq. resident in the parish of Norton, Kings County, Province of New-Brunswick, son of the celebrated WILLIAM KNOX, Esq. formerly Under Secretary of State, and Agent for the Province of New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, who requested me to take into custody and confine in the gaol of the said County of Kings, a decent looking young man by the name of HENRY MORE SMITH, who had been apprehended for stealing and carrying away a valuable horse from him, on the 20th of July last. Mr. Knox stated that he had pursued him to Pictou, in Nova-Scotia, upwards of 270 miles, where he overtook him, and had recovered his horse, and taken a watch and fifteen guineas from the prisoner—that he had found him to be a great villain, having assumed different names, and committed depredations in several parts of the country. That he had conveyed him through the several counties, with the assistance of the sheriffs, to take his trial in the county of Kings—that he had attempted several times to es-

B

cape and would have effected it, had it not been for his own vigilance and exertions—and that, unless he was well taken care of, he would yet effect an escape. He was then received into prison on the warrant of conveyance for examination, without a regular commitment.

The prisoner came on horseback. It was rainy, and near night. Having rode all day, he was very wet; and not having a shift of clothes, and the stove out of order in the criminals' room in the prison; I directed the gaoler to put him handcuffed into the debtors, and give him fire, that he might dry himself, or his health would be in danger. The day following he was removed into the criminals' room, which being very strong, irons were considered unnecessary. As he appeared to be very inoffensive, his handcuffs were taken off, and being provided with a comfortable berth, with straw and blankets, he seemed reconciled to his situation. He wished for an opportunity to send for his portmanteau, which he said he had left, with some other articles, in the care of Mr. Joseph Stackhouse, near St. John, and which contained his clothes. He stated that all his money had been taken from him, and that he must sell his clothes to purchase necessaries, and procure a lawyer, as he was a stranger in this country and knew nobody, and had no friends to help him—that he was young, only twenty-two years of age, and had never seen a court, or knew any thing about the law—and had not been in America more than one year and a half—that he came

ed it, had it not been exertions—and that, aware of, he would yet then received into conveyance for examination.

horseback. It was being rode all day, he having a shift of clothes, in the criminals' room the gaoler to put him to rest, and give him fire, or his health would following he was removed to a room, which being considered unnecessary, he was very inoffensive, and being provided with straw and blankets to his situation. He was to send for his portmanteau, which had left, with some of Mr. Joseph Stackhouse, which contained his money had been taken, he must sell his clothes and procure a lawyer, in his country and knew how to help him—that he was two years of age, or knew any thing not been in America half—that he came

from England on account of the war; that he was born in Brighton; that his father and mother were now living there, and that he expected them to come out to Halifax next spring, as he had lately purchased a valuable farm on the river Philip and had wrote to them to come.

He denied having stolen the horse, and stated that he had been to Saint John on business, where he saw Col. Daniels, of the 99th regiment—who enquired of him if he knew a horse that would span with one that he drove in his carriage—he said he thought he did—the Colonel told him if he would bring him a horse that would span with his within a fortnight, that he would pay him two hundred dollars.

Not having money enough to purchase the horse, he told the Colonel, if he would advance him fifteen guineas, he would leave the mare he then rode, in pledge, until he brought the horse; as he knew there was a vessel then ready going from Saint John to Cumberland, where the horse belonged—to which proposal Col. Daniels agreed; and gave him the money. Leaving the mare, he went to his lodgings, about one mile out of town; but, before he returned the vessel had gone and left him, and having no other opportunity to go by water was obliged to set out on foot; and having a long distance to travel, and short time to perform it, was obliged to travel all night, and at day break was overtaken by a stranger, with a large horse and a small mare, which he offered for sale; and being tired with walking, offered ten pounds for

the mare, which he accepted—and they rode on together some time, when he began to find that the mare would not answer his purpose; that he had not money to purchase the horse he was going after—that he should not be able to sell the mare, and would thus lose his object—and as the horse was a good looking one, which he might sell for the money again, he bantered the man for a swap, which he agreed to, and exchanged the horse, saddle and bridle, for the mare and 15 pounds to boot, which he paid him, and took a receipt for the money, which he produced, written in the following words:

“Received, July 20th, 1814, of Henry More
“Smith, fifteen pounds in swap of a horse, be-
“tween a small mare and a large bay horse,
“that I let him have, with a star, six or seven
“years old. *James Churman.*”

This receipt was written and signed in two distinct hand writings. He said that he then proceeded on his journey to Cumberland, and bargained for the horse, which was the object of his pursuit; but not having money enough to pay for him, was obliged to sell the horse that he rode, and hearing that Col. Dixon of Truro wanted such a horse, proceeded there in great haste; and arriving at Truro, found Col. Dixon was gone to Pictou, forty miles farther, to attend court, which was to sit at that time; to which place he proceeded with all speed. The next day being Sunday, was obliged to stay until Monday, before he could sell his horse; and was there overtaken by Mr. Knox,

ed—and they rode on
he began to find that
er his purpose; that
hase the horse he was
ld not be able to sell
lose his object—and
ooking one, which he
gain, he bantered the
e agreed to, and ex-
e and bridle, for the
ot, which he paid him,
e money, which he
following words:

1814, of Henry More
swap of a horse, be-
nd a large bay horse,
h a star, six or seven
James Churman."
ten and signed in two
He said that he then
to Cumberland, and
which was the object
aving money enough
ged to sell the horse
g that Col. Dixon of
orse, proceeded there
ing at Truro, found
Pictou, forty miles far-
hich was to sit at that
e proceeded with all
ing Sunday, was obli-
r, before he could sell
vertaken by Mr. Knox,

who had him apprehended, charged with steal-
ing his horse, and taken before the Court there
—and being a stranger and no one to speak for
him, they had taken all his money and his watch
from him; and sent him back to King's County
to take his trial. He complained of being mis-
used on the way by Mr. Knox. He shewed
great anxiety about his situation, and to make
enquiry after the man who sold him the horse,
as he was convinced the horse was stolen. He
feared the thief would be out of the way unless
he was taken soon; and then his case must be
desperate, as he had neither money nor friends.

It so happened, the day following, that I had
occasion to go to the city of Saint John, in com-
pany with Doctor Adino Paddock, sen. On
our way we had occasion to call at Mr. Nathan-
iel Golden's tavern, at the French village in
Hampton; and when placing our horses under
his shed, I saw a man mount a horse in haste
that stood at the steps of the door, and ride a-
way toward Sain. John with great speed, ap-
parently as if in fear of being overtaken—and
on enquiry who he was, we were told by Mrs.
Golden, that he was a stranger who had called
there once or twice before, and that she believ-
ed his name was *Churman* or *Churnun*—I ob-
served to the Doctor, that is the name of the
man that the prisoner Smith says sold him the
horse. Mrs. Golden said she could know if his
name was *Churman* by enquiring in the other
room, which she did, and answered in the affir-
mative. We then made enquiries on the road

as we travelled toward Saint John; but heard nothing more of the stranger by that name ever afterward.

After my return from Saint John, I informed the prisoner, Smith, of the circumstance—he appeared extremely elated with the idea of having him taken, and said if he had money or friends, he could have him taken and brought to justice; and then be set at liberty—but if he made his escape out of the country, his own case must be miserable. He wished to apply to a lawyer for advice, and was advised to employ CHARLES J. PETERS, Esq. Attorney at St. John, and was assured if there was any way to get him clear, that he would do it for him faithfully.

The first opportunity that offered, he wrote an order to Mr. Joseph Stackhouse at St. John, where he had lodged, for his portmanteau, and some articles left for sale, and if sold, to apply the money as a retainer to Mr. Peters, his attorney. The return brought a genteel portmanteau and a pair of boots, leaving a small consideration in the hands of Mr. Peters, as a retainer, upon condition of his making up the Court; with which he appeared perfectly satisfied, and said he must sell his clothes and other things out of his portmanteau, that he could spare, and make the money. He gave me his key, with which I opened his portmanteau, and found it well filled with clothes. It contained two or three genteel coats, with vests and panta-

at John; but heard
by that name ever

at John, I informed
a circumstance—he
with the idea of hav-
ing he had money or
taken and brought
at liberty—but if
the country, his own
He wished to apply
I was advised to em-
Esq. Attorney at St.
there was any way to
do it for him faith-

that offered, he wrote
a warehouse at St. John,
his portmanteau, and
and if sold, to apply
to Mr. Peters, his at-
torney, a genteel port-
manteau, leaving a small
sum of Mr. Peters, as a
reward for his making up
the five guineas before
appeared perfectly sat-
isfied with his clothes and oth-
er articles, that he could
not do any more for me.
He gave me his
portmanteau, and
clothes. It contained
with vests and panta-

loons, silk stockings and gloves, a superfine over
coat faced with black silk, and other articles,
all of the best cloth and latest fashion; a neat
pocket bible and prayer book, London Gazet-
teer, Ready Reckoner, and some other valuable
books for a traveller—he had also a night and day
spy glass of the best kind, and a small magni-
fying glass in a turtle shell case, and several
other useful articles, without any thing suspi-
cious, which induced us to think, at least, he had
been fitted out by careful parents, and was pos-
sibly innocent of the charge.

He soon commenced selling his clothes, &c.
and any person who wished to speak to him, was
permitted to come to the wicket door, through
which he disposed of his articles, to raise mon-
ey to retain his lawyer and to purchase neces-
saries; and many purchased out of compassion
for his situation. Among others, a young man,
who said he knew him while at Saint John,
came once or twice to visit him; and some of
the glass being broken, he found it convenient to
talk with him through the grates at the window;
and the last time took away the night and day
glass, as he said, for a debt he was owing him;
but I suspect left an old watch in exchange.

The prisoner had complained of a bad cough,
and pain from the ill usage which he said he re-
ceived from Mr. Knox. He appeared to em-
ploy himself in reading his bible, and behaved
himself with great decency and propriety.

I have obtained from Mr. Knox for the pur-
pose of these memoirs, the following letter, giv-

ing an account of the pursuit and apprehension of the prisoner :

*Norton, King's County, New-Brunswick,
October 16th, 1818.*

DEAR SIR,

I received your letter yesterday, and shall willingly give you what information I have respecting Henry More Smith, from my pursuit and apprehension of him at Picou, in Nova-Scotia, to the delivery of him into your custody.

On the afternoon of the 20th of July, 1814, I missed a very fine horse out of my pasture, and from every circumstance had reason to think he had been stolen the night before; I therefore immediately went in pursuit of him, alone, on the Westmoreland road—I was quite a stranger that way, but finding that a man had gone that road on a horse answering exactly the description of mine, with a good saddle and bridle, I travelled all night. The thief having so much the start, with so good a horse, I did not gain much of him, but, procuring fresh horses, kept up the pursuit.

I soon discovered the man who had my horse to be a most artful character—travelling day and night without rest, and not stopping more than an hour at any of the taverns, where he always behaved in the most imperious manner, seldom finding any thing good enough for himself—always taking great care of the horse, and feeding him well—but not paying for what he got, promising to be back in a fortnight, and showing some doubloons which either he did not wish, or they were unable to exchange.

I believed he had accomplices, and detained one person whom I suspected.

I sat out totally unprepared for a long journey, and soon found that it would cost me more than the value of my horse to obtain him, as he would probably be much injured by forcing through so extraordinary a journey, but as this was the first instance of horse-stealing I had heard of in this country, where our property is so much exposed, I deemed it my duty to do my utmost to apprehend the thief, to prevent like depredations in future.

suit and apprehension

County, New-Brunswick,
October 16th, 1816.

erday, and shall willingly
re respecting Henry More
prehension of him at Pic-
elivery of him into your

of July, 1814, I missed a
ore, and from every cir-
he had been stolen the
liately went in pursuit of
and road—I was quite a
hat a man had gone that
actly the description of
idle, I travelled all night.
art, with so good a horse,
procuring fresh horses,

o had my horse to be a
g day and night without
n an hour at any of the
ed in the most imperious
ng good enough for him-
of the horse, and feeding
at he got, promising to
ng some doubloons which
ere unable to exchange.
s, and detained one per-

for a long journey, and
e more than the value of
ould probably be much
extraordinary a journey,
of horse-stealing I had
our property is so much
o do my utmost to ap-
depredeations in future.

On arriving at Amherst, about 150 miles from home, I learnt that he had told a gentleman who admires the horse, that he was taking him to Halifax, where he could sell him for 50l. Further on, he appeared anxious to know when the tide would be out to enable him to cross the head of the Bay of Fundy for Newport, a different direction. I also found he was exerting his ingenuity to elude a pursuit by changing his name, and he generally went a different direction from what he professed where he stopped. He called his name *Mead*, *Coppigate*, *McDonald*, and *Henry Moon*. I met with a man who saw him on the road, who knew him in Nova-Scotia, and who informed me he had committed several depredations in his neighborhood, but had baffled their exertions to bring him to justice.

Just before my horse was stolen I had him shod by a blacksmith from the U. States, who, by my direction, made the heel of the shoes much broader than common, and I thought by this I should be able to discover whether he had crossed the Bay. I therefore examined the beach, but could not observe the track of my horse. I therefore continued on the road to Truro, a very neat and pleasant village, where the roads cross, leading to Halifax, Pictou, &c. He did not stop here, but went by in the night, taking a piece of India cotton, which had been hung out to dry, which was afterwards recovered. I pursued on the road to Halifax, and had proceeded but a few miles when I was overtaken by a boy who had come from Pictou, and met a man driving a horse, both answering the description I had left behind me. I returned to Truro, where I employed Mr. John Pearson, of Pictou, who happened to be there, to pursue the thief, who arrived at Pictou, 40 miles distant, on the 24th, where he apprehended him the day after, as he was bargaining to sell the horse, for which he was to receive 40l. and had him committed to prison.

It appeared he arrived at Pictou on the 23d, a distance of 270 miles from where he took the horse, in little better than three days.

I proceeded to Pictou, and when I arrived there he

could hardly believe the owner of the horse was so quick after him. He declared his innocence—said he had purchased the horse, but gave the gaoler 14 guineas to offer me for my trouble if I would take the horse and let him go. He certainly fed the horse well, and I did not find him much injured—Those who accompanied me observed that he appeared to know my voice immediately.

The man was examined, and ordered to be conducted to New-Brunswick for his trial. He now called himself *Henry More Smith*, by which name I shall hereafter call him. He was then remanded to prison and put in irons, when our preparations being made, we sat out on our return. Smith was put on horseback. We had not proceeded far when we discovered his handcuffs to be nearly cut in two, and the crevice filled with black wax.

I found it necessary to exert all my vigilance to keep him, as he induced many people to think he was an innocent man. He frequently pretended to be sick and unable to ride, but when he found I was determined to convey him back, if in a cart, he would go on horseback. He made one attempt to escape, when within about ten miles of Dorchester. In the dusk of the evening, as we were leaving a tavern where we had stopped to refresh, Smith was put on a smart horse, which had been lent me to pursue him, and the sheriff who had him in charge had occasion to step into the house for a moment, when, I suppose, he thought my horse too fatigued to overtake him, he started off on a full gallop till he arrived at a thicket, where he threw himself off, and had nearly succeeded in getting away.—I, however, came up with him, and the sheriff was with us in an instant. He had previously used every persuasion to induce me to release him, but I had already found him too dangerous a character to be let loose upon society.

We pursued our journey without any material occurrence until I placed him in your custody.

On getting home, I found that the saddle and bridle which were taken with the horse at Pictou, and which I brought with me, were advertised as stolen from the stables of Major King, of the 99th Regiment, then at St.

John
back
Sr
I hav
Scot
ney,

O
from
dire
two
Aft
KET
nati
rela
a re
cour
Hen
pati
swe
aske
repl
my
on,
ken
and
mitt

T
ELE
seve
ful i
of h

of the horse was so quick
 ce—said he had pur-
 aoler 14 guineas to offer
 e the horse and let him
 well, and I did not find
 accompanied me observ-
 voice immediately.

ordered to be conducted
 He now called himself
 ame I shall be read for call
 prison and put in irons,
 le, we sat out on our re-
 ack. We had not pro-
 is handcuffs to be nearly
 with black wax.

ll my vigilance to keep
 e to think he was an in-
 tended to be sick and
 d I was determined to
 would go on horseback.
 , when withio about ten
 k of the evening, as we
 had stopped to refresh,
 , which had been lent
 T who had him in charge
 use for a moment, when,
 too fatigued to overtake
 lop till he arrived at a
 off, and had nearly suc-
 ever, came up with him,
 n instant. He had pre-
 p induce me to release
 in too dangerous a cha-
 ty.

out any material occur-
 custody.
 t the saddle and bridle
 e at Pictou, and which
 sed as stolen from the
 th Regiment, then at St.

John, and it appeared Smith had brought them on his
 back 20 miles for the purpose of taking my horse.

Smith appeared to be a man of good education, and
 I have learnt married into a respectable family in Nova-
 Scotia. I have now given you an account of my jour-
 ney, and remain

Your most obedient humble servant,
 WILLS FREDERICK KNOX.

WALTER BATES, Esq.

On the 13th of August I received a letter
 from Mr. CHIPMAN, Clerk of the Circuit Court,
 directing that the prisoner be examined before
 two magistrates, and regularly committed.—
 After proper notice, Judge PICKETT, Mr. Justice
 KETCHUM, and Mr. KNOX, attended his exami-
 nation, and the facts found were to the effect as
 related in the letter of Mr. KNOX, upon which
 a regular commitment was made out. In the
 course of his examination he said his name was
 HENRY MORE SMITH—Being asked what occu-
 pation he had followed in this country? he an-
 swered, No one in particular. Mr. Knox hastily
 asked him how he had got his living then? He
 replied, with great firmness and composure, *By
 my honesty, Sir.* He was then returned to pris-
 on, and showed no anxiety about what had ta-
 ken place. He complained of pain in his side,
 and appeared to cough very hollow, but sub-
 mitted to his confinement without a murmur.

The prison was kept by Mr. WALTER DIS-
 ELEE, a man of learning and talents, who for
 several years had been afflicted with that pain-
 ful infirmity the gravel, so that for the most part
 of his time he was confined to the house, and

frequently to his room in the County-House, where he taught a school, which, together with the fees and perquisites of the gaol and Court-House, afforded a decent and comfortable living for his small family, which consisted of his wife, a daughter, and a son about nineteen years old, named John Dibblee, who constantly assisted his father. Under these circumstances I had but seldom occasion to visit the prison, and, as I lived at the distance of half a mile, did not visit it oftener than once a week, except on special occasions. I am therefore indebted to Mr. Dibblee for some of the particulars related in the subsequent narration.

Shortly after his commitment, Smith was visited by Lieut. A. Baxter, an officer of the New-Brunswick Fencibles, then recruiting at Kingston, who proposed to him to enlist. He spurned the idea of being permitted to enlist to get out of prison—He was, however, prevailed upon to write to his attorney upon the subject, and received for answer, in very short words, that it was inadmissible, and he advised him to content himself and wait the issue of his trial. He appeared much dissatisfied with the shortness of his answer, and said he did not know what it meant; that the attorney appeared very angry, and that he could not have much to expect from such a man. He was advised to rely with confidence on Mr. Peters, and assured if any thing could be done in his favour it would not be neglected. He never after enquired for his attor-

the County-House, which, together with the gaol and Court, and comfortable living consisted of his wife, but nineteen years old, who constantly assisted in circumstances I had seen in the prison, and, as half a mile, did not leave the prison a week, except on special occasions. Therefore indebted to Mr. Knox for particulars related in

the statement, Smith was visited by an officer of the New-England recruiting at Kings-Port to enlist. He spurned the offer, but was obliged to get on board, however, prevailed upon by the subject, and in very short words, that he advised him to consent to the issue of his trial. He was vexed with the shortness of the trial, and did not know what it would appear very angry. He had much to expect from the trial, and advised to rely with confidence, and assured if any thing should occur it would not be neglected. He enquired for his attorney,

but began to put himself to a trial to which the process of law can show no parallel.

He continued to complain of the ill usage he had received on the road when taken, particularly of a blow from Mr. Knox with a pistol in his side, (as he said) which felled him to the ground like a dead man—that when he came to, he raised blood, and it was some time before he was able to breathe regular—that he continued to raise blood two or three days on the road, and the pain had never left him, but now increased very fast, owing to the cold he had taken—that he believed it was gathering on the inside; that it swelled and was very painful; and he frequently raised blood when coughing. He showed the bruised place in his side, which appeared black, swelled and sore, verifying his complaints. This was about the 7th September.—Finding him so ill, we repaired the stove pipes, supplied him with fuel, and made the room comfortable. He appeared to complain as little as possible, but lost his appetite, and required light food. His health seemed gradually to decay, and his complaints regularly to increase.—Pain in his head and eyes, with dizziness, and sickness at the stomach; puking and raising blood, with great complaints of the soreness in his side, and consequent debility and weakness. On the 11th Sept. found him gradually falling away.—Sent for a Doctor, who examined his side and other complaints, and gave him medicine.—The 12th he appeared to be something better—13th, at evening, grew worse.

pains increased—14th, unable to walk, very high fever—15th, puking and raising blood—16th, the Rev. Mr. Scovil visited the prisoner in the morning; found him very ill; sent him toast and wine, and other things for his comfort—At 3 P. M. the Doctor attended and gave him medicine—At 6 o'clock much the same; unable to help himself—could eat nothing—puked up every thing he took.—18th, the prisoner appeared still to grow worse—Judge Pickett, with several other neighbours, visited him; asked him if he wanted any thing that he could take; he said, nothing, unless it was an orange or a lemon.—19th, appeared sensibly to decline and very low—At 2 o'clock the Doctor attended him; said the man must be removed out of that room; that he was too ill to be kept there, and that it was of no use to give him medicine in that place.—20th, in the morning, found him no better—At 10 o'clock Mr. Thaddeus Scribner and others went in to see the prisoner; examined the room and found no dampness—4 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Scovil attended him as a clergyman—Smith told him he had no hope that he should ever recover; that he was born in England; that his parents were formerly of the persuasion of the Church of England, but latterly had joined the Methodists; that he came away on account of the war, and expected his father and mother out.—21st, the Rev. Mr. Scovil and other of the neighbors visited him—found him no better, but evidently falling away, and no hopes of his recovery.—22d, the prisoner very low, and his

unable to walk, very
 sick and raising blood—
 Scovil visited the prisoner in
 very ill; sent him toast
 for his comfort—At
 tended and gave him me-
 much the same; unable to
 at nothing—puked up ev-
 3th, the prisoner appear-
 —Judge Pickett, with se-
 visited him; asked him
 that he could take; he
 was an orange or a lemon.
 sibly to decline and very
 Doctor attended him; said
 ved out of that room; that
 ept there, and that it was
 medicine in that place.—
 found him no better—At
 leus Scribner and others
 oner; examined the room
 ss—4 o'clock, the Rev.
 m as a clergyman—Smith
 pe that he should ev. r re-
 om in England; that his
 of the persuasion of the
 out latterly had joined the
 came away on account of
 d his father and mother
 Mr. Scovil and other of
 him—found him no better,
 w. s, and no hopes of his
 prisoner very low, and his

complaints of the most fatal nature; violent fe-
 ver, accompanied with agues and chills; his feet
 and legs cold at turn; great pain, with inflam-
 mation in his bowels; nothing but blood had
 come from him for two days; his weakness in-
 creasing, was not able to help himself up or
 down, and had but just strength enough to speak
 above his breath—he feared he should die for
 want of medical assistance, as the Doctor had
 refused to attend him any more in that place—
 He had, from his decency and the inoffensive
 simplicity of his manners, excited the compas-
 sion of all who visited him—At 6 o'clock the
 Rev. Mr. Scovil and a large number of the neigh-
 bours came in, and staid until 10; they did not
 think he would live till morning.—Friday, Sept.
 23, went early to the gaol—found the prisoner
 lying naked on the floor, and in great distress—
 had fallen through pain and dizziness (as he said)
 and could not get himself up—was lifted into
 his bed almost expired—he continued to de-
 cline; could take no nourishment; and could
 speak with difficulty only to be heard, until 5
 o'clock P. M. when he was supposed to be dy-
 ing—all signs of life were gone long enough to
 go to another room for a bottle of hartshorn,
 with which he seemed to revive—Called in the
 Rev. Mr. Scovil, Mr. Perkins, and Mr. G. Ray-
 mond, near neighbours, and Mr. Eddy, from St.
 John, who happened to be there, and all sup-
 posed him dying; he, however, revived, and
 recovered his senses—He was told that he had
 had a fit—He said he was sensible of it; that it

was a family infirmity ; that most of his connections had died in that way, and that he could not survive another, which would probably come upon him about the same time next day ; that he should not recover, but God would have him ; and asked Mr. Scovil to go to prayer, which he did, and prayer was attended with solemnity by all present.

He had had no regular watchers, but it was thought highly improper to leave him alone this night, and John Dibblee and Charles Chambeau were appointed by the sheriff to watch with him ; and the following letter was written by the sheriff, and dispatched by Mr. Raymond, to Mr. Peters, the prisoner's attorney :

"DEAR SIR,—I fear we shall be disappointed in our expectation of the trial of the prisoner, MORE SMITH, at the approaching Court, as I presume he will be removed by death before that time. He is dying in consequence of a blow that he received (as he says) from Mr. Knox, with a pistol, which he has regularly complained of since he has been in gaol, and is now thought past recovery. As it will be a matter of inquiry, and new to me, will thank you to let me know by the bearer what will be the necessary steps for me to take—and not fail, as I have but little hopes of his continuing until morning.

Yours, &c.

W. BATES."

The return of the bearer brought the following answer :

"SAINT JOHN, Sept. 24.

"DEAR SIR,—Your favour of yesterday I received this morning, and am sorry to hear so desponding an account of the unfortunate man in your custody. It will be your duty, I conceive, immediately to have a Coroner's inquest on the body, and then cause it to be decently interred. With respect to the charge of the cause of the

death, that is a circumstance which must rest wholly on the facts. If any Physician shall attend him, let him be particular in taking down in writing what the man says in his last moments as to the circumstances—and if a Justice should be present it would not be amiss.

In haste, Yours sincerely,

C. J. PETERS.

W. BATES, Esq."

Saturday, Sept. 24th, the watchers reported that he had passed a very restless night, and but just survived the morning. The following note was then sent to the physician who had attended him:

"KINGSTON, Sept. 24, 1814.

"DEAR DOCTOR,—Smith, the prisoner, says that he is suffering for want of medical assistance, and that you will not attend him unless he can be removed into another room, which cannot be permitted, but he must take his fate, and if he dies in gaol an inquiry will take place which may prove to your disadvantage. I must therefore request your attention.

I am truly yours, &c.

W. B.

Dr. A. PADDOCK, Jun."

At this time the compassion of the whole neighbourhood was very strongly excited, especially that of the family of Mr. Scovil, who sent him any thing he wanted for his comfort, as did also Mr. Perkins' and Mr. Raymond's families, who were near. Mr. Perkins visited him about 10 o'clock, and kindly offered to watch with him that night, for which he appeared very thankful. About 5 o'clock the Doctor attended him, and gave him some medicine—found him so weak that he was obliged to have him lifted up to give him his medicine, and to all human appearance he was unable to help

C 2

; that most of his conversation, and that he could not have probably come to the time next day; that God would have him; go to prayer, which he attended with solemnity

watchers, but it was to leave him alone this and Charles Chambeau sheriff to watch with letter was written by and by Mr. Raymond, er's attorney:

shall be disappointed in our prisoner, MORE SMITH, I presume he will be remitted. He is dying in consequence (as he says) from Mr. e has regularly complained and is now thought past matter of inquiry, and new to know by the bearer what me to take—and not fail, continuing until morning.

W. BATES."

er brought the follow-

SAINT JOHN; Sept. 24. of yesterday I received hear so desponding an account in your custody. It will immediately to have a Coroner then cause it to be deceitfully charge of the cause of the

himself in the least ; but the Doctor said he did not think him so near his end as to die before morning, unless he went off in a fit. He was then left to himself, with a probable expectation that he would shortly be taken with another fit, and would undoubtedly expire. About 6 o'clock in the evening the Rev. Mr. Scovil observed to his family that it was about the time that Smith had his fit yesterday, that he thought it probable he would die suddenly, and that he would walk over to Mr. Dibblee, at the gaol, and be ready there at the time, as it would be unpleasant to him to be alone. This so much raised the sensibility of Madam Scovil, she could not bear the reflection that a child, perhaps, of respectable parents, should lie so near to her, in a strange country, and die upon a bed of straw—so calling her wench *Amy*, here, said she, take this feather bed and carry it to the gaol, and tell your master I have sent it for Smith to die on. Mr. Scovil had not been in the house and set down with Mr. Dibblee but a few minutes, when a noise was heard from Smith in the gaol—John Dibblee, who constantly attended him, ran in haste, unlocked the prison door, and found Smith expiring, his feet and legs cold to his knees, and in great pain—He begged of John to run and heat a brick that was near, to give one moment's relief while he was dying. John, of course, ran in haste from the gaol, round the stairway, through a passage that led to the kitchen, where was a large fire of coals, into which he put the brick, waited not more than

but the Doctor said he did his end as to die before went off in a fit. He was with a probable expectation to be taken with undoubtedly expire. About the Rev. Mr. Scovil that it was about the time yesterday, that he thought die suddenly, and that he Mr. Dibblee, at the gaol, at the time, as it would be alone. This so much of Madam Scovil, she could not that a child, perhaps, of should lie so near to her, and die upon a bed of straw. *Amy*, here, said she, and carry it to the gaol. I have sent it for Smith to had not been in the house Mr. Dibblee but a few minutes was heard from Smith in the cell, who constantly attended unlocked the prison door, bringing his feet and legs cold great pain—He begged of a brick that was near, to relief while he was dying. In haste from the gaol, round a passage that led to the a large fire of coals, into which, waited not more than

three minutes, and returned with it warmed, but to his indescribable astonishment FOUND NO ONE IN THE BED. He ran with the tidings to his father and the Rev. Mr. Scovil, (who were sitting in a room by which he must have passed to go out) who could not believe the report, until they had examined and found that *not only the man was gone, but every thing he had in the room was taken away with him.*—On going out and looking round the house for him, Mr. Scovil met *Amy* with the feather bed, who said to him, Misses send the bed for Smith—Her master told her to take it home, and tell her mistress Smith was gone. *Amy* ran home and told her mistress, *Massa say Smit gone; he no want em bed—Ah!* exclaimed her mistress, poor man! is he dead! Well, *Amy*, then you may run and carry over a shirt and a winding sheet to lay Smith out in. *Amy* ran over and told her master accordingly—You may take them back, said he, *Smith is gone*—Where he gone, *massa*? I don't know, said he, without the devil has taken him off—So great was his astonishment at the deception.

In the mean time the alarm spread in the neighborhood, and a Mr. Yandle, who happened to be passing, was sent with the tidings to the Sheriff, whom he met on his way to the gaol, to see the last moments of Smith. Being told that Smith was gone—Poor fellow! said he, I expected it; what time did he die?—But he is *gone off clear!*—It is impossible he can be far out of bed. Why, said Mr. Yandle, on pass-

ing, I saw them all out about the gaol looking for him, and no one could tell which way he had gone. Unparalleled and abominable deception!—How did he get out of gaol? He believed John Dibblee left the door open, and while he was gone to heat a brick, Smith made his escape. This was our first introduction to the true character of Henry More Smith; and it is impossible to express, or even to conceive, with what wonderful plausibility he imposed a feigned illness upon all who saw him as a profound reality.

In order to explain his further progress the reader should have some knowledge of the country.

KINGSTON is situated on a neck or tongue of land, formed by the long reach of the river St. John and Bellisle Bay, running north east and south west, on the east side—and by the river Kennebeccis running the same course on the west side, and emptying into the Grand Bay of the river St. John, about five miles from its mouth—leaving a tract of land between the two rivers, of about five miles in width, and upwards of thirty miles in length. The winter road by ice, from Frederickton (the seat of government) to the city St. John, crosses the land to the Kennebeccis, and is inhabited on both sides. This road is intersected in the centre by another, running north east, about seven miles, and hence branching easterly, crossing the Kennebeccis at the distance of thirty miles, leading through the county of Westmoreland,

heading
and lea
Halifax
The we
erly to
Washad
thence t
erickton
east sid
section
the Chu
is the p
also a r
from the
crossing
thence t
to the f
from the
side the
miles :—
from the
cis; and
river to
F. Newn
distance
distance
Scovil, a
—the lan
erable di
From t
out any t
After sea
ing nothin

the gaol looking
 which way he
 abominable de-
 of gaol? He be-
 door open, and
 rick, Smith made
 t introduction to
 More Smith; and
 even to conceive,
 ty he imposed a
 w him as a pro-

her progress the
 ledge of the coun-

neck or tongue of
 n of the river St.
 ng north east and
 -and by the river
 ne course on the
 he Grand Bay of
 ve miles from its
 between the two
 width, and up-
 gth. The winter
 n (the seat of gov-
 crosses the land
 inhabited on both
 ted in the centre
 east, about seven
 easterly, crossing
 ace of thirty miles,
 f Westmoreland,

heading the bay of Fundy at Cumberland;
 and leading from thence, by different roads, to
 Halifax, Pictou and every part of Nova-Scotia.
 The western branch of said road running north-
 erly to the head of Bellisle Bay, thence to the
 Washadamoac lake crossing the ferry, from
 thence to the Jemsag Creek, and thence to Fred-
 erickton by land, through Mougerville, on the
 east side of the river St. John. At the inter-
 section of these roads, on an eminence, stand
 the Church and the Court-House, (under which
 is the prison) fronting each other. There is
 also a road running north west, and south east,
 from the gaol, leading westerly to Bellisle Bay,
 crossing a ferry at the distance of five miles;
 thence to a short ferry at Tenant's Cove, thence
 to the ferry crossing the river St. John; and
 from thence through Gagetown, on the west
 side of the river, to Frederickton, distant sixty
 miles:—the said road leading southeasterly
 from the gaol to the ferry over the Kennebec-
 cis; and from thence on the west side of the
 river to the city St. John. The house of Mr.
 F. Newman Perkins, stands northerly at the
 distance of ten rods from the gaol—at an equal
 distance southerly, the house of the Rev. E.
 Scovil, and other houses in different directions
 —the land all clear, and no shelter for a consid-
 erable distance, but fences.

From this situation the prisoner escaped with-
 out any track or trace of him being discovered.
 After searching the fences and fields, and find-
 ing nothing of him, it was concluded that he

had gone either toward St. John, or on the road to Nova-Scotia, by which he came. Accordingly men were sent to the ferry, and on the road to Saint John—and myself, with Mr. Moses Foster, deputy sheriff, pursued on the road toward Nova-Scotia, with all speed; setting watchers in different places, until we were sensible we must have passed him; and arriving at a house that he could not pass without coming very near, we watched for him all night. At day-break, hearing nothing of him, I furnished Mr. Foster with money and sent him on the road, with directions to proceed to Mr. M'Leod's tavern, distant 40 miles, and if he got no intelligence there, to return. I returned to Kingston myself, where I was informed, toward evening, that a man who answered his description, had crossed the ferry at Bellisle Bay, in great haste; said he was going express to Frederickton, and must be there by ten o'clock next morning; and I had no doubt he was the man. It was now Sunday evening: he had twenty-four hours start, escaping for life, had got out of the County, and no hopes remained with me of apprehending him—I, however, forwarded advertisements after him, offering a reward of twenty dollars, to any one who would apprehend, and bring him back.

Monday morning, the 26th, Mr. Moses Foster returned, of course, without success; and many unfavorable reports began to circulate respecting his escape—and I felt myself not a little chagrined with my situation. A Court of

Oyer
havin
from
Cour
cial
whol
cessa
my
rende
ing, l
villai
ting c
had c
first r
some
Boyle
he la
the d
going
and n
open
eight
panta
cles;
stopp
house
not g
dark-
house
be the
pursu
the ro
to ov

St. John, or on the road
 he came. According-
 ferry, and on the road
 self, with Mr. Moses Fos-
 med on the road toward
 eed; setting watchers in
 e were sensible we must
 arriving at a house that
 hout coming very near,
 night. At day-break;
 I furnished Mr. Foster
 in on the road, with di-
 Mr. M'Leod's tavern,
 he got no intelligence
 urred to Kingston my-
 rmed, toward evening,
 ed his description, had
 isle Bay, in great haste;
 ess to Frederickton, and
 clock next morning; and
 e man. It was now Sun-
 twenty-four hours start,
 got out of the County,
 with me of apprehend-
 forwarded advertise-
 ng a reward of twenty
 o would apprehend, and

e 26th, Mr. Moses Fos-
 e, without success; and
 orts began to circulate
 —and I felt myself not a
 y situation. A Court of

Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery
 having been ordered, and the Jury summoned
 from all parts of the County, to attend at the
 Court-House on Tuesday following, for the spe-
 cial purpose of trying the horse stealer, my
 whole attention was required to make the ne-
 cessary preparations; and added, not a little to
 my chagrin and disappointment—which was
 rendered still greater when, on Tuesday morn-
 ing, I was informed by Mr. E. Jones, that the
 villain, instead of escaping for his life, and get-
 ting out of my reach in the most secret manner,
 had only travelled about ten or twelve miles the
 first night, and was seen next morning lying on
 some straw before the barn of Mr. Robert
 Boyle, on the road toward Gagetown; and that
 he lay there until about twelve o'clock in the
 the day—and seeing Mr. Boyle and his wife,
 going from home, leaving the door unlocked,
 and no person in the house, he went in, broke
 open a trunk, and carried off a silver watch,
 eight dollars in money, a new pair of velvet
 pantaloons and a pocket book, with other arti-
 cles; that he then walked leisurely away, and
 stopped in at the next house, and at all the
 houses that were near upon the road, and did
 not get more than three or four miles before
 dark—when Mr. Boyle came home, found his
 house had been robbed, and suspected him to
 be the man. He alarmed his neighbours, who
 pursued him in great spirit, hearing of him on
 the road but little ahead of them, and expecting
 to overtake him in a few minutes; but were

disappointed, as he disappeared from the road, and no further track or information could be found, and after the most diligent search and pursuit as far as Gagetown, they returned the next day without any intelligence, leaving advertisements at Gagetown and Frederickton, describing the man and the watch.

Late on Sunday night, a man came to the house of Mr. Green, living on an island, at the mouth of the Washedemoac lake, who said he was a Frenchman, going to Frederickton after land, and came in to inquire the way—Mr. Green informed him he was on an island, and he might stay till morning, and then he would put him in his way; made up a large fire, by which the man examined his pocket book, and was seen to burn several papers, and at last, threw the book into the fire and burned it up; which caused a strong suspicion in Mr. Green, it being in time of war, that he must be a bad character; and in the morning he took him in his canoe, and paddled him directly to justice Colwell, a neighboring magistrate, to give account of himself—where, on examination, he answered with so much simplicity, that the justice could find nothing that would justify detaining him; and appeared so inoffensive, that there could be no harm in him; and in consequence, let him go. He went to an Indian Camp, and hired an Indian to take him, (as he said) to Frederickton;—but crossing the river, he went to Mr. Nathaniel Veal's tavern, on Grimross Neck, nearly opposite Gagetown, and

pected that the prisoner would be apprehended, and brought before the Court, as he was pursued in all directions. After the Grand Jury were impanelled and sworn, the Court adjourned until eleven o'clock next day, waiting the return of the prisoner—to hasten which, I despatched Mr. Benjamin Fernald, with a boat, and directions to pursue him as far as he could hear of him, until he brought him back.

Wednesday the Court met, and went to other business—heard nothing of the prisoner.—In the afternoon, Mr. John Pearson, witness against the prisoner, arrived from Nova-Scotia, a distance of 280 miles.—Toward evening, reports began to circulate that the horse stealer had evaded all his pursuers, and had disappeared. No account could be heard from him up the river St. John, and strong suspicion was had, that he was making his way back for Nova-Scotia—and it was also reported that a man had been seen crossing the Washedemoac to Bellisle Bay with an Indian; but nothing to be relied on. The Court adjourned until next morning at ten o'clock.

Nothing more was heard until Thursday, early in the morning, when Mr. B. Fernald returned, and reported, that he got track of the prisoner, and pursued him through Mougerville; that he lodged the night before he arrived at Mr. Solomon Pearley's, and stole a pair of new boots; had offered the spoons for sale to Mr. Pearley; that he then walked up as far as Mr. Bailey's tavern, where he stopped some time, and from

would be apprehended by the Court, as he was. After the Grand Jury sworn, the Court adjourned next day, waiting to hasten which, I furnished, with a boat, as far as he could get him back.

et, and went to other the prisoner.—In the on, witness against Nova-Scotia, a dis-ard evening, reports the horse stealer had and had disappeared. from him up the river tion was had, that he for Nova-Scotia—and a man had been seen t to Bellisle Bay with o be relied on. The xt morning at ten o'

until Thursday, early B. Furnald returned. track of the prisoner, Maugerville; that he e arrived at Mr. Solo- pair of new boots; sale to Mr. Pearley; s far as Mr. Bailey's some time, and from

thence was seen, towards night, under a bridge, counting his money. No farther track could be discovered of him, in that part; and it was believed he had taken an Indian to pilot him, and gone by the way of the Washedemoac, and head of Bellisle, for Nova-Scotia.

At ten o'clock Thursday morning, the Court met according to adjournment, to conclude the business then before them, with but little hope of seeing the horse-stealer; and, of course, a gloomy appearance on our side—when about three o'clock in the afternoon, a servant of Mr. Knox came express to the Court, with information to his master, that his other horse was missing out of the pasture; that he was seen at one o'clock at night, and was gone in the morning; that a strange Indian had been seen about the place, who it was believed had piloted Smith through the woods; upon which a general alarm took place. Mr. Knox was quite outrageous, would hear nothing to the sheriff, who doubted the report;—would bet a thousand guineas that Smith had stolen his other horse; that he knew him to be the greatest villain upon earth; and that his life was in danger, if he was suffered to go at large; and the whole Court were in consternation—His Honor the Judge observed that great remissness of duty appeared—A bench warrant was issued by the Court, directed to all the sheriffs and ministers of justice throughout the province of New-Brunswick, commanding them to apprehend the said More Smith and bring him to justice—Mr. Knox,

with Henry Lyon and Isaiah Smith went in pursuit of him toward Nova-Scotia ; Moses Foster, deputy sheriff, and Nathan Deforest, were dispatched by the head of Bellisle Bay to Frederickton, and directed to pursue on to the American settlement, and as far as they could get any information of him. The sheriff then wrote an advertisement for the public papers, offering forty dollars reward, and the Attorney General added forty more, which made the reward eighty dollars. *Indictments were prepared, and the Grand Jury soon found a bill against the Sheriff and Gaoler for negligent escape ; and they were recognized to appear at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and traverse the indictments.*

The business before the Court being nearly finished, after paying the witness, Mr. Pearson, for his travel and attendance, amounting to one hundred dollars, the Court adjourned without day.

Nothing was heard of our adventurer until after the return of Mr. Knox with his party, from a fruitless pursuit of ten days, into the province of Nova-Scotia, as far as Rushabucteau. The day following, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Deforest returned, and reported, that they had pursued on to Frederickton without hearing any thing of him, until they had passed Frederickton about three miles, where they heard of a stranger having staid all night at a private house, that answered his description, who had gone on the

Isaiah Smith went in
Nova-Scotia ; Moses
and Nathan Deforest,
head of Bellisle Bay to
to pursue on to the
as far as they could
m. The sberiff then
for the public papers,
rd, and the Attorney
e, which made the re-
dictments were prepar-
y soon found a bill a-
oler for negligent es-
cognized to appear at
d Terminer and Gen-
l traverse the indict-

the Court being nearly
the witness, Mr. Pear-
attendance, amounting
the Court adjourned

our adventurer until af-
x with his party, from
lays, into the province
Rushabucteau. The
ter, and Mr. Deforest
that they had pursued
out hearing any thing
sed Frederickton about
heard of a stranger hav-
private house, that an-
who had gone on the

road toward Woodstock, and pursuing on, found
he had staid at Mr. Ingraham's tavern the next
night, slept till late next morning, being fatigued,
paid his bill and went off, having previously
opened a trunk that was in the room adjoining
where he slept, and taken away with him, a full
suit of new black clothes of Mr. Ingraham's that
cost forty dollars, a silk cloak, with other arti-
cles, which he concealed so as not to be discov-
ered. This intelligence left no doubt of his
being the person they were in pursuit of. Mr.
Ingraham, not missing his clothes immediately,
had not pursued him.

The next day he went only as far as Mrs.
Robertson's, where he found a collection of
young people—played the fiddle for them, and
staid the next day and night. He then pro-
ceeded towards Woodstock, leaving the spoons
with Mrs. R. and taking a shirt—took passage
in a canoe, and happened to fall in company
with another, that had been at Frederickton, in
which was passenger the Rev. Mr. Dibble, mis-
sionary at Woodstock, with a young man poling
his canoe. The young man had seen at Fred-
erickton the advertisement of Mr. Boyle, des-
cribing the man and the watch, which had a
singular steel chain, and observed to Mr. Dibble
that they both answered the appearance of the
stranger. Being close along side, Mr. D. asked
him the time of day—Being told, he asked him
to let him look at his watch, observing that he
might be mistaken. He very readily gave it
him, and it was found so exactly to answer the

description that he challenged it as the property of Mr. Boyle. Smith very deliberately said it was a favorite watch that he had owned a long time, but if he had heard of one like it being stolen, he had no objection to leave it with him till he returned, which would be in about two weeks. Mr. D. replied that the suspicion was so strong, by what the young man said from the advertisement, that he thought he would detain him also, until he could hear from Frederickton. He answered that he was on important business and could not be detained; but if he would pay his expenses and make himself responsible for damages incurred by his detention, that he had no objection to stop till he could send to Frederickton—otherwise, he should be back in ten or twelve days, and by that time he might be satisfied, and he would leave the watch until his return. He appeared so indifferent and unconcerned, and talked so plausibly, without exhibiting one sign of guilt, that they let him go, but kept the watch as a pledge for his return.

He continued on through the settlement of Woodstock until he came to the road that leads to the American settlement; being near night, he was asked by a man of whom he inquired the road to tarry all night, as he could not get to the settlement till late, the distance being 12 miles—He said two men had gone on before him, on their way to the United States, and he feared they would leave him in the morning, and went on. It happened, a short time after they

par
the
on
ed
bou
side
low
Wo
mer
form
des
The
ed,
M
St.
fou
eral
Bon
go
lain
en,
tra
wh
to p
by
vell
they
rep
I
tra
wo
not
hav

ged it as the proper-
 very deliberately said
 that he had owned a
 heard of one like it be-
 ction to leave it with
 h would be in about
 ed that the suspicion
 young man said from
 e thought he would
 ould hear from Fred-
 hat he was on impor-
 t be detained; but if
 ses and make himself
 incurred by his deten-
 ction to stop till he
 kton—otherwise, he
 welve days, and by
 isfied, and he would
 eturn. He appeared
 erved, and talked so
 ing one sign of guilt,
 kept the watch as a

gh the settlement of
 to the road that leads
 t; being near night,
 of whom he inquired
 , as he could not get
 the distance being 12
 d gone on before him,
 States, and he fear-
 in the morning, and
 short time after they

parted, that two young men arrived there from
 the settlement; being asked if they met two men
 on the road, they said no. It was then suspect-
 ed that Smith was a deserter. They turned a-
 bout and pursued after him to the American
 side, but found nothing of him. The day fol-
 lowing, Mr. Foster and Mr. Deforest arrived at
 Woodstock, and went on to the American settle-
 ment, but could hear nothing of him. They in-
 formed the inhabitants of the character of Smith,
 described him, and offered a reward of £20.
 The people seemed well disposed, and promis-
 ed, if he came that way, to secure him.

Messrs. F. and D. then returned to the river
 St. John, and again got track of the prisoner—
 found he had crossed the river, stopped at sev-
 eral houses for refreshment, and called himself
 BOND; enquired after a thief that had broke
 gaol at Kingston; said he was a notorious vil-
 lain, that he would certainly be hanged, if tak-
 en, and that he was in pursuit of him. They
 traced him down the river to an Indian camp,
 where they found he had agreed with an Indian
 to pilot him through the woods to the U. States
 by the way of Ell River, a rout frequently trav-
 elled, and had finally escaped; upon which
 they thought proper to return, and make their
 report.

It appeared afterwards, that the Indian, after
 travelling a day or two on his rout through the
 woods, probably finding that his journey would
 not be very profitable, and discovering Smith to
 have a pistol, began to be jealous of him, re-

fused to pilot him any further, gave him back part of his money, and returned. Smith, of course, was obliged to return with him, and try his chance the other way, by the American settlement, where he arrived about the 10th of October, in the morning, said he was in pursuit of a deserter, and wanted some refreshment—While his breakfast was preparing, notice was given among the inhabitants, when Dr. RICE, a principal character there, caused him to be taken and secured. The clothes he had, stolen from Mr. Ingraham he had on, except the pantaloons, which he had exchanged for a pistol—He said he purchased the clothes, very cheap, of a man who, he believed, was a Yankey.—He was then placed in charge of Mr. A. Putnam and a Mr. Watson of Woodstock, and ordered back to Frederickton. On their way they stopped with the prisoner at the Attorney-General's, about three miles from Frederickton, and then proceeded into town, where the Supreme Court was then sitting. He was brought before the Court, and a large number of spectators. The Hon. Judge SANDERS asked him his name—he said, *Smith*. Are you the man that escaped from the gaol at Kingston?—*Yes*. He was then ordered to prison. Being asked how he made his escape, he said, *the gaoler opened the door, and the priest prayed him out*. The day following he was remanded to Kingston gaol—Putnam and Watson sat out with him in an Indian bark canoe, one sitting at each end—He was handcuffed, pinioned, and tied to a bar of

the
to w
they
site
wate
to K
Boy
ing h
ingly
befo
and
some
to S
side
leave
the f
to th
got u
any
his a
hold
they
seize
his h
the
his
on.
T
mad
ing v
at K
with
John

other, gave him back
 returned. Smith, of
 turn with him, and try
 by the American set-
 ved about the 10th of
 said he was in pursuit
 d some refreshment—
 preparing, notice was
 ants, when Dr. Rice, a
 , caused him to be ta-
 clothes he had stolen
 d on, except the pan-
 exchanged for a pistol—
 e clothes, very cheap,
 ved, was a Yankey.—
 charge of Mr. A. Putnam
 oodstock, and ordered
 On their way they stop-
 he Attorney-General's,
 Frederickton, and then
 ere the Supreme Court
 as brought before the
 er of spectators. The
 sked him his name—he
 the man that escaped
 ?—Yes. He was then
 ng asked how he made
 gaoler opened the door,
 in out. The day fol-
 d to Kingston gaol—
 out with him in an In-
 fitting at each end—He
 d, and tied to a bar of

the canoe, in the centre. They were obliged
 to watch him the first night. The next day
 they arrived at the house of Mr. Boyle, oppo-
 site Spoon Island, where he had stolen the
 watch, &c. It was near night, and the passage
 to Kingston difficult—They being strangers, Mr.
 Boyle told them if they would stop till morn-
 ing he would pilot them down—They accord-
 ingly stopped, and having been up all the night
 before, Mr. B. said they had better lie down
 and get some rest, and he would watch the pri-
 soner with his family. Smith enquired the way
 to St. John, if there were any ferries on this
 side the river, &c. and asked for a blanket and
 leave to lie down—Mrs. B. made him a bed on
 the floor—He then said he had occasion to go
 to the door—and Mr. B. awaked Watson, who
 got up to attend him—Smith told him, if he had
 any apprehensions, he had better tie a rope to
 his arm, which he did, above the handcuffs, and
 holding the other end wound round his hand,
 they went out—In an unwary moment, Smith
 seized the opportunity, knocked him down with
 his handcuffs, and went off, leaving the rope in
 the hand of Watson, having slipped it off from
 his own hand, tied the same as it was put
 on.

The night being very dark, no discovery was
 made which way he escaped. The next morn-
 ing was rainy—Mr. Putnam came to the sheriff
 at Kingston with the report, who supplied him
 with money, and he went in pursuit toward St.
 John by the Long Reach. The sheriff, with

two men, proceeded to Boyles'—found he had taken the rout toward Frederickton—had crossed the Oaknabock Lake the first night in haste; said he was going to purchase land, and had agreed with Putnam and Watson, who had gone to Kingston with the Chief, to take him up in their canoe on their return, and was to meet them at the intervale above early next morning. We had then no doubt he was making his way to the Oromucto, the only remaining passage to the United States. Watson had gone in pursuit that way. Being informed that a canoe had been taken from the shore above where he had crossed the Lake, and was found on the shore of the Bellisle, it was again suggested that he had made his way toward Nova-Scotia on that rout, as it was thought he would not return to Frederickton, where he was known. Pursuit was made that way, but we found no trace of him.

Nothing more was heard of our adventurer until about the 26th of October, when it was found that, instead of going off, he had made his way direct to Frederickton. The first day after his escape, being wet and cold, he came to a small house, in a bye place, where no one lived. An old man, named Wicks, and his son, were there at work, repairing the house and getting in some potatoes. He came in, wet, cold and hungry. Wicks told him he did not lodge there, but if he would go with him to the next house he could stay all night. He replied that he must go 8 or 10 miles further that night, and went away, as did Wicks and his son. The

next
back
wood
seen a
ton.
Mr. V
and f
sprink
whole
man in
denso
ry his
With
Patter
or bo
himse
hay,
ing t
into t
erty.
comm
he de
Gener
acqu
He ar
ning,
boldl
pany
mit h
his re
of wh
coats.
and o

Boyles'—found he had
Frederickton—had cross-
e the first night in haste;
purchase land, and had
d Watson, who had gone
ief, to take him up in
turn, and was to meet
bove early next morning.

he was making his way
nly remaining passage to
atson had gone in pursuit
rmed. that a canoe had
ore above where he had
was found on the shore of
in suggested that he had
Nova-Scotia on that rout,
ould not return to Fred-
as known. Pursuit was
found no trace of him.

heard of our adv^{er}urer
of October, when it was
going off, he had made
erickton. The first day
; wet and cold, he came
eye place, where no one
amed Wicks, and his son,
pairing the house and get-

He came in, wet, cold
old him he did not lodge
go with him to the next
night. He replied that
es further that night, and
Wicks and his son. The

next morning it was found Smith had turned
back and staid all night; had burnt all the
wood; roasted a parcel of potatoes, and was
seen at day light, travelling toward Frederick-
ton. The next night he came to the house of a
Mr. Wilmot, where, it appeared, he went in,
and finding a washing of linen clothes, just
sprinkled for ironing, he made seizure of the
whole, together with a coat belonging to a young
man in the house, and finding them rather bur-
densome, took a horse, saddle and bridle, to car-
ry his load, and proceeded on his journey.
Within two miles of Frederickton lived Jack
Patterson, a mulatto man, who had a barrack
or hovel full of Hay—Here Smith concealed
himself and his booty, giving his horse some
hay, and letting him run upon the common dur-
ing the day, at night catching him and riding
into town in the full fruition of unrestrained lib-
erty. Thus he continued for several days,
committing frequent depredations. At length
he determined to pay a visit to the Attorney-
General, about three miles above, where he was
acquainted, having stopt there on his way down.
He arrived between 8 and 9 o'clock in the eve-
ning, and knowing the form of the house, went
boldly into the hall. There being much com-
pany in at the time, his modesty would not per-
mit him to intrude amongst them, but he paid
his respects to their loose garments, the whole
of which he carried off, consisting of five great-
coats, three plaid cloaks, tippets, comforters,
and other articles. He returned through the

town to his deposit. Having made a fine booty at the Attorney General's, he gave his horse a large allowance of hay, that he might the more willingly stay by him for the next night's service; but, unfortunately for him, his generosity to his horse, led to his discovery. The negro seeing the hay lying in an unusual manner out of the window of his barrack, supposed that some person had been in to sleep; and going in, found Smith lying in the hay, with a white comforter or tippet about his neck, and seeing him a stranger, asked him where he came from; he said, from the Kennebecasis, and was going after land, had got belated, and had slept in his hay; he hoped it was no harm—but on the negro going to the house, Smith slipped out of the window and made toward the woods.—The mulatto supposing him a deserter, called for help, and soon apprehended him, as he did not appear to make much exertion to escape. It was soon discovered who he was, and he was committed to gaol at Frederickton. The mulatto not finding the tippet with him that he saw about his neck, was induced to look in the hay for it, and thus discovered the secret deposit, which contained all the articles mentioned, and many more, which the owners had the good fortune to recover. He gave them no satisfaction; said a soldier brought them there in the night, and rode a little black horse, and left the saddle and bridle.

He was then ordered to be taken by the Sheriff of York, and safely delivered to the

Sheriff in the gaol of King's County. Accordingly, the Sheriff prepared for his safe conveyance, an iron collar made of a flat bar of iron, one inch and a half wide, with a hinge and clasp, fastened with a padlock, which he put around his neck, with a chain about ten feet long fastened to it; put a strong pair of handcuffs upon his hands; and with the negro Patterson holding the chain (*after searching to see that he had no saws or other instruments about him,*) sat off with him on board a sloop, and the wind being favorable, arrived safe at Kingston, sixty miles distant, about 12 o'clock, on the night of the 30th October, 1814. He appeared as composed as if nothing had happened. The next morning we took him to the gaol, where he was the first man that entered, knowing perfectly the way.

The room had been swept clean of every thing, and searched closely after his escape; in doing which, we found the remains of several wheels of a watch, the barrel in particular, that contained the main-spring, which convinced us that he had procured it while he was in gaol, from the young man that took away the spy-glass, with the intention of effecting his escape. We also found a knife, which he had cut in two, no doubt with a saw which he had made of the main-spring, which gave us strong suspicion that he must have saws about him, probably concealed in his clothes.

Mr. Barton had searched him before he left Frederickton. However, I took off his handcuffs

and ordered him to strip off his clothes, which he did without the least reluctance, to his shirt. We then searched the sleeves, wrists and collar of his shirt, and the hair of his head, that we might be sure that he did not bring the smallest thing to effect his escape again.—We then put on him other clothes, and took and carried out of the gaol all the clothes he had on him when he came, hat, shoes, and every article that he brought with him.

The prison in which he was confined, was 22 by 16 feet, built of stone and lime, wall three feet thick on three sides; the other side, being the partition wall between the two prison rooms, was timber, twelve inches thick, lathed and plastered on both sides; the prison plastered with lime on every part; the floor was of timber ten inches square, on which rested the side walls; the door was of two inch plank, made double, and lined with sheet iron, hung on three iron bar hinges, three and a half inches wide, clasping over staples in the opposite post, and secured with three padlocks, with a small iron wicket door, secured also with a padlock.—There was one window through the stone wall, iron grated within and without, enclosed with glass outside, so that no conveyance could be had undiscovered.—The passage that leads to the door, is about twenty feet in length, and three feet in width, secured at the entrance by a padlock on the door; the outside door also so locked, that no communication could be had, without going through three doors, the keys of

which were always kept by the gaoler; who, being in an infirm state of health, never left the house day or night; and having had much trouble in consequence of his escape, was now uncommonly strict: no person was permitted to speak to him.

In that situation, I put on him an iron shackle on his right leg, with a chain just long enough to reach the necessary, and to take his provisions from the wicket door, stapled in the timber of the floor near the partition wall, so that he could not come to the grates of the window by five or six feet; and allowed him a bunk with straw and blankets to sleep on—After these precautions, he was thought perfectly safe. His wrists being much swelled, took off his handcuffs; told the gaoler to look to him frequently at the wicket door, and see that he remained secure, and that I would visit him occasionally—The gaoler always found him sitting up in his birth reading, or lying down, and made no complaints. I visited him once or twice a week, and to see that his fetters and chain remained secure, ordered him to come to the door, which he always did, without any reluctance. He appeared comfortable, and satisfied with his situation, without saying a word about the fate of his cause. Under these circumstances, I began to calculate that we should keep him safely, until a Court would be ordered for his trial, without any material difficulty.

On the twelfth day, after his confinement, I was informed that Mr. Newman Perkins heard

a strange noise in the night, which induced him to believe that Smith was at work at the grates—On enquiry, Mrs. Perkins said she had heard a noise like rubbing or filing late in the night, and by putting her head out of the window, she thought she discovered it to be at the gaol; which appeared to me altogether improbable, knowing the situation of the prisoner, and the impossibility of his having any thing to work with. I went immediately to the gaol—Moacs Foster, George Raymond, Allen Baston, Mr. Dibblee and others, were with me—it was then evening, and we had two or three candles—the gaoler opening the door, we went in, and found Smith lying in his berth, chained, just as I left him. I said to him, Smith, you have not got out yet—He answered No, *not quite*. I then examined every bar of the grates, as strictly as possible; as did also every one present, again and again, until we were satisfied the alarm must be imaginary—Smith lying quiet, answering readily any question asked him. Mr. Allen Baston, however, continued searching the inner grate. There had been observed by all, a small chip lying on one of the flat bars of the outer grate, and supposed to happen there accidentally—Mr. Baston being fully satisfied in viewing the inner grates, his fancy led him to reach through and take off the chip on one of the outer grates, in doing which, he perceived it to hang a little, which led him to further examination, when he discovered the bar of the grate cut one third off, and concealed with the feather edge

of the chip, which astonished all present, knowing it could not be done without first getting through the inner grates ; on proving which, we soon found that he had so neatly cut one of the bars, that he could take it out and replace it, at his pleasure, and conceal it in such a way, that it could not be observed ; and would undoubtedly have completed his escape in two or three nights more. I then asked him what he cut the grate with ; he answered with indifference, with *this saw* and *this file* ; and without any hesitation, handed to me out of his birth, a case knife, steel blade, cut in fine teeth very neatly, and a common hand-saw file. I then asked him how he got to the grates, and whether he had slipped the shackle off his foot—He said No, he had *cut the chain* ; and calmly shewed me where he had cut the chain in the joint of the links, where it could not be readily discovered. I then asked him where he got his tools—he said he left them when he went away from here ; and that they were all the tools he had—but we perceived from the shape of the knife, being so much thicker on the back than the edge, that the bars were never cut so nicely without some other tool ; and on a strict search, we found in a broken place of the wall, near the grates, a neat watch-spring saw, with a string at one end. I asked him who gave him those tools ; with great indifference he answered, *you need not ask me that again, for I never will tell you.*

I then renewed the chain to his leg, put the

iron collar about his neck, and stapled the chain to the floor, with a heavy pair of handcuffs, with 7-8 bolt, on his wrists, all of which he received very willingly. After searching his bed and clothes, we left him, on Saturday night about eleven o'clock. Sunday, at four o'clock, I was at the gaol; the gaoler informed me he was lying in his birth; with all his irons on, had been enquiring if the Sheriff was not coming to examine his chains. About twelve o'clock the same night, I was alarmed by a man sent by the gaoler, informing me, that Smith had got loose from all his irons, had got through the inner grate, was cutting the outer grate, and had nearly escaped. By the vigilance and attention of Mr. Dibblee, the gaoler, he was discovered to be at work, about ten o'clock at night; who, by silently moving towards the prison, got to the door undiscovered, and with a candle at the end of a stick of a yard long, in an instant opened the wicket door and shoved the light into the gaol, while Smith was yet at work; the gaoler ordered him to leave every thing, and go to his birth; he very calmly complied; but returned suddenly to the grates, which were in a situation out of the sight of the gaoler, and then went quickly to the necessary, and threw something down, which the gaoler heard, and then went to his bed; the gaoler watching him until the Sheriff came.

On going into the gaol, I found he had extricated himself from all his irons, had got through the inner grates, with all his clothes, and was

and stapled the chain
 every pair of handcuffs,
 keys, all of which he re-
 After searching his bed,
 on Saturday night
 Sunday, at four o'clock,
 gaoler informed me he
 with all his irons on, had
 Sheriff was not coming to
 about twelve o'clock the
 mended by a man sent by
 that Smith had got
 had got through the in-
 the outer grate, and had
 vigilance and attention
 er, he was discovered
 o'clock at night; who,
 ards the prison, got to
 nd with a candle at the
 ong, in an instant open-
 moved the light into the
 et at work; the gaoler
 every thing, and go to his
 omplished; but returned
 which were in a situa-
 e gaoler, and then went
 and threw something
 heard, and then went to
 bing him until the Sher-
 I found he had extri-
 s irons, had got through
 all his clothes, and was

in the act of cutting the outer grates, which he had cut two thirds off, and would have effected his escape before day light. I said to him, Smith, you keep at work; he said that he had done work now; and that all his tools were down the necessary—which, by letting down a candle, was strictly searched, but nothing was discovered.

He was then stript of every rag of clothing, except his shirt, which were searched, every hem and seam; his birth knocked all in pieces, removed out of the gaol, and searched in every joint and split, and the room swept critically, for watch-spring saws, which we suspected he had; but discovered none—We then replaced all his chains with padlocks, put on a pair of screw handcuffs, which confined his hands close together; and left him, at four o'clock on Monday morning.

On Monday, Mr. John Jarvis, blacksmith, had mended the grates, and came to put them in. We found Smith lying on the floor, apparently in the same situation that we had left him; but on examining his handcuffs, found them cut in two, and that he could put them off and on when he pleased. Being asked why he destroyed his handcuffs; he said they were so stiff that nobody could wear them. No doubt then remained that he must have saws concealed about his body. Doctor Paddock being present, was requested to examine him. He stript off his clothes without any reluctance, and on taking off his shirt, the Doctor discovered a mus-

lin strip, tied about his thigh, close to his body, so hard that it could not be discovered by rubbing the hand over it, which concealed on the inside of his left thigh, a fine steel saw plate, two inches wide, and ten inches long, with teeth cut on both edges; no doubt of his own make. After this discovery, we put on him a light pair of handcuffs, and secured his chains with padlocks, and set four men to watch him the whole night.

The next day I had the inner grate secured with hard bricks, filling the squares of the grates, and wedging them behind; and the space between the grates was filled solid with brick, lime and sand, leaving only one aperture at the upper corner, five by four inches, with a square of glass plastered with lime in the middle, there being glass also in the sash without, which prevented all possible conveyance to him undiscovered. This aperture through a wall three feet thick, conveyed little or no light, and left the room a complete dungeon, so that he could not see discovered from the door at any time of day without a candle; and we never after went into the goal without two candles, and three or four men.

On the 13th Nov. I addressed a letter to Judge Chipman, and received the following answer:

St. John, Nov. 14, 1814.

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of yesterday's date, relating to the new attempt of H. M. Smith to escape—I have forwarded the same to Frederickton.

presu
soon
elling
Nova
before
gilanc
him;
ity the
pose.

V

W

and f
the p
had b
to hav
he w
would
shoule

I t
as pos
well o
a chai
chain
shackl
his har
The w
ithou

he b
them, s
to be c
will h
and he
plied,
put it

high, close to his body, to be discovered by rubbing which concealed on the a fine steel saw plate, inches long, with teeth doubt of his own make. put on him a light pair of his chains with padlocks to watch him the whole

The inner grate secured the squares of the grates, and; and the space between filled solid with brick, only one aperture at the top, four inches, with a square opening in the middle, there was no light without, which prevented any chance to him undiscovered by a wall three feet high, and left the door, so that he could not see out at any time of day, and he never after went in without candles, and three or

addressed a letter to the following an-

JOHN, Nov. 14, 1814.
I received your letter of yesterday and in reply I have written to the effect of H. M. Smith to es-

same to Frederickton.

I presume that a Court will be ordered for his trial, as soon as it may be practicable from the state of the travelling, and the necessity of procuring the witness from Nova-Scotia, though, I should suppose, probably not before the ice makes. In the mean time, the utmost vigilance and precaution must be made use of to secure him; and you will be justified in any measures of severity that you may find it necessary to adopt for this purpose. I am, dear sir, very faithfully yours,

W. BATES, Esq.

W. CHIPMAN.

Wednesday, Nov. 16th—went into the gaol and found he had injured the room by beating the plaister off the partition wall with his chain; had broken one of the padlocks, and appeared to have been loose; seemed very vicious; said he would burn and destroy the building; he would make it smoke before he left it, and we should see it.

I then determined to confine him as rigidly as possible, and procured a pair of steel fetters, well case-hardened, about ten inches long, with a chain from the middle stapled to the floor; a chain from the neck collar to the fetters; the shackles around both his legs well riveted; and his handcuffs riveted to the chain from his neck. The whole of the irons and chains he received without showing the least reluctance or concern. The blacksmith, after he had finished riveting them, said to him, "Smith, I would advise you to be quiet after this, for if you are not you will have an iron band put round your body, and be stapled fast to the floor." He calmly replied, *Old man, if you are not satisfied, you may put it on now—I do not regard it—if you will*

let me have my hands loose, you may put on as much iron as you please.

In this situation, loaded with irons, without any thing to sit or lie upon but the naked floor, he was not the least humbled, but grew exceeding noisy and vicious, seemingly very spiteful to the gaoler, who, in return, having had so much trouble with him, showed him but little favour or compassion. He soon began to roar and rave with madness, and would take little or no notice of any thing said to him, sometimes hallooing, praying and repeating texts of scripture, till at length he appeared to give himself up to despair—his boasted strength and ingenuity seemed now to fail him, when, with a tremendous voice, he would cry out in a strain like the following :

O thou cruel devils! thou murderers! man-slayers! thou tormentors of man! How I burn to be revenged! Help! help! help! Lord help me to be avenged of these devils! help me, that I may tear up this place! that I may turn it upside down! that there may not be one stick of it left! My hair shall not be shorn, nor my nails cut, till I grow as strong as Sampson, then will I be avenged of all my enemies! Help help! O Lord help me to destroy these tormentors! these murderers of man! tormenting me in chains and darkness! (Hallooing and shouting) Darkness! Darkness! O darkness!—Not light to read the word of God! Not one word of comfort from any one! All is, you rogue, you thief, you villain! you deserve to be hanged!

loose, you may put on as
asc.

loaded with irons, without
 upon but the naked floor,
 humbled, but grew exceed-
 a, seemingly very spiteful
 in return, having had so
 in, showed him but little
 a. He soon began to roar
 less, and would take little or
 g said to him, sometimes
 and repeating texts of scrip-
 he appeared to give him-
 his boasted strength and in-
 y to fail him, when, with a
 he would cry out in a strain

ils! thou murderers! man-
 entors of man! How I burn
 help! help! help! Lord help
 of these devils! help me,
 this place! that I may turn
 at there may not be one stick
 shall not be shorn, nor my
 low as strong as Sampson,
 ed of all my enemies! Help
 me to destroy these tormen-
 ers of man! tormenting me
 ness! (Hallowing and shout-
 arkness! O darkness!—Not
 word of God! Not one word
 y one! All is, you rogue, you
 you deserve to be hanged!

No pity—not one word of consolation! All
 darkness! All trouble! (singing) Trouble, trou-
 ble, trouble, trouble.—O God! help me, and
 have mercy on me! I fear there is no mercy
 for me!—Yes! there is mercy! It is in Je-
 sus, whose arms stand open to receive me! but
 how shall I dare to look to him whom I have of-
 fended! Then he would call upon his parents,
 and deprecate his wicked life; then rave again
 —Murderers! Tormentors! Consider you have
 souls to lose as well as I, a poor prisoner! Con-
 sider you have children that may be brought to
 trouble as well as me! Consider I have par-
 ents! If they knew my situation it would kill
 them!—My wife! Begone from my sight! why
 will you torment me! It is for you I suffer all
 my sorrow! It is for you my heart bleeds! It
 is for you only is all my trouble!—Not a friend
 comes to see me; nothing before me but pain
 and sorrow, chains and darkness, misery and
 death! O wretched me! how long am I to suf-
 fer in this place of torment! Am I to linger a
 life of pain and sorrow in chains and misery!
 No! I will cut the thread of life, and be reliev-
 ed from this place of darkness and trouble!
 (singing) trouble, trouble, trouble, a thousand
 times repeated. He continued in this strain a
 considerable time, and would not answer when
 spoken to, or take the least notice of any one
 present, until he grew very hoarse, and at last
he left off speaking at all, on any occasion.

The weather growing cold, I allowed him his
 bunk again, and made him a comfortable bed.

He made one attempt to hang himself, by making a rope out of his blankets, which were taken from him. He then attempted, for three or four days, to starve himself, but gave that over.— He lay in his bed most of the time, day and night, without committing any act of violence, until the 16th of December, when, on going into the prison, I found he had broken the iron collar from his neck, and drawn the staple from the timber, returning it slightly to its place, so that it would not be readily discovered. On the 17th, I put a chain about his neck and stapled him to the floor, in a situation to prevent him from reaching either of the staples. In this situation, his wrists being galled by his previous exertions, and very much swelled and sore, he remained more quiet, hallooing occasionally, until January 15th.—The weather being very cold at this season, and having no fire, he was in danger of freezing. I took off all his irons except his fetters and handcuffs, for which relief he showed not the least thankfulness or acknowledgement, but grew more noisy and troublesome, especially at night, so much so that no sleep could be had for the strange noises he would make—not like the human voice, but by such tremendous screeches and howlings as were never heard before, without uttering a word. In this manner he continued five months, committing many outrages upon himself and his chains, doing many curious and astonishing acts, as will be related, and during all which time he could never be provoked or surprised to speak

to hang himself, by making blankets, which were taken attempted, for three or four days, but gave that over.—Most of the time, Jay and I, committing any act of violence, I remember, when, on going into the cell, I had broken the iron collar down the staple from the wall, and I had daily discovered. On the next day, I about his neck and stapled it in a situation to prevent him from pulling out of the staples. In this situation, being galled by his previous sufferings, much swelled and sore, I was very quiet, hallooing occasionally. The weather being very cold, and having no fire, he was very comfortable. I took off all his iron handcuffs, for which relief he expressed his thankfulness or acknowledgment, more noisy and troublesome at night, so much so that no one could hear the strange noises he made, but by the human voice, but by his screams and howlings as before, without uttering a word, he continued five months, he straggled upon himself and his cell, and during all which time he was not surprised to speak

one word, and took no notice of any person, or any thing done or said to him, any more than a dumb or senseless creature. He had the New Testament, which he kept by him, and a leaf in it was observed to be turned down; on examination it proved to be at the 3d chapter of Corinthians, beginning in these words, "*And I, brethren, could not speak unto you,*" &c.

The weather being extremely cold throughout the month of January, fears were entertained that he must perish without fire, presuming that no man could keep from freezing in his situation. I visited him almost every day, and examined his hands and feet, but never found him cold. He kept in his bunk night and day, and his chains always felt warm.

He made no more attempts to escape until February, when the weather began to moderate a little, and he became more restless and troublesome. Early in the month he began to tear off the lime wall and lathing from the partition, and broke every thing he could get hold of; a strong iron-hooped bucket, that held his drink, he broke all in small pieces: not a piece of the iron hoops was left more than three inches long; and when the gaoler came to the wicket door with a candle to see him, he would throw the pieces with such dexterity as to put out the light, although handcuffed. He continued, as the weather moderated, to grow more noisy and vicious. On the 10th I received the following note from the gaoler:

"DEAR SIR,—There must be something done with
F

Smith—He is determined to let me know what he is, if no one else does—He sleeps in the day time, and when I go to tell him to keep quiet at night, he yells so as not to hear what I say. Instead of thanks for taking off his irons, he makes all the noise he can by yelling and screaming all night, and knocking very loud with some part of his irons. I wish you would come up early and advise what is best.

W. DIBBLE.

On going into the gaol, I found his irons on whole and safe; and to prevent him from using his hands so freely, locked a chain from his fetters to his handcuffs, and left him. On Sunday, the 19th, two gentlemen from Nova-Scotia, who had been requested by his wife to make some enquiry after him, called upon me. I persuaded them to go with me to the gaol, to see if he would speak, or take any notice of them or any thing they might say to him from his wife. They said a great deal to him—told him his wife wished to know his situation, and if he wished her to come to him; what she should do with a colt he had left; if he would have him sold, that he would fetch 200 dollars, &c. but all made no impression on him any more than if he was a dead man, which convinced us all that if he should be hanged he would go to the gallows without speaking a word, or changing his countenance.

The week following he grew more restless and vicious, and the next Sunday, on going into the gaol with Mr. Bufordson and Mr. Griffith from Woodstock, found Smith had broken up part of his birth; had broken the chain from his handcuffs, leaving one end to the staple, the parted

et me know what he is, if
n the day time, and when
at night, he yells so as not
of thanks for taking off his
can by yelling and screami-
ry loud with some part of
come up early and advise
W. DIBBLE."

ol, I found his irons on
prevent him from rising
d a chain from his fet-
left him. On Sunday,
from Nova-Scotia, who
is wife to make some
I upon me. I persua-
e to the gaol, to see if
any notice of them or
to him from his wife.
to him—told him his
is situation, and if he
n; what she should do
if he would have him
h 200 dollars, &c. but
on him any more than
which convinced us all
ed he would go to the
g a word, or changing

he grew more restless
Sunday, on going into
on and Mr. Griffith from
had broken up part of
e chain from his hand-
the staple, the parted

links secreted; torn up part of his bedding, and
stopped the funnel of the necessary so that it
could not easily be cleared. It appeared also
that he had been at the grates, but how he got
there was a mystery, as the chains to his legs
were whole, and the staple well in the timber;
but he had evidently been there, as some of the
boarding was broken and pieces of pine left in
the bricks. We then raised the staple, and
again put on the chain to the handcuffs, and
drove the staple in another place, more out of
his reach. The next day found he had again
parted the chain from his hands, and torn off a
large portion of the lathing and plastering from
the middle wall, the floor covered with rubbish.
I then attempted to confine him more closely,
putting a chain from his feet around his neck,
stapled to the floor, and his handcuffs secured to
the middle of the chain.

Notwithstanding every exertion I could make
to restrain him, I was still fearful that, as the
weather grew warmer, he would find means to
effect his escape, as he had already done things
that seemed to require more than human power
to execute; especially in getting the iron collar
off his neck, and drawing the staple from the
timber, which two yoke of oxen could not have
done. The iron collar, which was made of a
flat bar of iron, one and a half inch wide, the
edges only rounded, he twisted the same as if
a piece of leather, and broke it in two. We
very often found him bloody, and his wrists
swelled and sore by his exertions, but he never

complained, or took any notice of what he had done, or exhibited any regard for his situation or comfort.

March 1st—on going into the gaol at evening found him out of his bed walking, and exhibiting a remarkable effigy, representing his wife, standing in gaol, supported by the wall, as large as life, apparently visiting him in his miserable confinement; himself walking before her in chains and fetters, as far as they would admit. By the light of candles this scene exhibited a most striking picture of misery and distress—A wife, visiting her wretched and disconsolate husband in a dungeon, in a most dejected posture, overcome and speechless—The husband, in chains, moving restless and silently before her, despair pictured on his countenance, agitated, every muscle of his frame exhibiting marks of acutest anguish. Truly, I must say, this scene shocked the feelings of humanity; its effect can hardly be effaced from my mind. Every one present was awed and astonished at the sight—and I am fully persuaded the like never was, and never can be again produced, with equal ingenuity and effect. The effigy was formed of his bedding, and the shirt and clothes he had destroyed, with the assistance of a trough, three or four feet long, used for keeping water in the gaol for him to drink.

He continued noisy and troublesome until the 5th of March, when I took off his irons and gave him a clean shirt—let him wash himself and comb his hair, which had not been c . nor his

notice of what he had
regard for his situation

into the gaol at evening
walking, and exhibit-
representing his wife,
ed by the wall, as large
ng him in his miserable
alking before her in
r as they would admit.
this scene exhibited a
misery and distress—
etched and disconsolate
in a most dejected pos-
echless—The husband,
ess and silently before
n his countenance, agi-
of his frame exhibiting
sh. Truly, I must say,
feelings of humanity; its
effaced from my mind.
awed and astonished at
fully persuaded the like
can be again produced,
nd effect. The effigy was
and the shirt and clothes
with the assistance of a
eet long, used for keeping
him to drink.
and troublesome until the
took off his irons and gave
t him wash himself and
had not been c . nor his

beard shaved, since he had been in gaol—gave
him some soap, a part of which he eat, and used
the rest. The blacksmith again put on his irons
and chains, which he received the same as an ox
would his yoke, or a horse his harness.

March 6th—our Court of Common Pleas com-
ing on it required all my attention, and Mr. Dib-
blee, the gaoler, having received a flattering in-
vitation to take charge of the Academy at Sus-
sex-Vale, had engaged to remove there as soon
as the Court was over, and accordingly, on the
11th of March, he removed, leaving the prison-
er without a keeper, and me in an unpleasant
and anxious situation. The conduct of Smith
had been and continued so bad that I could find
no one willing to take charge of him. The next
day, however, with much persuasion, I prevail-
ed upon Mr. James Reid, a Scotchman, a man
in whom I could place the utmost confidence, to
undertake the task, and the day following he
moved into the house with his family.

Smith appeared of a better countenance, and
rather more quiet, until the 24th of March, when
I was called upon by the gaoler, and informed
that he was about something; that he had bro-
ken open the hole through the partition, that led
the stove pipes into the debtors room, and no
doubt was loose. On going into the gaol, found
him loose from all his irons; his neck chain was
broken in three pieces; the chain from his neck
to his legs in three pieces; his screw handcuffs
in four pieces, and all hanging on nails on the
partition wall—his great coat was torn in two

through the back, and stripped in pieces, one strip about his shoulders for a belt, with a wooden sword hanging in it; and with it he shewed all the exercise of the small sword, which he appeared to understand well—His chains from his legs were loose from the staples, and tied with a strip of his great coat; his hands, face and clothes bloody. In this situation, he exhibited an astonishing figure. During the time he was loose, he had taken off every inch of the plastering from the partition wall; stripped off all the lathing, and the boarding over the grates; broken some of the bricks—had gathered all the fragments together, and stacking them up in a round stack, with the broken lath fenced it round with a worm fence; piled all the long lath close to the wall under the grates, out of sight from the wicket door; then swept the floor clean; so that returning to his birth and tying his leg chain to the staple, on looking in with a candle, nothing could be seen out of place. In this situation I found him—Daniel Micheau, Esq. Moses Foster, George Raymond, Walker Tisdale, the gaoler, and others present. I then raised the staple, secured him by the leg chain, put on a pair of strong stiff handcuffs, added a strong chain to his neck stapled to the floor, and left him.

He remained in that situation until the 23th —I was then called again by the gaoler, who said he believed he was loose, and was about some mischief—I went into gaol and found him loose; his chain from his neck was separated

stripped in pieces, one
 for a belt, with a
 in it; and with it he
 of the small sword, which
 and well—His chains
 from the staples, and
 great coat; his hands,

In this situation, he
 figure. During the
 had taken off every inch
 the partition wall; strip-
 and the boarding over
 one of the bricks—had
 nts together, and stack-
 stack, with the broken
 th a worm fence; piled
 e to the wall under the
 the wicket door; then
 so that returning to his
 chain to the staple, on
 e, nothing could be seen
 situation I found him—

Moses Foster, George
 Dale, the gaoler, and oth-
 used the staple, secured
 put on a pair of strong
 strong chain to his neck
 I left him.

situation until the 28th
 ain by the gaoler, who
 was loose, and was about
 into gaol and found him
 his neck was separated

into three pieces; he had bruised the plaster-
 ing from the stone wall, with his chains, about
 three feet long—We were obliged to leave him
 —While we were getting his chains mended, he
 swept the room clean. At night I added anothe-
 er chain from his fetters to his neck, and stap-
 led him to the floor, with about four feet chain;
 secured his handcuffs to the chain between his
 neck and feet, so that when standing, he could
 not reach in any direction, and then left him.

He remained easy, singing and hallooing oc-
 casionally, until the 31st. I was then called
 again, by the gaoler, who said he was certainly
 loose again; that opening the door to see what
 he was doing, he found a piece of the chain from
 his neck hanging on the inside of the wicket
 door. I went immediately to the gaol; found
 he had broken all his chains; had tied his foot
 chain to the staple again, long enough to reach
 the wicket door; was lying in bed as uncon-
 cerned as if nothing had happened, with the
 piece of chain about his neck. We then took
 his bunk bedstead from him, and every thing
 within his reach, and never let him have it any
 more; but could not discover by what means
 he separated his chains. No links of the chains
 appeared twisted, nor were any broken links to
 be seen. The manner in which he was chain-
 ed, as well as the strength of the chains, left it
 beyond doubt, that he must have means to cut
 the links; as it was thought beyond human
 strength, in his situation, to break them—to as-
 certain which we let a candle down the neces-

sary, by which we could see the bottom clearly; and with an iron hook prepared for the purpose, we brought up a bunch of *broken* links of his chains, which he had tied up in a piece of his shirt, and thrown down, together with a piece of his neck chain, about a foot long; which then convinced us that he could have no further means of *cutting* his chains, and that he must do it by some mysterious art or power. Some of the links were broken lengthwise, and some crosswise, but all appeared to have been broken very short, without bending or twisting—and we were never able to discover the means by which they were separated.

I was then determined to break the enchantment, if strength of chain would do it; and added to his fetters a large timber chain, which was used for bunk chain of a bob sled, by which four and five logs were hauled to the mill at once. (I have seen the chain made use of at the gaol in New-Haven; and this chain was at least one third, if not one half larger, and twice as strong.) We then left him. April 1st, found his neck chain parted again; got it mended, and replaced it. April 6th, found his neck chain again parted—I then replaced his neck chain, with a strong ox chain, a size larger than that used in the prison at New-Haven, about seven feet long; the whole of his irons in good order, and equally strong; which, being weighed by the gaoler after they were taken off, amounted to forty-six pounds. Left him that night; next morning the gaoler informed me,

see the bottom clear-
 look prepared for the
 bunch of *broken* links
 tied up in a piece
 down, together with a
 , about a foot long ;
 that he could have no
 his chains, and that he
 mysterious art or power.
 broken lengthwise, and
 appeared to have been
 ut bending or twisting
 e to discover the means
 arated.

to break the enchant-
 would do it ; and ad-
 timber chain, which
 of a hob sled, by which
 hauled to the mill at
 chain made use of at the
 l this chain was at least
 lf larger, and twice as
 him. April 1st, found
 again ; got it mended,
 6th, found his neck
 hen replaced his neck
 chain, a size larger than
 at New-Haven, about
 ole of his irons in good
 g ; which, being weigh-
 cy were taken off, a-
 ounds. Left him that
 gaoler informed me,

that from the unaccountable noise he had made
 through the night, he was persuaded he must be
 loose from some of his chains—I then conclud-
 ed he must have broken his steel fetters, as it
 was impossible for human strength to break
 either of the ox chains—but to my surprize, I
 found the chain to his neck, parted, and tied
 with a string to the staple, two feet long ; hand-
 cuffs, fetters and log chain whole—Secured his
 neck chain again. After this he remained more
 quiet ; his wrists being much galled, and other-
 wise bruised and sore from his exertions.

He did not commit any further outrages for
 some time, but busied himself in brading straws,
 with which he made a place on the side wall to
 put his bread in ; sometimes making an image
 or likeness of a man or woman, and placing
 them in very striking situations, discovering
 great art and ingenuity, and seemed to amuse
 himself without breaking his irons, but made
 much noise, hallooing and beating his chains
 most of the night. On the 29th April on going
 into the gaol, discovered the likeness of a wo-
 man, representing his wife, sitting at the head
 of his bed, with the New Testament open be-
 fore her, as though reading to him, and he sit-
 ting in a posture as though listening to her with
 great attention. I was induced to look into the
 book, and found it opened to the 13th chapter
 of St. Luke, the title of which was, "*Jesus*
teacheth Repentance," with a leaf turned down
 directing to the last verse of the 12th chapter—
 Appearing as though she had rebuked him for his

conduct, bringing to the mind his several escapes, whilst he appeared to justify himself with that text of Scripture, which says:—"When thou goest with thine adversary to the magistrate, as thou art on the way, give diligence that thou mayest be delivered from him, lest he hale thee to the Judge, and the Judge deliver thee to the officer, and the officer cast thee into prison." S. Scribner, T. Scribner, and Mr. Reid were present with me. He produced many more of the like representations, that discovered an uncommon genius and wonderful ingenuity, more than I am able to describe.

A Special Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery had been summoned, to be held at Kingston, on the 28th day of April, for the trial of the horse stealer, but was put off and re-summoned to be held on the 4th of May, occasioned by the ice remaining unusually late in the river St. John, as will appear from the following letters:

"ST. JOHN, April 5th, 1815.

"DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter detailing the very extraordinary conduct of the culprit in your custody. There is certainly a mystery in this man's means and character which is unfathomable, and I fear there will be considerable difficulty with him at the trial. Your vigilance and exertions of course must not be relaxed. As the best thing to be done, I dispatched your letter without delay to the Attorney General, that they might adopt at Head-Quarters, any such measures as they might think expedient, for the further safeguard and security of the prisoner.

Very respectfully yours,

W. BATES, Esq."

W. CHIPMAN.

"SUNDAY, 16th April, 1816.

"DEAR SIR,—I have just received by an express from Fredericton, a letter from the Attorney General, stating, that from the state of the river, it will be impracticable for him to be at Kingston by the 20th; and as he has hitherto taken the whole burthen of the prosecution upon himself, the trial cannot well go on without him. From this circumstance therefore, and as the present state of the travelling would probably render it dangerous to my father's health, (who is not now very well,) to hold the Court this week, he has determined to put it off till *Thursday, the 4th of May*, for which day he wishes you to summon your Juries, and to proclaim the holding of the Court. He regrets much giving you this additional trouble, but it must be attributed to the extraordinary backwardness of the season, which was probably not foreseen when it was recommended to hold the Court on the 20th April. I have not time to forward a new precept by this conveyance, but I will forward one in time, or the one you have may be altered. This can be easily arranged when we go up to the Court.

Yours, truly,

W. CHIPMAN, Jun.

W. BATES, Esq."

On the 30th day of April I informed the prisoner that on Thursday next, the fourth day of May, he must have his trial before the Court for his life, and that Mr. Pearson, from Pictou, had come to witness against him. He paid no attention to what I said, any more than if I had not spoken to him. May 2d, Mr. Pearson came to see him—told him that his wife was coming to see him, but he took no more notice of him than if he could not either see or hear, or had no sense. The third day found he had been at work at the wall; his face bruised and bloody; told him that the next day he would be brought

mind his several es-
to justify himself with
which says:—"When
rsary to the magistrate,
give diligence that thou
him, lest he hale thee to
e deliver thee to the of-
thee into prison." S.
d Mr. Reid were pres-
ced many more of the
discovered an uncom-
ingenuity, more than

er and Terminer, and
ad been summoned, to
the 28th day of April,
tealer, but was put off
eld on the 4th of May,
aining unusually late
will appear from the

JOHN, April 5th, 1815.
ceived your letter detail-
duct of the culprit in your
a mystery in this man's
unfathomable, and I fear
culty with him at the trial.
s of course must not be re-
be done, I dispatched your
Attorney General, that they
rs, any such measures as
for the further safeguard

W. CHIPMAN.

before the Court for his trial. He paid no attention, ate hastily, patted his hands, halloed, appeared very lively, sang much, and acted the lunatic or fool to perfection—sang and beat the floor with his chains most of the night.

The fourth day of May, the day appointed for the trial of this mysterious character, being now arrived, the Court began to assemble at Kingston, with numerous spectators from the distant parts of the country,—early in the morning. About 11 o'clock his Honor Judge SANDERS, and the Attorney General, arrived at my house from Frederickton; the attorneys and officers of Court having previously arrived. About one o'clock, the whole went to the Court-House in procession.

After opening the Court in the usual form, the prisoner was called to the bar, and placed in the criminals box; the gaoler, with four or five constables to attend him. He made no resistance, but took no notice of the Court—played a thousand monkey actions, pulled off his shoes and socks, tore his shirt, ha-ha'd a little, patting his hands, snapping his fingers as usual, and acting the fool. The Court was crowded with spectators, and every eye was fixed upon the prisoner with astonishment. Now became a period of great expectation. The Attorney General having read his Indictment, the Judge asked him if he plead to the indictment, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*—He stood *mute*; took no kind of notice of what was said to him. The Judge then admonished him, that if he stood mute out

trial. He paid no at-
tention to his hands, hallooed,
sang much, and acted the
fool—sang and beat the
drum of the night.

The day appointed for
his trial, being now
the day appointed for
his character, being now
to assemble at Kings-
tortors from the distant
early in the morning.
The Judge SANDERS, and
arrived at my house from
attorneys and officers of
law arrived. About one
to the Court-House in

in the usual form, the
prisoner was brought to
the bar, and placed in
the stocks, with four or five
men. He made no resist-
ance of the Court—played
the fool, pulled off his shoes
and ha-ha'd a little, patting
his fingers as usual, and act-
ing the fool was crowded with
spectators, every eye was fixed upon the
prisoner. Now became a
spectation. The Attorney
General entered the
Court, and read the
Indictment, the Judge
observed that the prisoner
pleaded *Guilty*,
and *mute*; took no kind of
notice of him. The Judge
observed that if he stood mute out

of *obstinacy*, his trial would go on, and he be
deprived of the opportunity of putting himself
upon his country for his *defence*, and that *sen-
tence* would be passed against him—therefore
he advised him to plead *Not Guilty*. He con-
tinued *mute*, acting the fool, without discover-
ing the least sense, or change in his countenance,
that could be observed. The Judge then di-
rected the Sheriff to impanel a Jury of twelve
men, to enquire into the *cause*, whether the
prisoner at the bar stood *mute wilfully and ob-
stinately*, or *by the visitation of God*. The Jury
being impanelled and sworn, after hearing the
evidence, that he had appeared in that state for
three months preceding, &c.—soon returned
their verdict, that *the prisoner at the bar stood
mute, by the visitation of God*. The Judge then
directed, that the Attorney General enter the
plea of *Not Guilty*; and counsel for the prison-
er was admitted. The Court was then ad-
journed until next morning, at ten o'clock, in
order for his trial.

Friday morning, 11 o'clock, the Court being
assembled, and the house crowded with specta-
tors, the prisoner was again brought to the bar,
with all the constables to attend him. He took
no kind of notice of any one, but sat himself
quietly down in the criminals box. Every eye
was fixed on him for a few minutes in perfect
silence. The Judge observed that the prison-
er appeared more calm this morning, and di-
rected that the Court proceed to his trial. The
Jury being sworn, and the witnesses called, the

prisoner at the bar was ordered to stand up for his defence. He took no notice of what was said—The constables were then ordered to hold him up on his feet—he fought them, and jerked from them, so that they could not manage to do any thing with him. Sent for a rope and pinned his arms, but to no purpose; then lashed the rope from his arms back to the railing of the box. He continued fighting, and reaching the banisters before him, broke them out as fast as the constables could take them from him. Sent for another rope, and tied his hands together, securing them to the railing each way. He then fell to kicking the railing, and soon demolished all the banisters and railing in front of the criminals box, in spite of all the constables could do to prevent him—Was obliged to get another strong rope and bind his feet together, securing the rope each way, to the posts of the box—it then took two or three constables to hold him.

After thus securing him, the Court proceeded on his trial. The Attorney General read his declaration, charging the prisoner at the bar, with having feloniously stolen a certain bay horse, the property of *Willis Frederick Knox*, Esq. of the value of £35; that he was taken in the *manner*, and produced his witnesses. Mr. Knox being sworn, stated the circumstances of his pursuit after the prisoner, as far as *Truro*, where he employed Mr. Pearson to pursue on to *Pictou*; being informed that the prisoner was going to sell the horse at that place. Mr. Pe-

ered to stand up for notice of what was then ordered to hold tight them, and jerked could not manage to do for a rope and pin-purpose; then lashed to the railing of the g, and reaching the e them out as fast as em from him. Sent l his hands together, ing each way. He ing, and soon demol- nd railing in front of e of all the constables —Was obliged to get nd his feet together, y, to the posts of the r three constables to

, the Court proceeded ey General read his prisoner at the bar, stolen a certain bay illis Frederick Knox, ; that he was taken in d his witnesses. Mr. the circumstances of oner, as far as Truro, Pearson to pursue on d that the prisoner was t that place. Mr. Pe-

ters, counsel for the prisoner, asked the witness, how he wrote his christian name—*Wills* or *Willis*—to which he replied, “I was christened after my god-fathers, Lord North and the Earl of *Willsborough*—and never write my name *Willis*.” Mr. Peters then produced authorities to show, that one letter in a man's name had quashed an indictment; and moved that the prisoner be discharged. This was overruled by the Court, but reserved for a question.

Mr. Pearson deposed, that he pursued from Pictou after the thief the whole night, and early next morning, was shown the prisoner, and took him. He seemed but little surprised; the witness told him, the owner of the horse would be there soon—He said that he came honestly by the horse—The witness asked him where the horse was? He said at that house; pointing over the creek where there was but one. He then took the prisoner before a Justice, and thence to the gaol at Pictou. He afterward took the horse, returned about ten miles, and met Mr. Knox, who knew the horse and called him Briton.

The circumstances against the prisoner were, that he gave contradictory accounts how he came by the horse; at one time saying that he bought him of a pedlar; at another, of a Frenchman; again, that he swaped for him, and at Amherst produced a receipt for money paid in exchange. The counsel for the prisoner, in cross-examining, asked Mr. Knox, did you ever see the prisoner in possession of the horse?

No, but he acknowledged it.—Did you ever hear him acknowledge that he was in possession of the horse in any other way, than with saying he came honestly by him? No. Mr. Pearson was cross-examined in the same words, and answered the same, *no*. Mr. Peters, in defence of the prisoner, produced authorities to show, that by the evidence, the prisoner at the bar was not taken in the *manner*, as stated in the declaration; and that it was sufficient for him to prove in a general way, how he came in possession of the horse, which he was able to do, by a receipt which he produced for the money paid in exchange—the best general evidence that can be given, as such is the common way of dealing in horses. He acknowledged if the prisoner had been taken on the back of the horse, he would then have been taken in the *manner*, as stated by the Attorney General; and consequently bound to prove how he came in *possession*; but in the present case, he himself, or any one present, might be in this unfortunate prisoner's situation; dragged to prison, to court, and to the gallows, because he could not produce the person who had actually sold him the horse. The prosecutor had not produced any evidence of the horse ever being in the possession of the prisoner, only by his own confession; and he trusted that the Jury would not hesitate to find that the prisoner at the bar was not taken in the *manner*, as stated in the declaration; but would pronounce him, by their verdict, *Not Guilty*. The Judge, in his charge to the Jury, overruled

ed it.—Did you ever
 that he was in possession
 way, than with saying
 n? No. Mr. Pearson
 the same words, and an-
 Mr. Peters, in defence of
 authorities to show, that
 prisoner at the bar was not
 s stated in the declara-
 sufficient for him to prove
 he came in possession of
 able to do, by a receipt
 the money paid in ex-
 al evidence that can be
 mmon way of dealing in
 dged if the prisoner had
 k of the horse, he would
 in the manner, as stated
 eral; and consequently
 e came in possession; but
 himself, or any one pres-
 (fortunate prisoner's situ-
 on, to court, and to the
 ould not produce the per-
 old him the horse. The
 roduced any evidence of
 in the possession of the
 own confession; and he
 would not hesitate to find
 e bar was not taken in the
 e declaration; but would
 heir verdict, *Not Guilty*.
 urge to the Jury, overruled

the plea, by stating to the Jury, that his being taken in the manner, was proved by the various accounts he gave of his getting possession of the horse, thus rendering himself liable to prove how he came by him; or to stand guilty of feloniously taking him, as stated in the indictment.—That they had heard the witnesses, and if, from the evidence and circumstances before them, they were fully satisfied that the prisoner at the bar had taken the horse feloniously, as stated in the indictment, they would find him *Guilty*; and if they had any doubts, that, leaning to mercy, they would find him *Not Guilty*.

While the Jury were out, I invited the Court and other gentlemen to visit the gaol, where I shewed them his irons and chains, and the situation in which he was placed. The Judge observed, it was fortunate that he was sent to Kingston gaol, as no other gaol in the Province would have kept him.

The Jury, after being out about two hours, returned with their verdict—*Guilty*.

The prisoner did not show the least sign of sensibility that could be perceived while the Judge pronounced upon him the sentence of the law, *Death, without benefit of clergy*—but continued shouting and hallooing.

The Court asked the counsel for the prisoner if he had any thing to offer in arrest of Judgment, or why the sentence of *Death* should not be executed upon him. Mr. Peters then rose, and produced authorities to show that the present law that took away the benefit of clergy for horse

stealing, was not in force in this Colony, and that it could not be construed to be in force until decided in the Higher Court, where he hoped to have the honor to discuss it. The Judge gave his opinion against him, but admitted the plea.

The prisoner was returned to gaol, where he received his chains with willingness and apparent satisfaction, and the Court adjourned without day. The Attorney General, however, gave me to understand that he would not be executed very speedily, and requested that I would observe his behaviour, and inform him by letter the particulars of his conduct. The next morning I visited him—found him as usual—informed him he was now under sentence of *Death*, and that he would be allowed but one pound of bread, and water once a day, for the short time he had to live—that as soon as his Death Warrant was signed by the President, he would be executed, and but little time was left him to prepare for the dreadful event. He paid no attention, patted his hands, sang, and acted the fool as usual. One of the spectators being surprised at his conduct, observed to him, “Smith, it is too late for you to deceive any more; your fate is fixed now, and you had better employ your little time in making your peace with God, than to act the fool any longer,”—which occasioned the following:—On going into the gaol, observing his book opened, and looking at it, found a leaf turned, pointing to the following passage:—“*If any man among you*

seemeth to be wise, let him become a fool, that he may be wise."

In this situation I kept him nine days on bread and water, once a day reminding him of his fate. He continued in the same state, and in that time had torn off every stitch of clothing, leaving himself naked. He never shewed any penitence, or any sign of hunger more than when fed with four times his allowance. I then allowed him other provisions, and his succeeding conduct is briefly stated in the following letter to the Attorney General :

From the Royal Gazette of July 11, 1815.

Copy of a Letter from the High Sheriff of King's County.

KINGSTON, June 26, 1815.

MY DEAR SIR,—Having heard nothing from you since the late Gaol Delivery at King's County, I beg leave briefly to state to you some circumstances of the conduct of the criminal HENRY MORE SMITH, since his trial and sentence. After securing him with strong chains on his neck and legs, and with handcuffs, he continued beating the floor, hallooing day and night with little intermission, making different sounds; sometimes with jinking his chains, and sometimes without, apparently in different parts of the gaol, insomuch that the gaoler frequently sent for me, supposing he must be loose from his chains, which I conceived, and frequently observed was *impossible*; being far beyond the power of human strength or invention, in his situation;—but on the 24th of May, going into

the gaol early in the morning, (after having examined his chains at two o'clock the day before,) I found three links of his heaviest chain separated, and lying on the floor, being part of the chain without the staple. He continued in the same way until the 2d of June, when we found the *largest chain parted about the middle* and tied with a string; which clearly proves that irons and chains are no security for him. I then put on him a light chain, with which he has been ever since.

I never discovered him at work at any thing, but he frequently produced effigies or likenesses, very striking, representing his wife. He now produced an effigy of a man in perfect shape, with his features painted, and joints to all his limbs, and dressed him in clothes that he had made in good shape and fashion, out of the clothes that he had torn off himself, (being now naked) which was admired for its ingenuity. This he would put sometimes in one position and sometimes in another, and seemed to amuse himself with it, without taking the least notice of any thing else; continuing in his old way hallooing, without any alteration, until the 13th, when the gaoler informed me that he refused to eat, and no doubt was sick. I went to see him every day—found he did not eat—all the bread and other provisions conveyed to him he gave to his effigy, strung on a string and put into his hands—He lay perfectly still day and night, and took no notice of any thing—would drink tea or milk, which I gave him twice a day for

orning, (after having ex-
 vo o'clock the day be-
 ks of his heaviest chain
 n the floor, being part of
 table. He continued in
 e 2d of June, when we
 parted about the middle
 g; which clearly proves
 are no security for him.
 ght chain, with which he

him at work at any thing,
 luced effigies or likeness-
 representing his wife. He
 figy of a man in perfect
 s painted, and joints to all
 ed him in clothes that he
 pe and fashion, out of the
 rn off himself. (being now
 admired for its ingenuity.
 sometimes in one position
 other, and seemed to amuse
 out taking the least notice
 continuing in his old way
 y alteration, until the 13th,
 rmed me that he refused to
 s sick. I went to see him
 e did not eat—all the bread
 eonveyed to him he gave to
 n a string and put into his
 ectly still day and night,
 of any thing—would drink
 I gave him twice a day for

five days; he then refused to drink any thing
 for two days, which made seven days he had
 eaten nothing. *In that time he began to speak*
 —would ask questions, but would hold no con-
 versation. But the most extraordinary, the
 most wonderful and mysterious of all is, that in
 this time he had prepared, *undiscovered*, and at
 once *exhibited* the most striking picture of ge-
 nius, art, taste and invention that ever was, and
 I presume ever will be produced by any human
 being placed in his situation, in a dark room,
 chained and handcuffed, under sentence of
 death, without so much as a nail or any kind of
 thing to work with but his hands; and naked.
 The exhibition is far beyond my pen to describe.
 To give you some faint idea, permit me to say
 that it consists of ten characters, men, women,
 and children—all made and painted in the most
 expressive manner, with all the limbs and joints
 of the human frame—each performing different
 parts; their features, shape and form, all ex-
 press their different offices and characters; their
 dress is of different fashions, and suitable to the
 stations in which they act. To view them in
 their situation they appear as perfect as though
 alive, with all the air and gaiety of actors on the
 stage. Smith sits in his bed by the side of the
 gaol—his *exhibition* begins about a foot from the
 floor, and compasses the whole space of the ceil-
 ing. The uppermost is a man whom he calls
 the tamborine player, or sometimes Doctor
 Blunt, standing with all the pride and appear-
 ance of a master musician; his left hand akim-

bo, his right hand on his tamborine, dressed in suitable uniform. Next him, below, is a lady, genteelly dressed, gracefully sitting in a handsome swing; at her left hand stands a man neatly dressed in the character of a servant, holding the side of the swing with his right, his left hand on his hip, in an easy posture, waiting the lady's motion. On her right hand stands a man genteelly dressed, in the character of a *gallant*, in a graceful posture for dancing. Beneath these three figures sits a young man and a young girl, (apparently about 14,) in a posture of *tilting*, at each end of a board, decently dressed. Directly under these stands one whom he calls Bonaparte, or sometimes the father of his family; he stands erect; his features prominent; his cheeks red; his teeth white, set in order; his gums and lips red; his nose shaded black, representing the nostrils; his dress is that of the Harlequin; in one hand he holds an infant, with the other he plays or beats music; before him stand two children, apparently three or four years old, holding each other by one hand in the act of playing or dancing, which, with a man dressed in fashion, who appears in the character of a steward, sometimes in one situation and sometimes in another, makes up the show, all of which you have at one view. Then commences the performance. The first operation is from the tamborine player, or master, who gives two or three single strokes on his tamborine, that may be heard in any part of the house, without moving his body. He then dances

grac
tamb
time
few
in th
two
by th
whis
whic
danc
actn
the
an o
starv
with
ackr
thin
conc
cont
show
ent
chai
ed li
show
he h
teric
inve
I
a let
l thi
ing
plac

is tamborine, dressed in
 t him, below, is a lady,
 efully sitting in a hand-
 t hand stands a man neat-
 acter of a servant, hold-
 ng with his right, his left
 easy posture, waiting the
 r right hand stands a man
 he character of a *gallant*,
 for dancing. Beneath
 a young man and a young
 t 14.) in a posture of *tilt*-
 board, decently dressed.
 stands one whom he calls
 es the father of his fami-
 his features prominent ;
 eeth white, set in order ;
 ; his nose shaded black,
 rils ; his dress is that of
 e hand he holds an infant,
 ys or beats music ; before
 ren, apparently three or
 g each other by one hand
 or dancing, which, with a
 n, who appears in the char-
 sometimes in one situation
 other, makes up the show,
 e at one view. Then com-
 ance. The first operation
 e player, or master, who
 iple strokes on his tambo-
 ard in any part of the house,
 body. He then dances

gracefully a few steps, without touching the
 tamborine ; the lady is then swung two or three
 times by the steward ; then the gallant takes a
 few steps ; then the two below tilt a few times,
 in the most easy, pleasant manner ; then the
 two children dance a little, holding each other
 by the hand ;—after this, Smith begins to sing or
 whistle a tune, to which they are to dance, at
 which, the tamborine strikes, and every one
 dances to the tune, with motion, ease and ex-
 actness not to be described. Many have been
 the observations of spectators ; amongst them
 an old German observed, that when he was
 starving the seven days, he was making a league
 with the *Devil*, and that *he helped* him. All
 acknowledge with me, that it exceeds every
 thing they ever saw or imagined. His whole
 conduct from the first, has been, and is, one
 continued scene of mystery. He has never
 shown any idea or knowledge of his trial or pres-
 ent situation ; he seems happy ; his irons and
 chains are no apparent inconvenience ; content-
 ed like a dog or a monkey, broke to his chain ;
 shows no more idea of any thing past, than if
 he had no recollection. He, in short, is a mys-
 terious character, possessing a wonderful art of
 invention, beyond common capacity.

I am almost ashamed to forward you so long
 a letter upon the subject, and so unintelligible ;
 I think, if I could have done justice in describ-
 ing the exhibition, it would have been worthy a
 place in the Royal Gazette, and better worth

the attention of the public than all the Wax-work ever exhibited in this province.

I am, with all due respect, dear Sir,
your very humble servant.

WALTER BATES.

THOMAS WETMORE, Esq.
Attorney General.

P. S. Wednesday, the 28th. This morning I found he had added to his works a *drummer*, placed at the left of his tamborine player, equal in appearance, and exceeding in performance; beats the drum with either hand, or both occasionally, in concert with the tamborine, keeping time with perfect exactness, sometimes sitting, at others standing or dancing. He had also, in a most striking manner, changed the position of his scene. The lady above described to be sitting gracefully in her swing, with so many attendants and admirers, is now represented swinging in a dejected posture, with a young infant in her arms; her gallant has left her, and is taking the young girl before described, about 14, by the hand, with an air of great gallantry, leading her and dancing to the tune with perfect exactness, representing more than can be described. On viewing this, an old Scotchman observed, "some say he is mad, others he is a fool; but I say he is the sharpest man I ever met with, and I do not believe he was ever equalled by man." This evening a gentleman from Boston, having heard the above description, came to see the performance, and

public than all the Wax-
this province.

With respect, dear Sir,
Your humble servant.

WALTER BATES.
Esq.

Attorney General.

the 28th. This morning
to his works a *drummer*,
tamborine player, equal
ceeding in performance;
ther hand, or both occa-
h the tamborine, keep-
xactness, sometimes sit-
ng or dancing. He had
manner, changed the po-
he lady above described
y in her swing, with so
admirers, is now repre-
dejected posture, with a
rms; her gallant has left
young girl before descri-
hand, with an air of great
r and dancing to the tune
ss, representing more than
On viewing this, an old
"some say he is mad, oth-
I say he is the sharpest
h, and I do not believe he
y man." This evening a
on, having heard the above
see the performance, and

declared he could say, as the Queen of Sheba
did, that "*the half had not been told.*"

[To this the Editor of the Gazette adds the following
remarks—"We have given an entire copy of the above
letter, which has excited our astonishment, and will prob-
ably, that of every other person who has not seen the
exhibition and performance described in it. Those who
are acquainted with the Sheriff know him to be incapa-
ble of stating falsehoods, or attempting in any way to
practice a deception, and will of course give credit to
the statement of facts, wonderful as they may appear to
be, which he has made."—PUB.]

July 1st, in the morning, I found him repair-
ing his drummer. He said he had a gentle-
man and lady come from France; but could
not put them up—and looking archly at me,
said, "*the Devil had no chain about his neck.*"
I answered him, if he did not behave worse
than the *Devil*, I would give him more liberty;
and took his chain from his neck, and put it to
his feet. He then produced a man, fashionably
dressed, and in one minute had him dancing—
He said he had no clothes fit for his lady to ap-
pear in company; but if he had a needle and
thread, he could have them all fit for a ball in
two days. To gratify the spectators present,
I consented, and they soon supplied him with
thread, needle, calico, ribands, and a small pair
of scissors, the first thing he had had to cut with,
having used his teeth. He seemed pleased,
and began sewing by candle light, but laid it by
and said he could work better in the dark. The
next day, found him making clothes for his
family—He said he had a drum-major coming
out from France, who would beat two drums

at once, and his wife would stand upon her head and beat three; that he must have drum-sticks, and something for drums, which was furnished. He made some of brass and some of tin, making different sounds, trimmed in elegant style, with ribands and tassels, which would have appeared elegant in a toy-shop. As he proceeded, he was supplied with every thing that he wanted; and was very industrious in making his improvements.

The Supreme Court being about to be held at Frederickton, and feeling anxious to know the fate of the prisoner, I attended the Court, and having ascertained that the destiny of the prisoner would not be fatal, I returned. The gaoler informed me that, the first night after I left home, Smith had drawn the staple of the chain that had been about his neck, and had concealed both the chain and the staple so that they could not be found. The glass in the wall was broken at the same time, but the chain did not go out that way, as the outside glass was whole. The room, and every thing in it, had been strictly searched without discovering it, and it could not be conceived how the glass was broken, as it was entirely out of his reach. On going into the gaol, he said to me, that the De-
 vil told his old Drummer if he did not put that chain out of the way he would certainly get it about his neck again; that he hated it, and had murdered it, and put it under the dirt—but he feared he should have no peace till he raised it again. I told him he must raise it, and that I

d stand upon her head
must have drum-sticks,
which was furnished,
and some of tin, mak-
ed in elegant style,
which would have ap-
op. As he proceeded,
ry thing that he want-
rious in making his im-

being about to be held
eling anxious to know
I attended the Court,
that the destiny of the
atal, I returned. The
the first night after I
rawn the staple of the
out his neck, and had
and the staple so that
The glass in the wall
time, but the chain did
s the outside glass was
d every thing in it, had
without discovering it,
ed how the glass was
y out of his reach. On
said to me, that the De-
er if he did not put that
e would certainly get it
that he hated it, and had
t under the dirt—but he
no peace till he raised it
must raise it, and that I

would not put it on him again if he behaved well. I then took off his handcuffs, gave him water to wash himself, with a clean shirt and jacket—A young man gave him a black handkerchief, which he put about his neck, and seemed pleased—wished he had a fiddle; he would give his shirt for a fiddle, that he might play for his family to dance—He was offered a fife; he said he believed he could learn to play—He then took the fife, and would play any tune, either right or left handed. I told him if he would behave well, I would not put his handcuffs on that day—he said then he would have his family in good order; but that when he sent one hand to do any thing, the other would follow it. Gave him some materials that he wanted, and then left him. This was the 17th of July.

On the 18th, found him at work at his children, preparing for improvements. Gave him a pen and paint, and many articles for clothing, &c. He had before used coal and his own blood for colouring. He appeared thankful, and talked more coherently. To account for the broken glass, he said to me—My old Drummer cried out for more air, his family stood so thick about him—Well, said I, tell me how to get it and I will go to work at it. He told me to make a wisp of straw long enough to reach the glass and break it, which I did, and destroyed the wisp that it might not be discovered.

He continued his employment, repairing and improving his family, dressing them neatly, and

painting their features all new ; and adding to his exhibition, until he said they were all present that were coming. With the money that he had received from spectators, he supplied himself with calico, and about the 10th of August, completed the show, which consisted of twenty four characters, men and women ; six beat music in concert with the fiddle, while sixteen danced to the tune. The other two were fighters ; Bonaparte with a sword, fighting an Irishman with his shillaly. His musicians were dressed in uniforms ; some drummers, some tamborine players, and some bell ringers. In the centre of his dancers stood his dancing-master, in a military dress, with hat and boots on, and gloves on his hands. A soldier in Scotch uniform, at an advanced station, acted as a sentry, stepping regularly one foot before the other. Smith would sit before them and play a tune on the fiddle, to which they would all dance, and beat to the music in concert, one half on the right hand to one part of the tune, and the other on the left hand to the other part, then all together, dancing to the tune as regular and as natural as if alive ; the dancing-master dancing with his right hand and foot with one part, and his left hand and foot with the other part, and then together with the whole, without any stop or hindrance, to any tune that he should play. The figures were set in motion by strings, or pulleys, which he acted upon with his toes, while he played upon the violin—which, being done without any violent exertion of his body, and

new; and adding to
 id they were all pres-
 ith the money that he
 ors, he supplied him-
 t the 10th of August,
 ch consisted of twenty
 women; six beat mu-
 fiddle, while sixteen
 e other two were fight-
 ord, fighting an Irish-

His musicians were
 drummers, some tam-
 bell ringers. In the
 d his dancing-master,
 hat and boots on, and
 soldier in Scotch uni-
 on, acted as a sentry,
 oot before the other.
 em and play a tune on
 would all dance, and
 ncert, one half on the
 the tune, and the other
 ther part, then all to-
 une as regular and as
 ancing-master dancing
 oot with one part, and
 ith the other part, and
 ole, without any stop-
 e that he should play-
 otion by strings, or pul-
 n with his toes, while
 n—which, being done
 tion of his body, and

without discovering the means by which they
 were made to act, gave to the whole an air of
 wonder, which struck the beholder with aston-
 shing effect. His fighters, if they had been
 alive, could not act and appear more natural.
 All his figures were formed of straw, curiously
 twisted and interwoven. The coal he used for
 colouring, he got from a burnt timber in the
 partition wall, and their first clothing was made
 of the pieces of his garments which he had torn
 up.

It is impossible for me to do it justice; there-
 fore I shall not attempt any further description,
 and only add, that great numbers came to see
 the exhibition, and to view his person, from a
 great distance—among whom were several
 physicians, and all expressed their astonishment.
 A gentleman from Pennsylvania, Doct. PRIOR,
 a man of learning, who told me he had spent his
 whole life travelling for foreign and literary in-
 formation, and had made it a point to view all
 curiosities and phenomena that he could hear
 of; having heard that I had an extraordinary
 character in prison, came to beg the favor of
 me to let him see him; with which I complied.
 After viewing his person, and every part of his
 exhibition and performance, he was pleased to
 say, that he had travelled through all the Conti-
 nent of America, and part of Europe, but had
 never met with the equal of it—that he was now
 writing memoirs of his own life and travels, and
 that he should not fail to fill a page with a des-
 cription of this wonderful performance.

With other spectators, a gentleman by the name of Doctor COUGLYN, from Ireland, who had been Surgeon in his Majesty's service, both by sea and land, a gentleman of accomplishments and learning, came to see this new and extraordinary exhibition. After having viewed the scene repeatedly for several days that he tarried at Kingston, he declared that he had travelled through Europe, had lived in England, Ireland and Scotland—at Hamburgh, and other places famous for such exhibitions, but that he had never met with any thing of the kind that equalled the one before him.

August 13th—when the gaoler went into the gaol, Smith said to him that he had been fishing, and had caught a large fish, and wished him to cook it for him; on looking, the gaoler saw the chain that had been missing, lying by him on the floor.

After this, Smith began a new scene of mystery, and commenced fortune-telling, in which, if he did not possess the power of divination, he was at least wonderfully successful. He told his fortune in his tea-cup; after looking in it some time he took the cup and kissed it, and told the gaoler that he was going away from this place, that he was going over the water, and wanted a box to put his family in; that he saw there were three papers written and sent about him; and that one was a large letter which he did not understand.

In the evening I went in to see him, and as my curiosity was greatly excited to know the

a gentleman by the name of Ireland, who was in Majesty's service, both a gentleman of accomplishment and a gentleman of fortune. He came to see this new and

After having viewed several days that he declared that he had travelled lived in England, in Hamburgh, and other parts, but that he had seen nothing of the kind that he had heard of.

The gaoler went into the prison that he had been fishing, and wished him to go, the gaoler saw the man lying by him on the

He saw a new scene of misfortune-telling, in which the power of divination was very successful. He told him to get up; after looking in it he kissed it, and told him to go away from this place over the water, and to tell his family in; that he saw a letter written and sent about a large letter which he

He came in to see him, and as he was very excited to know the

origin of so extraordinary a character, and the previous events of his life, I hoped to draw some information from him, but he would not answer any questions, and took no notice of them; but when the spirit moved him, he would talk. He said that he was going away from here—that he was going among his enemies—that every body would be afraid of him, and look upon him with distrust and horror—that he was disturbed in his sleep—that once in eight or ten nights he was troubled with all sorts of creatures coming about him; great hogs with cloven feet, all kinds of cattle, and creeping things, snakes and adders, frogs and toads, and every ugly thing—that he would start up from his sleep and walk about the prison, then lie down, get asleep, and they would come about him again; he would get up again and sit and talk to his children, and sometimes take his fiddle and play to amuse himself, and drive away these dreary hours. He said these snakes and adders he could read very well; he knew what they all meant, and most of the rest of them—but these frogs and toads coming together he could not understand; but he knew he was going to leave this place and go on the water; that he could see as clearly as he could see me standing by him that he should find enemies, and every body would be afraid of him, but he should hurt no body; he should find trouble, and have irons upon him, but they should come off again; that the crickets came, and would get upon his children, and sing among them; that he liked

to hear them ; that his mother always told him that he must not hurt them, &c. ; and going on in this way, by a natural association of ideas, seemed to betray the nature of his early education. His mother (he said) always gave him good advice, but he had not always followed it—he had been a bad fellow—done that which he ought not to have done, and he had suffered for it ; had been struck, and had the marks, but he forgave all his enemies ; the Lord says, if you would ask forgiveness of him, forgive thy brother also—we cannot expect forgiveness, except we repent and forgive others. The word of God is plain : except ye forgive thy brother his trespasses, neither will your Heavenly Father forgive you when you ask of him. The scripture says, Repent and pray, lest ye enter into temptation. I work and pray with my family continually—and except you repent, you will also perish in your sins ; you are a sinner as well as I am ; all men are sinners before God ; consider you have work to do as well as I ; you have a soul to save as well as the poor prisoner—watch therefore and pray. I watch here, and pray night and day, but I shall not stay long. He intended to go to sea as supercargo of some vessel, or he could get a living with his family as a show, in any country but England, and he had never seen such a show in England, or any where else—that he dreamed of the whole of them at once, and that he must go to work and make them, and it would be better for him ; if he did not it would be bad

other always told him
 n, &c. ; and going on
 l association of ideas,
 are of his early educa-
 id) always gave him
 not always followed it
 low—done that which
 e, and he had suffered
 and had the marks, but
 es ; the Lord says, if
 ss of him, forgive thy
 t expect forgiveness,
 forgive others. The
 cept ye forgive thy
 either will your Heav-
 when you ask of him.
 ent and pray, lest ye
 work and pray with
 and except you repent,
 ur sins ; you are a sin-
 men are sinners before
 e work to do as well as
 ve as well as the poor
 e and pray. I watch
 d day, but I shall not
 to go to sea as super-
 r he could get a living
 , in any country but
 ver seen such a show in
 else—that he dreamed
 once, and that he must
 em, and it would be
 t not it would be bad

with him ; that he had worked ever since and
 had almost finished them, but there was a shoe-
 maker and a tailor which had not come for want
 of room ; that he would make room if he did
 not go away. He said he had been here until
 he was contented to stay here ; and content-
 ment was the brightest jewel of this life. He
 never enjoyed himself better than he did at
 present with his family, and he did not care for
 himself so that his family looked well. He
 would be willing to die, and should like to die
 now, rather than go among his enemies ; but he
 had one friend ; he believed it was old Willy ;
 he was in England, and was always his friend,
 and he would go and see him ; that he had one
 sister in England whom he wanted to see—she
 played well on the Piano Forte ; he could play
 on it well himself ; that she married a Lieuten-
 ant in the army, but he was a Captain now ; if
 he could he would go to see her in England,
 where he had friends ; that he had an uncle in
 Liverpool, a merchant, and looking earnestly at
 me, said, my name is not SMITH, my name is
 HENRY MOON ; my father's name (I think he
 said) is EDWARD MOON ; I was educated at
 Cambridge College, in England, and under-
 stand English, French and Latin, well, and can
 speak and write five different languages ; that
 he could write any hand, as handsome or as bad
 as I ever saw—but he had been a bad man, and
 had suffered for it, and hoped to do better. He
 said he had five hundred pounds in the Bank of
 England, which was in the care of Mr. TUR-

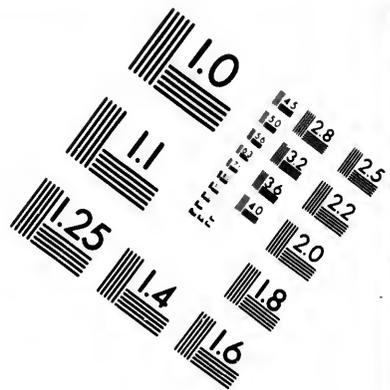
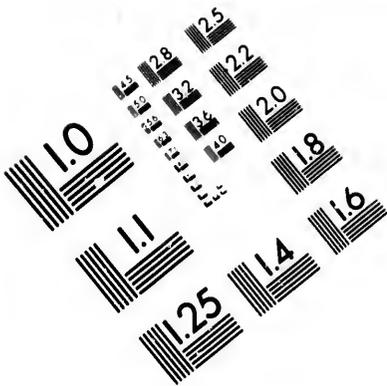
NER, and wished very much to have his wife get it, as he did not know where he should go, but knew he must meet with trouble; he did not fear what man could do to him, for he could but kill him, and he should like to die now. After hearing this talk a long time, I left him.

Aug. 14th, in the morning he looked in his cup again, and told the gaoler that those papers were coming, and would be here to day. About four o'clock I received a package from Mr. Chipman, containing his pardon, and two other letters, just as he had predicted. At evening I went to see him, found him in his bed. He got up, but said he could not eat—asked for new potatoes, and said to the gaoler's wife, you had new potatoes yesterday for dinner. Mrs. Reid asked how he should know it, as they were the first she had had. He did not appear to be in his usual humor. I then intended to communicate to him the news of his pardon, and to impress upon him, if possible, some sense of his situation—and told the gaoler and all present to leave the room, and shut the door.

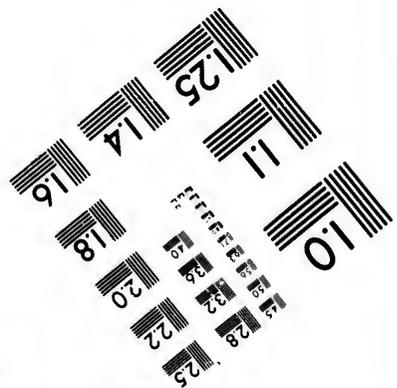
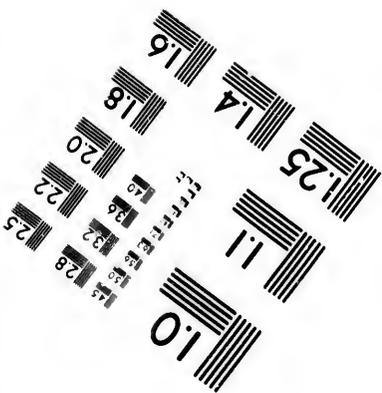
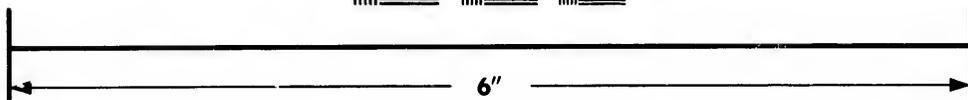
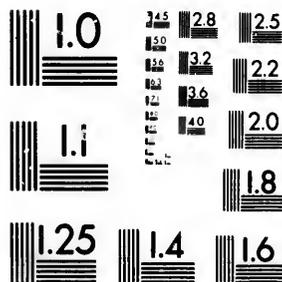
He had never entirely recovered from his pretended insanity, nor did he until after discharged from my custody, for similar reasons, undoubtedly, to those which first produced it, but I was in hopes to make some impression on him by promising assistance to get him out of the Province, and shewing him that compassion which humanity seemed to demand—and for that purpose, I informed him that I had received his pardon; that Mr. Knox had been down

much to have his wife get
 where he should go, but
 th trouble; he did not
 to him, for he could but
 like to die now. After
 time, I left him.
 morning he looked in his
 gaoler that those papers
 I be here to day. About
 package from Mr. Chip-
 ardon, and two other let-
 redicted. At evening I
 him in his bed. He got
 ot eat—asked for new po-
 e gaoler's wife, you had
 y for dinner. Mrs. Reid
 now it, as they were the
 e did not appear to be in-
 en intended to communi-
 of his pardon, and to im-
 ssible, some sense of his
 e gaoler and all present to
 ut the door.
 irely recovered from his
 nor did he until after dis-
 tcdy, for similar reasons,
 e which first produced it,
 make some impression on
 stance to get him out of
 wing him that compassion
 ed to demand—and for
 ed him that I had receiv-
 Mr. Knox had been down





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

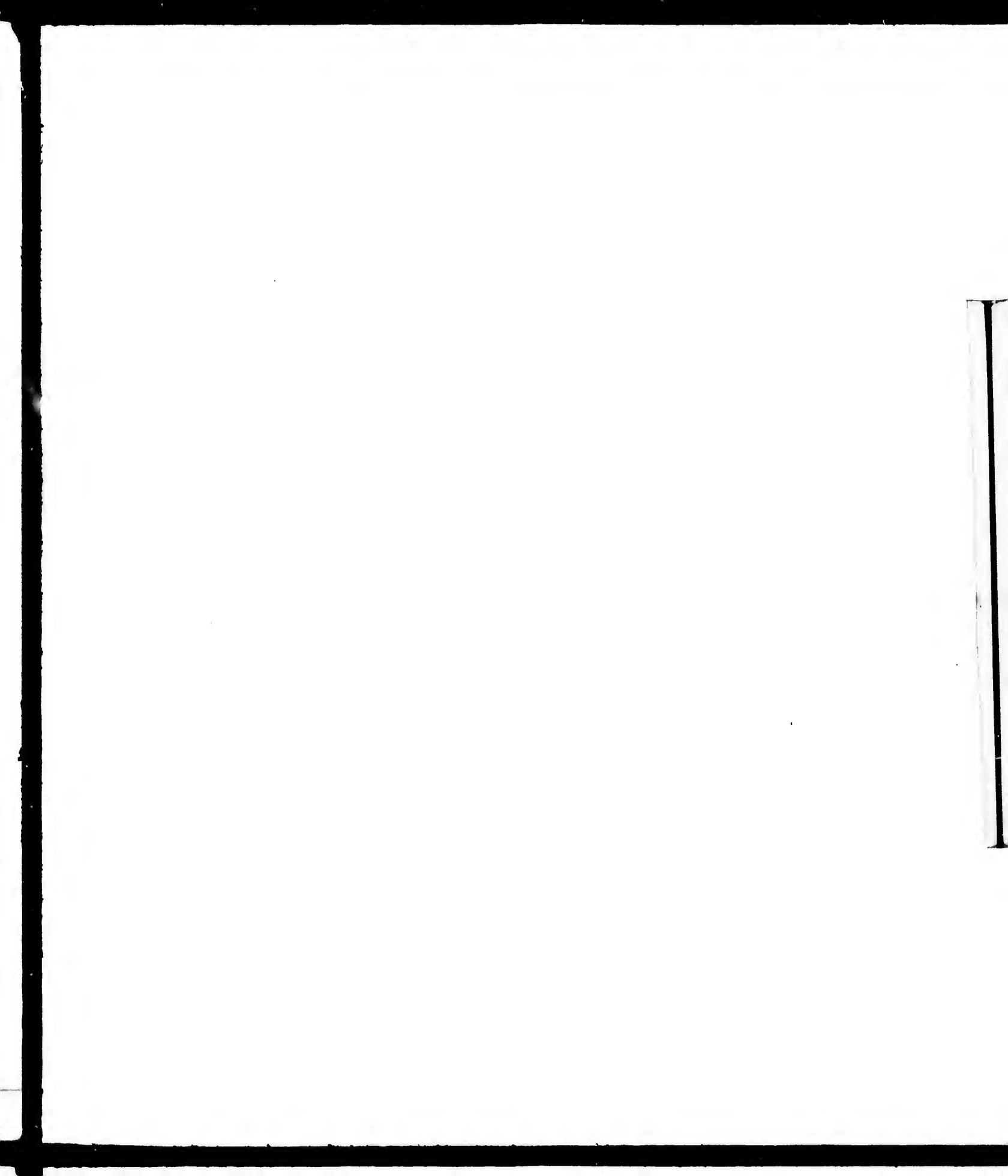
**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1982



to see him and had forgiven him all the injuries he had done him ; that his Attorney had been his friend, and by petitioning the President and Council, stating that he was a young man, and that this was the first instance of horse-stealing that had been before the Court in this Province, and praying that mercy might be extended to save his life, the President and Council had been graciously pleased to extend their mercy to him, and had respited the sentence pronounced on him—and that I was now ready to release him, on his entering into recognizance to appear in the Supreme Court to plead his pardon, when called upon, reminding him at the same time, that he was not pardoned for any other crimes he might have heretofore committed. The only notice he took of what I said, was, “ I wish you would bring me some potatoes when you come again.” I proceeded to say, that as soon as he was ready and would let me know where he wished to go, I would get him a passage, and help him away—that I would get him some clothing, and give him time to put his family in good order, and give him a box to put them up in, as they might be the means of getting him a living any where, until he could find better employment, without being driven to the necessity of stealing. He said to me, “ haven't you got boys and girls that want to see my family dance ? Bring all your family to see them ; I will show them as much as they please for nothing, but others shall pay me, I am determined,”—without the least notice of, or appear-

ing to understand what I had said, keeping up the same imposing manner with which he had carried on every thing else.

I staid in gaol alone with him near an hour afterwards, without saying any more on the subject, during which time he proceeded to talk much in the way he did the evening before—and said we must watch and pray lest we enter into temptation; he prayed with his family; they could not pray for themselves—that we must be spiritually minded—that to be spiritually minded was life, but to be carnally minded was death. Those who are spiritual are in God—those who are carnal are in the world; that God was spirit, but took human nature upon him, and came down from Heaven, and dwelt amongst us in the flesh, that we might become the children of the spirit; and began to repeat large portions of the New Testament in different parts, nearly whole chapters, when he observed, you see I read the bible without any book, as well as others can with. I can read to you almost all or any chapter in the bible you will name, in the Old or New Testament, it makes not much difference, in the dark as well as in the light. My wife is a good little woman; she would read in the bible on Sundays, and say to me, "Henry, come sit down and hear me read in the bible,"—but I would laugh at her, and tell her I could read better without the book than she could with, and would go out and look to my horse, or do any thing on Sundays. I have been a bad fellow. When I was

at I had said, keeping up
dinner with which he had
else.

me with him near an hour
saying any more on the
time he proceeded to talk
did the evening before—
ch and pray lest we en-
ne prayed with his family ;
for themselves—that we
inded—that to be spiritu-
but to be carnally minded
who are spiritual are in
carnal are in the world ;
ut took human nature upon
from Heaven, and dwelt
sh, that we might become
pirit ; and began to repeat
New Testament in differ-
ole chapters, when he ob-
read the bible without any
ers can with. I can read to
y chapter in the bible you
Old or New Testament, it
erence, in the dark as well
y wife is a good little wo-
nd in the bible on Sundays,
enry, come sit down and
bible,"—but I would laugh
I could read better without
oud with, and would go out
ee, or do any thing on Sun-
a bad fellow. When I was

in England, I gave all my attention to reading
the bible, and was a great Methodist, went to
all their meetings, and could pray and exhort
amongst them ; and finally took up preaching.
I have preached in Brighton, North-Hampton,
South-Hampton, and London ; and great num-
bers came to hear me. I was sometimes aston-
ished to see how many followed to hear me
preach—but I did not follow that long, only a-
bout fifteen months, when I gave it up ; the
reason was, I got amongst the bad women in
London, and got the bad disorder, and after that
it would not do for me to preach among the good
Methodists any longer, and I was obliged to
come away—and that was the reason I left
England. I was a bad young man—I am young
now, only 23, not 24 years old yet. I did not
know but I would preach again, but I am now
contented where I am, and do not wish to go in-
to the world any more. He never intended to
leave this place, he was better off here than any
where else, he would stay here until he died,
and should like to die. When he was a preach-
er, he was spiritually minded, and all was
peace, all was Heaven to him ; but ever since
he had been in the world, all was trouble and
misery, and he never wished to go into the
world again.

August 15th, at noon, went to the gaol, gave
him a good dinner, and read his pardon to him.
When I took it out of my pocket, he cried out,
that looks like the paper I dreamed of about a
month ago—I saw that paper, with two angels

and a slip on it, and something that looked like snakes—I wish you would give it me; I knew it was a coming. When reading it he paid no attention to the nature of it, but asked questions as foreign to the subject as possible. I told him as soon as I could get him some clothes, I would give him the paper, in order to take it with him, and that I would help him away with his show, that he might not be driven to the necessity of stealing.

August 16th, at evening, went with a tailor to take measure of him for a coat. When he saw the tailor with his measure, he said, I wish you would give me that ribbon in your hand—It is no ribbon, said the tailor, but a measure to measure you for a coat; come, stand up—What! said he, do you think you are tailor enough to make me a coat?—Yes. But you don't look like it—Let me look at your hands and fingers—which he did—You are no tailor, said he, you look more like a blacksmith—you shall never make a coat for me; I can make it better myself; and would not be measured.

August 17th—we found he had improved his Scotch sentry by giving him a carved wooden head, very complete, with the national features of an old Highlander. This was the first of his carved work. At evening he had also much improved his fighters—Bonaparte, by some unlucky stroke, had killed the Irishman, taken off his head, and hung it up at his right hand; a brawny old Scotchman had taken his place, and gave Bona a hard time, knocking him down as

ething that looked like
 ld give it me ; I knew
 reading it he paid no
 it, but asked questions
 as possible. I told him
 n some clothes, I would
 der to take it with him,
 n away with his show,
 ven to the necessity of

ing, went with a tailor
 for a coat. When he
 easure, he said, I wish
 ribbon in your hand—
 tailor, but a measure to
 t ; come, stand up—
 think you are tailor
 coat ?—Yes. But you
 me look at your hands
 did—You are no tailor,
 like a blacksmith—you
 for me ; I can make it
 ld not be measured.

nd he had improved his
 him a carved wooden
 th the national features
 This was the first of his
 ng he had also much im-
 onaparte, by some un-
 the Irishman, taken off
 up at his right hand ; a
 had taken his place, and
 , knocking him down as

fast as he could get up. I told him he must get
 his family ready to move, and left him.

August 13th, at noon, went to see him ; he
 was fiddling remarkably well, and singing mer-
 rily ; but when I went in he was busily at work
 carving a head, which he said was to take Bo-
 naparte's place, as the old Scotchman would
 overpower him soon. He said carving was a
 trade in England ; that he did not think he could
 do so well at it till he tried, and remarked that
 a man did not know what he could do until he
 set himself about it ; that he never undertook
 any thing but he accomplished it ; except that
 he was stopped in this place ; and he had been
 so long here he had rather stay here than any
 where, and never enjoyed himself better. He
 wished I would give him a candle to work by ;
 and he would make himself a waistcoat ; said
 need not be afraid he should do any harm
 with it ; he would set it in the middle of the
 floor, and take care that his straw and chips did
 not get fire and burn up his family, which he
 could not do without, as he could not labour for
 a living ; beside, said he, if I was disposed, I
 could burn up the house without a candle, for
 I can make fire in one hour any time. When
 I was a boy, said he, every body took notice of
 me, and I had a license for shooting when I was
 fifteen. One day I was out shooting, and killed
 a rabbit upon a farmer's land where I had no
 right. The old fellow came after me, and I
 told him if he came near me I would knock him
 down ; but he caught me, and tied me fast to a

large stack of faggots, and went away; whilst he was gone, I made a fire and burnt up the whole, and went off; but the old farmer never knew how his faggots took fire. You don't use faggots in this country, said he; they are little sticks, tied up and sold in bunches, to boil tea-kettle with. If I would give him a candle, he would find fire to light it.

I am aware that I shall incur the imputation of weakness for narrating many parts of these memoirs, but as every part of his conduct appeared to me equally astonishing, I shall relate the simple facts as they occurred, with the fullest consciousness that I am neither obstinately blind nor wilfully deceived.

He said he had told his fortune in his tea-cup, and it came always alike. He could tell a great deal by dreams—The devil helped fortune-telling, but dreams were the inspiration of God. When the hogs came to see him he could tell a great deal by them. He could tell me any thing that had happened within a year past, or that would happen in a year to come. My neighbour, he said, had a black sow that had pigs, some all black and some all white, and one with red spots before and behind, and by them he learnt a great deal. I knew that Mr. Perkins had a black sow with young pigs, and when I went away I had the curiosity to look at them, but they did not answer his description, and I thought no more about it.

August 19th, at evening, many people came to see him and his performance, and when they

were gone out, he said to me that he had carved a new figure of Bonaparte—that the first he made was after his own image, for he was a man after his own heart; but he had fallen—God made man out of the dust of the earth, but he made men out of the wood of the earth—God made Adam, but he soon fell, and did nothing very bad neither. He intended to carve out our Saviour on the cross, with the two thieves; one of the thieves was penitent, asked pardon, and was forgiven; so one Apostle says—the others contradict it. Three Apostles wrote, but they do not agree throughout. We cannot believe every thing; but we must believe, or we cannot be saved. The scripture says, he that believeth shall be saved, but he that believeth not is condemned already.

As I was going out, he said to me (without a word having passed relative to my examining the pigs) the pigs I told you of are not those young pigs; they are some months old. I made no reply, knowing that Mr. Scovil had a sow and pigs that answered his description in every particular.

Sunday, Aug. 20th, the gaoler carried him his breakfast, with tea. He told the gaoler he could tell him any thing past or to come; and being asked to tell any circumstances that had happened, he said, some time since you rode a great way on my account, and carried letters and papers about me; and about others too—Again, you went after a man, and you had to go on the water before you found him, and I am

not sure but you found him on the water—while you was after him you saw a man at work in the mud, and enquired of him for the man you wanted, he told you what you asked of him; you was dry, and asked him if there was any water near that you could drink; he told you there was a place where he had drank, and you went to it, but found the water so bad you could not drink it. You then went after the man you was in pursuit of, found him and brought him with you, and kept him in gaol two or three days, when his friends came and took him out.

The gaoler was astonished, knowing the facts to be true, in every particular, and had no recollection of ever mentioning the circumstances to any living being. Perhaps all this was but the imagery of his fancy; but how could his fancy picture out a tale so true? He often predicted things beyond the power of human foresight, which, repeated here, would seem absurd, but to my positive knowledge proved correct.

Many surprising facts of this nature could be related of him during his confinement, which it might be tedious to enumerate. One, however, that came particularly within my own observation, I will relate. He observed one morning that an English gentleman was coming to see him—he described his dress, and said he wore white top boots. In the course of the day, Mr. Knox called to see him, in the dress he had described—Smith took but little notice of him,

nd him on the water—
 you saw a man at work
 ed of him for the man
 what you asked of him ;
 ed him if there was any
 ould drink ; he told you
 e he had drank, and you
 the water so had you
 ou then went after the
 suit of, found him and
 and kept him in gaol two
 is friends came and took

ished, knowing the facts
 articular, and had no re-
 oning the circumstances
 Perhaps all this was but
 cy ; but how could his
 so true ? He often pre-
 e power of human fore-
 d here, would seem ab-
 e knowledge proved cor-

s of this nature could be
 is confinement, which it
 umerate. One, howev-
 larly within my own ob-

He observed one morn-
 tleman was coming to
 l his dress, and said he
 In the course of the day,
 him, in the dress he had
 but little notice of him,

but as he was retiring, said to him, " call and
 see me again, when you pass this way"—inti-
 mating at the same time that he had something
 to communicate. Towards evening I met with
 Mr. Knox at Judge Pickett's, and invited him
 to go with me again to the gaol—and he agreed
 to call at my house in a short time for that pur-
 pose—On his way to my house, he stopped at
 Mr. Perkins', where he was warmly urged to
 stay to supper—and being informed that I was
 engaged in business, he concluded to stay ; and
 did not go to see Smith again. On my going to
 the gaol, Smith told me that the gentleman had
 been to see him, and that he was coming again—
 but was stopped at a family in the neighbor-
 hood—and he did not like it—he should offend
 some of them for it—they should not see his
 family dance any more. The next day a son
 of Mr. Perkins's, who had been absent as cap-
 tain of a vessel more than a year, returned
 home—and hearing the character of our prison-
 er, went to see him and his performance--A
 number of persons went with him. Without hav-
 ing had any previous knowledge of his person
 or his character, he seemed to know both in-
 stinctively, and so far from obliging him with a
 view of his exhibition, he would not take the
 least notice of him. Mr. P. offered him money
 and used persuasions, but Smith remained mute,
 and finding he could get nothing from him, he
 went away in disgust. As soon as he went out
 Smith resumed his usual gaiety and amused all
 the remaining spectators with his performance,

declaring that not one of Mr. P's family should ever see his performance again. How he could know these facts is incomprehensible to me, as no one had access to him in the prison without my knowledge.

He had now been in my custody more than a year: and almost every day had produced some new feature of his character or effort of his genius. I had had much trouble with him; yet I had compassion for him, and could not turn him out of jail, naked and destitute, without friends, the terror of the neighborhood, and in such a situation that he must either starve or steal—thus rendering his pardon, instead of an act of mercy, a curse to himself and the community. Every one knew he was indicted in York County, and no one could assist him to escape.— Under these circumstances, having him in my charge, humanity dictated that I should try to get him out of the Province. I represented all these things to him, and told him I would furnish him with decent clothing, and get him a passage either to Nova-Scotia or the U. States; gave him a box to put his family in, and told him he must be ready to set off on Tuesday.— He took no notice of what I said, but asked some frivolous questions, talked about Mohawks and snakes, and played the fool, till I found I should have as much trouble to get rid of him as I had had to keep him before his trial.

On the 23th of August, Judge Pickett and Judge Michean attended at the Court-House in order to take the recognizance required, his own

Mr. P's family should again. How he could apprehensible to me, as in the prison without my custody more than a day had produced some other or effort of his gentle with him; yet I and could not turn him substitute, without friends, neighborhood, and in such a either starve or steal—u, instead of an act of self and the community. indicted in York County assist him to escape.—ces, having him in my ted that I should try to nce. I represented all d told him I would furnish clothing, and get him a Scotia or the U. States; t his family in, and told to set off on Tuesday.— at I said, but asked some ed about Mohawks and fool, till I found I should o get rid of him as I had e his trial.

Just, Judge Pickett and ed at the Court-House in nize required, his own

security in fifty pounds, to plead his pardon when called for. After liberating him from his chains, and supplying him with decent clothing, it was with difficulty I prevailed on him to leave the gaol. He took one of his children in one hand and a pair of scissars in the other, and went out; after much exertion I got him up to the Jury room, where Judge Micheau read his pardon to him, and explained the circumstances which produced it; to which he paid not the smallest attention, but looked about and talked of something else. Judge Pickett then required his recognizance, and informed him that unless he immediately left the Province he would be taken and tried on two indictments pending against him in the County of York. He took no notice of what he said; talked and danced, told the Judge he looked like a tailor, and asked him to give him his shoe-strings. His pardon lying on the table, he caught hold of it, and before it could be taken from him clipped off the seal with his scissars; he wanted the ship on it to carry him away with his family; tore off the cape of his coat, and cut it in pieces, as he did also his shoes. Finding we could do nothing with him, I returned him again to prison, where he said, for using him so kindly, for one shilling he would show us his whole performance. Judge Micheau handed him a half dollar piece, and said give me a quarter dollar in change, and you will have more than a shilling left. He took it, and said it was a nice piece of money,

and put it in his pocket ; but the Judge could by no means make him understand the meaning of change. He then performed his exhibition. When we were going, he seemed out of humour, and told Judge Pickett he had thrown stones at him, and he would burn his house ; and threatened that this place should be in flames before morning ; he could make fire in half an hour, and wanted a light, and would have one.

August 29th, early in the morning, I went to the gaol to prepare for his removal, but to my great vexation and surprize found it actually on fire. I opened the door immediately, and with a bucket of water extinguished it. Found him smoking his pipe, as unconcerned as ever. He had broken up the necessary, and with that and the chips of his carved work he had kindled a fire. He said fire was very comfortable, and he had not seen any before in a long time ; that he made it with his own hands, and would make it again in ten minutes, as he could not do without some light. I shut him up in a suffocating smoke, which did not seem to give him the least inconvenience, and called in some of the neighbours to assist me, and ordered him to put his show into the box ; he took no notice of it ; I took down one and laid it in the box, when he seemed pleased, said he would put them all in that box immediately, and began very actively to take them down ; wanted no assistance from any one ; but leave him the light and he would be all ready in half an hour. We left him the candle and went out. When I returned he was

cket; but the Judge could not understand the meaning of his exhibition. He seemed out of humour, and that he had thrown stones at the house; and that the house should be in flames before he would make fire in half an hour, and would have one.

In the morning, I went to see him for his removal, but to my surprise found it actually on the floor immediately, and with a match extinguished it. Found him unconcerned as ever. He was very comfortable, and with that and necessary, and with that and necessary work he had kindled a fire, and was very comfortable, and before in a long time; that he had down hands, and would make a fire, as he could not do without him up in a suffocating room, but he did not seem to give him the least trouble, and called in some of the neighbours, and ordered him to put his fire, and he took no notice of it; I laid it in the box, when he said he would put them all in the box, and began very actively to work, and wanted no assistance from me, and I put him the light and he would not leave it an hour. We left him the next morning. When I returned he was

walking the gaol, with every thing put up in the neatest manner; it was a curiosity to see with what skill he had packed them: gave him a pair of shoes, and with his box on his shoulder, he marched off to the boat I had prepared for his departure, and with three men to assist me we set off for St. John. He prayed and preached and sang Methodist hymns, with a most inimitable tone, all the way, at the same time acting his crazy capers, tearing his clothes, &c. We made no stop on the passage, and arrived at St. John at 8 o'clock in the evening. He said he must have a hot supper with tea, and wished to be locked up in a strong room, for he must see all his family to night, or they would die in the box. When we arrived at the gaol I found all the rooms of the prison occupied, or undergoing repairs, and had no place to confine him. I immediately called on the Sheriff, who had no means to assist me, as he could not receive him into custody, nor suffer him to be put with other prisoners in the gaol; and to add to my trouble, I learnt that there was no vessel to sail for several days. I returned to the gaol, and found Smith at his supper. When he had drunk his tea, he looked in his cup, and immediately said he must not disturb his family that night, for he saw the ship then at the wharf that was to take him to his wife, and *there* would be crying.—The gaoler cleared out a small room in the house, with a grated window, where we secured him for the night. I had determined to send him to Nova-Scotia, and going out early next

morning, I met a friend of mine, who informed me that his schooner, then lying at the wharf, would sail for Nova-Scotia in half an hour, and I persuaded him to take Smith on board. I had him brought down immediately, and at high water she hauled off and got under way with him, to the great satisfaction of all behind.— When the vessel arrived on the opposite shore, he left her without taking any thing with him, was seen in the street a short time, and then suddenly disappeared.

The first information I have of this extraordinary person is as follows: In September, 1812, he came to Windsor, in Nova-Scotia, where he was met by Mr. Bond, a respectable farmer, of the town of Rawdon. He wanted to get employment in the country, and said he would do any thing. After some conversation, Mr. Bond agreed with him to assist him on his farm, for one month, upon trial; and he proved to be extremely steady, careful and industrious, and gained the confidence of the old gentleman, while at the same time he won the affection of his daughter. He called himself HENRY FREDERICK MOON.

Mr. Bond being a religious man, he conformed strictly to his principles; was always punctual at evening and morning prayer, and seemed very devout and serious. In this way he continued some time, when the attachment between him and the daughter was too close to be unobserved. He asked her hand in marriage, but it did not suit the old gentleman's

nd of mine, who informed
then lying at the wharf,
cotia in half an hour, and
ke Smith on board. I had
mediately, and at high
and not under way with
isfaction of all behind.—
ved on the opposite shore,
aking any thing with him,
et a short time, and then

on I have of this extraor-
follows: In September,
Windsor, in Nova-Scotia,
y Mr. BOND, a respectable
f Rawdon. He wanted to
the country, and said he

After some conversation,
th him to assist him on his
upon trial; and he proved
dy, careful and industrious,
dence of the old gentleman.
me he won the affection of
alled himself HENRY FRED-

religious man, he conform-
nciples; was always punc-
morning prayer, and seem-
serious. In this way he
time, when the attachment
e daughter was too close to
e asked her hand in mar-
ot suit the old gentleman's

views, and he would not give his consent. All
the persuasions of her friends were used in
vain to wean her from him, but her affections
were so strongly fixed, that she left her father's
house, and married him on the 12th of March,
1813. Her name was ELIZABETH P. BOND.

He continued in Rawdon, and professed to
be a tailor, but pursued no regular business.
A letter from a gentleman in that town speaks
of him as follows: "He could sew completely,
and cut out clothes very well, but in fact could
do any thing he turned his hand to. He would
frequently set out for Halifax in the afternoon,
and be home in the morning, always bringing
with him a quantity of goods, and once was
known to, bring £30 in gold. He told Mr.
Bond he was born in Scotland, but had lived
mostly in England. No person here knows
more of him, except that he always appeared
decently dressed, very affable, obliging and in-
offensive. He was never known to be intoxicat-
ed, never used bad language, and appeared to
be addicted to no bad habits of any kind. Be-
ing asked how he procured the articles that he
brought from Halifax, he said he had a friend
there by the name of Wilson, who furnished
him with every thing he wanted. At length
some suspicions were entertained against him,
and a warrant was got out to apprehend him,
and getting information of it, in July 1814, he
left Rawdon, and made his escape."

During his confinement, the following letter
was received from his wife:

K

RAWDON, May 26th, 1815.
 MY DEAR HUSBAND,—I received your letter, dated October 23d, on the 24th May. You say you have wrote several letters to me; if you have I never received them. You wish me to come and see you, which I would have done had I got the letter sooner, but did not know whether you was at Kingston or not. My dear, do not think hard that I do not come to see you; if you write back to me I shall come immediately, if my child is so that I can leave home; she is very sick, and I am not in a good state of health myself. My dear, as soon as you receive this letter, pray send me your answer, that I may know what to do—so no more at present; but I remain your loving and affectionate wife until death.
 ELIZABETH P. M. S.

Mr. H. F. M. S. Kingston.

P. S.—I enclose this letter to Mr. Levi Lockhart, and have requested him to give it to yourself. You can give your answer to him and I shall get it safe."

Mr. Levi Lockhart faithfully delivered the above letter to Smith, but could not make him understand any thing, or even look at the writing; he twisted it up and threw it away without giving the least countenance to it.

Not long after his discharge, I heard of him at Moose Island, and after that, a gentleman who knew him while in prison, saw him in the street at Portland. From thence he proceeded to Boston, and on the 7th of November, he arrived at New-Haven, in the Boston stage, by the way of New-London, with a large trunk full of clothing, a small portable desk, and money in his pockets. He was dressed in a genteel frock coat, with breeches and fair-top boots, and remained several days at Mr. H. Butler's inn. Thus in little more than two months from the

London, May 26th, 1815.
 received your letter, dated
 May. You say you have
 if you have I never receiv-
 come and you, which I
 the letter, but did not
 Kingston or not. My dear,
 not come to see you; if you
 me immediately, if my child
 ; she is very sick, and I am
 ch myself. My dear, as soon
 pray send me your answer,
 do—so no more at present;
 and affectionate wife until
 ELIZABETH P. M. S.
 ston.

er to Mr. Levi Lockhart, and
 give it to yourself. You can
 and I shall get it safe."
 faithfully delivered the a-
 tut could not make him un-
 even look at the writing;
 threw it away without giv-
 nce to it.
 discharge, I heard of him
 d after that, a gentleman
 in prison, saw him in the
 From thence he proceeded
 7th of November, he ar-
 , in the Boston stage, by
 don, with a large trunk full
 portable desk, and money
 was dressed in a genteel
 ches and fair-top boots, and
 ys at Mr. H. Butler's inn.
 than two months from the

time he was discharged from my custody, pen-
 nyless and almost naked, amongst strangers and
 without friends, and in a time of war, he finds
 his way from one country's territory to another,
 appearing the character of a gentleman— and
 with his neck just slipped from the halter, still
 struggles in the chace with "lame-legged Jus-
 tice."

After his departure from New-Haven, the
 following paragraph appeared in the Connecti-
 cut Journal, dated November 13th:

"Another Phenomenon.—On Thursday morn-
 ing last, after the departure of the Steam-Boat
 for New-York, the servants of Mr. H. Butler's
 hotel discovered that his whole stock of silver
 spoons, &c. which had been carefully deposit-
 ed in a sideboard the night previous, had sud-
 denly decamped, and were not to be found in
 the premises—and on further search by Mr. B.
 it was discovered that several other articles had
 sympathetically moved off with the spoons.
 This phenomenon, though not so astonishing as
 that of the moving stones, excited suspicion that
 they had not departed without some physical
 agency, which was supposed to proceed from a
 person who lodged in the house, and who seem-
 ed to possess some magical appearance, and
 had taken himself off in the Steam-Boat. Mr.
 B. immediately started express for New-York
 —arrived before the boat—found the fellow on
 board—seized his trunk and searched it—and
 though unfortunately he did not succeed in re-
 covering his property, he nevertheless found

sufficient evidence that the fellow was a villain, had him arraigned, and secured in Bridewell.— He called his name NEWMAN, and from the stolen property found with him it is supposed he can unravel the mystery of many phenomena of this nature.”

On the 17th of October, 1816, I left Kingston, with the intention of proceeding to Portland, where I intended to publish these memoirs; and took passage on board the sloop Wellington, with the expectation of being landed there; but the wind coming out from the westward, when at George River, obliged her to proceed to New-York, where she arrived on the 1st of November. I called on Mr. Nehemiah Allen, the keeper of Bridewell, in that city, and enquired the conduct of WILLIAM NEWMAN while in his custody. He said he appeared very decent and behaved well—that he offered him a book to read, but he said he was ignorant, and could not read or write a word—and began to complain of being sick. The doctor attended him, but could not tell what was the matter with him. He raised blood, and was so ill that he was helped up by the prisoner confined with him, who thought he would die.

He was removed from Bridewell to New-Haven, there to take his trial for burglary, at the Supreme Court to be held in January—but he kept up the farce of being sick, so that they lifted him out and in, and carried him to and from the Steam Boat upon a cart. He remained

the fellow was a villain,
secured in Bridewell.—
WMAN, and from the sto-
ch him it is supposed he
ry of many phenomena

ber, 1816, I left Kings-
of proceeding to Port-
d to publish these me-
ge on board the sloop
xpectation of being lan-
d coming out from the
rge River, obliged her
k, where she arrived on
I called on Mr. Nebe-
r of Bridewell, in that
e conduct of WILLIAM
custody. He said he
and behaved well—that
to read, but he said he
ld not read or write a
omplain of being sick.
im, but could not tell
with him. He raised
at he was helped up by
ith him, who thought he

om Bridewell to New-
is trial for burglary, at
be held in January—but
being sick, so that they
and carried him to and
on a cart. He remained

in prison until the 10th of January, and on the
13th the following article appeared in the Con-
necticut Journal:

“*Beware of a Villain.*—One of the most ac-
complished villains that disgraces our country
broke from the gaol in this city on Friday eve-
ning last, between the hours of five and six, and
succeeded in making his escape. This fellow
calls himself *William Newman*, and was bound
over for trial at the next sitting of the Superior
Court, on the charge of burglary, having robbed
the house of Mr. H. Butler of plate, money, &c.
He is supposed to be an Englishman, and is un-
doubtedly a most profound adept in the arts of
knavery and deception. He speaks the Eng-
lish and several foreign languages fluently, and
can play off the air of a genteel Frenchman with
the imposing gravity. He is of middling sta-
ture, slender and active, and appears to pos-
sess an astonishing versatility of genius. He is
sick or well, grave or gay, silent or loquacious;
and can fence, box, fight, run, sing, dance, play,
whistle or talk, as occasion suits. He amused
himself while in prison by making and manag-
ing a poppet-show, which he performed appar-
ently with such scanty means as to excite the
wonder of the credulous, showing the piece of
an old horse shoe, whetted on the wall of his
dungeon, as the only instrument of his mechan-
ism, and complaining only of the scarcity of
timber to complete the group. He had the ad-
dress, by an irresistible flow of good humour
and cheerfulness, to make some believe he was

quite an innocent and harmless man, and excited sympathy enough in those who had the curiosity to see him to obtain several gratifications which prisoners do not usually enjoy. Yet the deepness of his cunning was evinced in accomplishing the means of his escape, which he effected by sawing a hole in his prison door, which is several inches thick, so neatly that the block could be taken out and replaced without showing any mark of violence. Through this hole he could thrust his arm, and by shoving back the bolts and wrenching off two strong padlocks, found, at the hour of supper, when the person who waited on the prisoners was giving them their food, a free passage to the hall of the county-house, and thence to the street. The saw is supposed to be one used on board the Steam-Boat Fulton for cutting iron, which he stole on his transportation from New-York (where he was apprehended) to this place, and so artfully did he conceal it that, though repeatedly searched before his confinement, and afterwards, at the suggestion of Capt. Bunker, to discover this very instrument, he was enabled to retain and use it for his purposes."

On his escape Newman adopted the same policy he had pursued when he escaped from the gaol of King's County—He stopped a few miles from the city, in one of the adjacent towns, and made no haste to elude his pursuers—and not being personally known, his apparent unconcern rendered him less liable to suspicion.

At this time Mr. Butler happened to be in N.

harmless man, and excited those who had the curiosity to obtain several gratifications usually enjoyed. Yet the escape was evinced in accomplishing his escape, which he effected in his prison door, which was so thick, so neatly that the door was out and replaced without the use of violence. Through this he cut his arm, and by shoving it through, catching off two strong padlocks, and in the hour of supper, when the prisoners were giving their usual passage to the hall of the prison, he went to the street. The one used on board the ship for cutting iron, which he brought from New-York (shended) to this place, and concealed it that, though before his confinement, and suggestion of Capt. Bunker, an instrument, he was enabled to use for his purposes."

When he adopted the same policy when he escaped from the city—He stopped a few miles from the adjacent towns, and eluded his pursuers—and not known, his apparent unaccountability to suspicion.

Butler happened to be in N.

York, and on his return by land a few miles from the city, met Mr. *William Newman*, travelling leisurely on the road, who passed him with as much sang froid as though he had nothing to apprehend. Mr. B. immediately pursued him, but he seemed to mock his exertions to take him. Coming to where assistance could be obtained, however, he took to the woods. Mr. B. hired a party of men, with dogs and guns, to ferret him out, but he eluded their vigilance.

The next day he went into a public house in the vicinity of the city, and observed that he gave those fellows a fine chase yesterday—On being asked if he was the man that had escaped from New-Haven gaol, he said yes. He asked for some breakfast, which was prepared for him. In the mean time he was taken before a Justice, where he gave such an account of himself that the Justice could not commit him—not having any evidence of the facts alledged. He, however, ordered him to be taken to Bridewell, where he might be identified and properly secured—On his arrival there, Mr. Allen, the keeper, happened to be absent, and no one could recognize him—After detaining him some time, they were on the point of discharging him, when fortunately Mr. Allen returned, recognized him, and had him again committed. In a few days he was returned to the gaol in New-Haven.

On his arrival at the County-House, Sheriff ROSSITER had him searched, to see that he had

no instrument with which he could effect his escape, and then confined him in the criminal's room, with a shackle about one of his legs, to which was attached a strong iron chain, firmly stapled to the floor. In this situation he was left at evening. In the morning he had not only raised the staple which confined him, but he had raised the floor also, which is of stout plank, secured upon the sleepers with strong spikes. With the plank he had taken up he barricaded the door, so that no one could enter—inade a fire, and carrying the chain from his foot upon his shoulder, walked the room, smoking his pipe. Being ordered to open the door, he said this was his castle, and no one should enter it without his leave. Sheriff Rossiter finding him determined not to open the door, and having in vain endeavored to get in by other means, sent for a mason, and ordered him to make a hole in the brick partition which divided the lower rooms, large enough for him to enter, and the mason began the work, when Newman concluded to open the door, and the Sheriff went in and secured him. After this he was more closely confined, with irons and chains; when he renewed his old scheme of yelling and screaming all night, which he kept up until his trial, which a few days after took place.

I have obtained no particulars of his trial; but have learnt, generally, that he was convicted of burglary, on the evidence of having entered a chamber in the house of Mr. H. Butler, where a young lady was sleeping, and stole

one of her ear-rings which lay upon the candle-stand by the side of her bed; for which offence he was sentenced to be confined in Newgate, (Simsbury Mines) for three years.

In order to identify the person of *William Newman* as that of *Henry More Smith*, I came to New-Haven, where I obtained these particulars respecting him: I had a curiosity to see him, and to know how he conducted in Newgate, and proceeded there for that purpose. I was treated, by Captain Washburn, the keeper, with politeness and attention. I inquired the conduct of *William Newman*. Captain Washburn said he behaved very well; that when he was brought here, he was told he was a bad fellow, but he found he had so many worse ones, he did not think any thing of Newman. I asked what occupation he had given him; he said he was a tailor if any thing, but he had not been put to work much, as he was subject to fits, and unable to labour; that his fits were frightful; that in his distress he would whirl round on his head and shoulders like a top; that he had galled and bruised himself with his irons, and in his convulsive agonies had broken the shackles on his legs, so that they now only put a shackle on one leg. This information was as convincing to me as sight. Capt. Washburn brought him before me in his quarters. On seeing him, I recognized him instantly. I asked him if he had ever seen me before.—He did not know but he had, at *New-Haven*. Where did you come from?—*Canada*. What countryman

are you? *A Frenchman, born in France.* Was you ever in England? He had been at London and Liverpool, but never at Brighton. Was you ever at Kingston or St. John, New-Brunswick? He answered, *No, he did not know where that was!* with a countenance as firm and steady as if it had really been true. He appeared rather more fleshy than when at Kingston, but still the same subtle and mysterious being. He is the first I believe that has succeeded to relieve himself from labour in that prison, by any pretence or deception. He keeps himself clean and decent as usual, and amongst the wretched victims, fifty-seven in number, daily disgorged from the horrid pit in which they are immured, and put to their daily labour in chains and fetters, *William Newman* appears like a distinguished character.

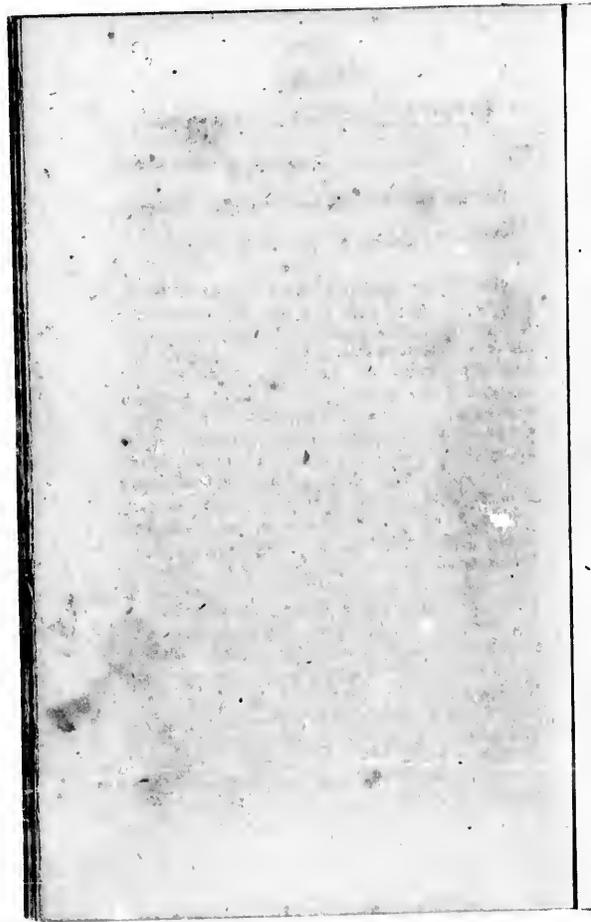
I have been impelled both by duty and inclination to publish these memoirs, because the facts are both curious and astonishing; and because, with the knowledge of them, I thought it my duty to society to expose them to the world, that all might be better enabled to guard against the insidious approaches of an artful and designing villain. If I had felt competent to add such moral reflections as the subject would naturally inspire in a serious and reflecting mind, the work would have been rendered more conducive to the propagation of good morals, and far more worthy of public notice—but conscious of my inability, I have been contented with a simple narrative of facts, which my repu-

man, born in France. Was
 I? He had been at London
 never at Brighton. Was
 on or St. John, New-Brun-
 swick, No, he did not know where
 maintenance as firm and stea-
 dily been true. He appeared
 than when at Kingston, but
 and mysterious being. He
 e that has succeeded to re-
 labour in that prison, by any
 on. He keeps himself clean
 , and amongst the wretched
 in number, daily disgorged
 in which they are immured,
 ly labour in chains and fet-
 tles a man appears like a distin-

lled both by duty and incli-
 these memoirs, because the
 us and astonishing; and be-
 wledge of them, I thought it
 to expose them to the world,
 tter enabled to guard against
 reaches of an artful and de-
 I had felt competent to add
 ons as the subject would nat-
 serious and reflecting mind,
 have been rendered more
 propagation of good morals,
 y of public notice—but con-
 sultly, I have been contented
 tive of facts, which my repu-

tation is pledged to support, and which that re-
 putation is sufficient to substantiate wherever I
 am known. To expose the deformities of vice,
 and the consequences of a vicious life, must pro-
 duce the strongest incentives to virtue—and it
 would be the author's greatest pride to feel the
 assurance that the publication of these memoirs
 should have deterred a single individual from
 falling into that unhappy course of life, which
 brought the subject of them to shame and dis-
 grace, and to the verge of a painful and igno-
 minious death. The following is a description
 of his person.

He is about five feet nine inches high; his
 limbs straight and well proportioned; appears
 rather slender, but is large boned, close and well
 jointed; his wrists large, and his fingers un-
 commonly long; complexion light, but his skin
 a little of a sallow cast; his hair dark brown,
 handsomely grown, and curls naturally in front;
 his eyes light gray, quick, brilliant and pierc-
 ing; his nose rather more prominent than ordi-
 nary; his visage thin; has a scar on the left side
 of his chin, and a small scar on his right cheek,
 near his ear; always neat in his dress, and as-
 tonishingly quick and active in his motion;
 (would catch mice with his handcuffs on;) fond
 of smoking; sings well, and whistles remarka-
 bly, and can play on almost any instrument of
 music: he is a blacksmith, a shipwright, a tai-
 lor, and a farmer; in fact any thing, for he has
 the strength of a lion, and the subtlety of the
 devil.



FURTHER PARTICULARS

Of the conduct and character of WILLIAM NEWMAN, since his confinement in Newgate, obtained from the Keeper of the Prison.

SINCE the confinement of WILLIAM NEWMAN in Newgate prison, Capt. WASHBURN, the Keeper, has made several attempts to discover his true character and to draw from him the history of his early life, but his exertions have not succeeded in obtaining, directly, any facts not disclosed in the foregoing narrative. In answering Capt. W's. enquiries, he has always avoided every thing that would throw any light upon his origin, except that he was born of respectable parents, at Brighton, in England—that he was religiously educated—declaring his innocence of any crime, until he was convicted in New-Haven of stealing an ear-ring, and for which he was sentenced to three years confinement in Newgate.—But he has been more communicative to his fellow prisoners, and less guarded in revealing his character and his crimes. He has often amused their solitary hours with the recital of his youthful follies and the rapid steps with which he advanced to the deliberate crime of murder. This last fact he communicated in confidence to his bed-fellow—who is said to be, in turpitude and cunning, but little inferior to Newman himself.

When Newman was first committed to Newgate, he attempted to pursue the same course of deception that he had before so successfully put in practice. He was at first put to do the drudgery of the prison, cutting and piling wood, carrying water, &c. but he was desirous of living entirely at his ease, and in order to procure the indulgence of the Keeper, he feigned illness, and became subject to fits, of a most violent and alarming nature, which, until his character became more fully developed, succeeded so far as to relieve him from the block, and the application to any sedentary or regular employment.

After the publication of the foregoing memoirs, no doubt remaining of the identity of his person, it was suspected that he was imposing on the credulity of his keepers, and means were adopted to detect him. Several experiments were tried during the period of his attacks to bring him to his senses; but with a determination so resolute, and an effect so imposing did he carry on his plan, that it was hard to believe human nature capable of such agonizing mockery. The evidence of his former conduct spoke strongly against him, but the evidence of his own sufferings almost spoke conviction.

His fits were of that kind denominated falling sickness, and in addition to convulsions, frothing at the mouth, &c. he raised blood and complained of soreness in his lungs and a weak stomach—his pale and sallow countenance added to these symptoms of disease, an almost

first committed to Newman to pursue the same course of before so successfully put at first put to do the cutting and piling wood. He was desirous of living, and in order to procure a keeper, he feigned illness, fits, of a most violent and kind, until his character developed, succeeded so far the block, and the application or regular employ-

tion of the foregoing mentioning of the identity of his name that he was imposing on the keepers, and means were used. Several experiments were made during a period of his attacks to determine; but with a determination an effect so imposing did that it was hard to believe of such agonizing mockery of his former conduct to him, but the evidence of most spoke conviction. A kind denominated falling into convulsions, frothing the raised blood and coming in his lungs and a weak and sallow countenance admissions of disease, an almost

irresistible evidence of its reality. After he had carried on the farce for some time, he disclosed the deception to one of the prisoners, who was employed by the Keeper to endeavor to draw from him such facts as might lead to his detection in case he designed to escape, who, being furnished with ink and paper, communicated to Capt. Washburn, the substance of his communications with Newman.

The facts communicated through this source are briefly as follows:—That Newman is an Englishman; born in Brighton, where his parents reside; his name he has never disclosed; his parents gave him a good education, and brought him up in a style of life which, when he came to maturer years, he found himself unable to support. He was fond of sports and amusements, and passed all the rounds of dissipation and pleasure, till his resources failed him, when, in concert with some of his gay companions, he began to resort to unlawful means to replenish his dissipated store. He had committed several robberies, undetected, and had ceased to experience those "compunctious visitings" which the young offender cannot avoid, when an opportunity for plunder offered, so tempting to his cupidity that the enormity of the offence presented no barrier to its commission. A gentleman of property, in the vicinity of Brighton, had gone on business to London; leaving only a young lady as housekeeper until his return. Newman, and two of his companions, resolved to plunder the house; being

inmates of the family, they contrived to administer laudanum to the lady, in the course of an evening's entertainment, which throwing her into a profound apathy, they plundered the house of money and plate to the amount of twenty two hundred pounds, and departed. The young lady was afterwards found dead, and a reward of one thousand pounds sterling was offered for the detection of the perpetrators of this nefarious deed. His two companions fled, and fearful himself that some clue might be found to lead to his discovery and bring him to justice, he left England for America and arrived at Halifax. The history of his progress in this country, up to his confinement in Newgate is given in the narrative of Mr. Bates. The communications of Newman to his fellow prisoners, (none of whom have been permitted to see these memoirs,) fully confirm every thing that has been stated—He has personally related the same facts, and boasted of the means by which he accomplished his deceptions.

In one of the communications of his fellow prisoner, after stating the nature of his first attempts in falling sickness, the writer says:—
“ In addition to the former he succeeded in his last tumbling match. He thinks two more grand tragedies will seal the deception. The first is to take place when the Doctor is here, and he wishes me to give him notice when he comes into the gate, that he may take the opportunity without any apparent knowledge of his presence. If he succeeds in deceiving the Doctor,

they contrived to administer to a lady, in the course of an experiment, which throwing her suddenly, they plundered the gold plate to the amount of several hundred pounds, and departed. She afterwards found dead, and a thousand pounds sterling in the pocket of the perpetrators. His two companions thought that some clue might be discovered and bring him to London for America and arrived in the story of his progress in this confinement in Newgate is the name of Mr. Bates. The companion to his fellow prisoners, he has been permitted to see and confirm every thing that he has personally related the means by which he contrived these deceptions.

Communications of his fellow prisoners, the nature of his first attack, the writer says:—

Formerly he succeeded in his deceptions. He thinks two more grand deceptions. The first is when the Doctor is here, and he gives him notice when he comes that he may take the opportunity of his present knowledge of his presence in deceiving the Doctor,

the next exhibition is to take place in the Chapel on the Sabbath, that he may have the audience of the town* to witness his experiments in the juggling art, in expectation that they will commiserate his unfortunate situation, and he thinks by that time he will be quite relieved from being put to the block, which is his aim and full determination at present. He declares if he is put to a block he will heave his hammer in a fit and kill some one, if he cannot shun it in any other way. He says he did not think of having fits until after he came here—that Horton (one of the prisoners) suggested it to him, and said that he had succeeded in relieving himself from labour by that means.

“He has found an entire new way of raising blood, which is by pounding brick to a powder, putting it in a small rag, and chewing it in his mouth—Sometimes he pricks his gums, or sucks the blood from his teeth. He contrives to vary his pulse by pounding his elbows, and other means of violence, and thus succeeds in deceiving a physician: He tells me he can take the flesh off himself in ten days, and has experimental knowledge of the means—It is by sucking a copper cent in his mouth all night, and swallowing the saliva, which destroys the juices of the body, and produces premature decay. He is still apprehensive that he shall have to

* Divine service is performed every Sabbath at the prison, in a room in the guard house, neatly fitted up; where the inhabitants of the vicinity usually attend.

answer for the crime of murder—the reward of a thousand pounds (he says) stands good against him now if he should be taken on that ground after his discharge from prison, and he is calculating to be crazy during the last six months of his confinement, to avoid justice. He says if he is taken back to England he is sure to be hanged.”

According to the information given in this communication, when the Doctor visited the prison again Newman fell in a violent fit. Capt. Washburn ordered a pail of water to be brought, and with a pitcher he poured a small and continued stream of water upon his nostrils, which prevented respiration, and obliged him to turn his head to procure breath, which he would not have done had the fits been real. The discovery, however, was not made known to Newman, and he continued to flatter himself that he was on “the full tide of successful experiment.” A suitable opportunity soon offered to exhibit himself in the chapel, and accordingly just as the blessing was pronouncing by the officiating clergyman at the conclusion of the service, he fell into a fit. The sergeant of the guard, who was prepared for the event, instantly stepped upon his breast, and ordered others to confine his legs and arms, by stepping upon them, which placed the unhappy patient in a most unpleasant predicament—and not liking the prescription, he was soon restored to his senses, without producing any other effect than frightening the audience, and hastening them away.

f murder—the reward of
says) stands good against
be taken on that ground
n prison, and he is calcul-
ng the last six months of
id justice. He says if he
and he is sure to be hang-

information given in this
the Doctor visited the
fell in a violent fit. Capt.
all of water to be brought,
poured a small and con-
r upon his nostrils, which
, and obliged him to turn
reath, which he would not
been real. The discovery,
le known to Newman, and
er himself that he was on
ccessful experiment." A
soon offered to exhibit
, and accordingly just as
nouncing by the officiating
clusion of the service, he
ergeant of the guard, who
event, instantly stepped
ordered others to confine
by stepping upon them,
unhappy patient in a most
ent—and not liking the pre-
oon restored to his senses,
ny other effect than fright-
and hastening them away

with a little more precipitancy than they would otherwise have gone.

After these circumstances had transpired, Newman was put into the workshop and confined to the block in common with the other prisoners, where he has continued ever since, conducting himself well towards those whose duty it has been to watch him. He continues, however, to have fits occasionally, but always pays dear for his temerity. He has never made any attempt to escape, and it is believed he has given up any project of that kind, though he declared on being committed, that he would not remain there three months.

Capt. Washburn, in reply to a letter addressed by the publishers to him, after touching the foregoing particulars, observes: "There cannot exist a doubt that he is the man of whom Mr. Bates, the Sheriff of King's County, has written—There are many circumstances which tend to corroborate his narrative. He acknowledges that he was in Canada. He has likewise made many puppets since he came to this place, much like those described by Mr. Bates.—In short, the title he has given him, viz: *the Mysterious Stranger*, could hardly be so well suited to another. Should any thing hereafter come to my knowledge respecting him, worth the attention of the public, I will, with pleasure, give you the earliest information.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.

CHARLES WASHBURN,
Prison Keeper."

