

# From the National Republican.

The trials of Mr. and Mrs. Mina are now going on in Doylestown, Bucks county. They are to be tried separately. A jury, after some difficulty, being impanelled, Mr. Ross, the prosecuting attorney opened the case. He said—

"The indictment contained three counts, in all of which Mrs. Chapman was charged with being the principal, in the murder of William Chapman. The following is the substance of the testimony, to sustain which Mr. R. said the prosecution were able, and should proceed to adduce evidence.

"About the middle of last May, a stranger appeared in a lone and distressed condition, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Chapman, at Andalusia in this county. He asked protection for the night, which was readily granted. His reception being cordial, as he was considered an object of pity, he prolonged his stay. In a short time he contracted an intimacy with Mrs. Chapman, which continued to increase daily, until Mrs. Chapman's affections became entirely divorced from her husband and given to the stranger. The evidence on this point will disclose a scene of the basest and blackest crime. An illicit connexion was known to exist between the stranger and Mrs. C. Her friends and family saw it, and it aroused their warmest indignation. So open and barefaced was the woman's infamy, that no admonitions from her friends had the smallest effect upon her. She was repeatedly heard to express a wish that her husband was gone.

On the 16th of June, this stranger left Andalusia, and went to Philadelphia. While in the city he purchased a quantity of arsenic, for the purpose, as he stated, of preparing a collection of birds for the South American market. He returned to Andalusia in a day or two, and shortly after, Mr. Chapman was taken ill. On the 19th of June, a physician was sent for; he came, but thought it unnecessary to prescribe medicine. On the Monday following, Mrs. Chapman made some chicken soup, for her husband; she seasoned it while in the kitchen, and conveyed it to the parlor, where no person was present but this stranger. In his presence she mixed poison with it, and took it up to Mr. Chapman. Mr. C. partook of a small quantity, after which it was thrown away, as also was the chicken of which it was made. Ducks belonging to a neighbouring farm, which were observed over the chicken and soup, died a short time after. Mr. Chapman grew worse rapidly; he complained of burning heat in the stomach; he complained of suffering the most excruciating pain, and vomited at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes. Mrs. Chapman was requested to send for a physician, but she refused. On Tuesday, a similar request was made, but without effect. A gentleman who visited Mr. C. was driven from his room, notwithstanding Mr. C.'s earnest request that he might remain. Late in the evening, however, a physician was sent for; he came immediately and prescribed calomel, but by Mrs. C.'s orders, not a particle was administered. In the morning, the physician again called, and asked if the medicine had been given. Mrs. C. replied no, and that it should not be. Mr. C. lingered to the 23d June in great pain, when he expired from the effects of poison in his stomach.

Three months after, suspicions as to the cause of Mr. Chapman's death were excited by subsequent transactions, and his body was disinterred, and his stomach examined by several physicians. They came to the conclusion that his death had been occasioned by poison, and not by cholera morbus, as had been given out. In the course of the examination, said Mr. R. we shall lay before you a letter from Mrs. Chapman to Mina, in which are several curious expressions, which can only be explained by reference to this heinous transaction.

Mrs. Chapman ascribed her husband's death to a variety of causes. To some she averred that he had died from eating a large quantity of chicken; to others she called the meat beef; to others pork; to others veal. In nine days after the death of Mr. Chapman, she was married to Mina, and as soon as she became informed that suspicions were excited against her, without offering a word of explanation she promptly attempted an escape. These are the points which the counsel for the prosecution informed the Jury they should now proceed to prove.

## GENERAL WASHINGTON.

A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot, relates the following Anecdotes, connected with the appointment of Gen. Washington to the command of the army, June 17, 1775.

In a manuscript Journal, under date of Nov. 5, 1825, I find a record of a conversation had at that time, relative to the appointment of Gen. Washington. It was in substance as follows:

The army was assembled at Cambridge, Mass. under Gen. Ward, and Congress was sitting at Philadelphia. Every day arrived new applications in behalf of the army.—The country were urgent that Congress should adopt the army; for until they had, it must be considered, and was in law considered only as a mob, a band of armed rebels. The country was placed in circumstances of peculiar delicacy and danger.—The struggle had begun, and yet every thing was at loose ends. The great trial now seemed to be in this question—*who shall be commander-in-chief?* It was exceedingly important, and was felt to be the hinge on which the whole might turn for or against us. The southern and middle States, warm and rapid in their zeal, for the most part, were jealous of New England, because they felt that the real physical force was here.—What then was to be done? All New England adored Gen. Ward; he had been in the French War, and had come out laden with laurels. He was a scholar and a gentleman. All the qualifications seemed to cluster in

him; and it was confidently believed the army could not receive any commander over him. What, then, was to be done? Difficulties thickened at every step. The struggle was to be long and bloody. Without union all was lost. Union was strength. The country and the whole country must come in. One pulsation must beat through all hearts.—The cause was one, and the arm must be one. The members had talked, debated, considered and guessed, and yet the decisive step had not been taken. At length Mr. Adams came to this conclusion, and the manner of developing it was nearly as follows: He was walking one morning before Congress Hall, apparently in deep thought, when his cousin Samuel Adams came up to him and said, "What is the topic with you, this morning, cousin?" "Oh, the army, the army," he replied. "I am determined what to do about the army at Cambridge," he continued.—"I am determined to go into the hall this morning, and enter on a full detail of the state of the colonies, in order to show the absolute need of taking some decisive steps. My whole aim will be to induce Congress to appoint a day for adopting the army as the legal army of these United Colonies of North America, and then to hint at my selection of a commander-in-chief."—"Well," said Samuel Adams, "I like that, cousin John; but on whom have you fixed as this commander?" "I'll tell you, George Washington, of Virginia, a member of this House." "Oh," replied S. A. quickly, "that will never do, never, never." "It must do, *shall* do," said John, "and for these reasons: The Southern and Middle States are loth to enter heartily into the cause, and their arguments are potent;—they see that New England holds the physical power in her hands, and they fear the result. A New England army, a New England commander, with New England perseverance, all united, appeal them. For this cause they hang back.—Now the only way is, to allay their fears and give them nothing to complain of;—and this can be done in no other way, but by appointing a Southern chief over this force. Then all will feel secure, then all will rush to the standard. This policy will blend us in one mass, and that mass will be irresistible."

At this Sam A. seemed greatly moved. They talked over the preliminary circumstances, and John asked his cousin to second his motion. Mr. Adams went in, took the floor and put forth all his strength in the delineations he had prepared, all aiming at the adoption of the army. He was ready to own the army, appoint a commander, vote supplies and proceed to business. After his speech some doubted, some objected, and some feared. His wrath mounted with the occasion, and to all those doubts and hesitations he replied: "Gentlemen, if this Congress will not adopt this army before ten moons have set, New England will have a Congress of her own which will adopt it, and she will undertake the struggle alone; yes, with a strong arm and a clear conscience will front the foe alone."

This had the desired effect. They saw New England was not playing, and was not to be played with: they agreed to appoint a day. The day was fixed. It came. Mr. Adams went in, took the floor, urged the measure, and after debate it passed. The next thing was to get a lawful commander for this lawful army, with supplies, &c. All looked to Mr. Adams on this occasion; and he was ready. He took the floor, and went into a minute delineation of the character of Gen. Ward, bestowing upon him the epithets which then belonged to no one else. At the end of this eulogy he said, "but this is not the man I have chosen."

He then went into a delineation of the character of a commander in chief, such as was required by the peculiar situation of the colonies at that juncture; and after he had presented the qualifications in the strongest language, and given the reasons for the nomination he was about to make, he said—"Gentlemen, I know these qualifications are high, but we all know they are needed at this crisis, in this chief. Does any one say they are not to be obtained in the country? I reply they are; they reside in one of our own body, and he is the person whom I now nominate, George Washington, of Virginia."

Washington, who sat on Mr. Adams' right hand, was looking him intently in the face to watch the name he was about to announce, and not expecting it would be his own, he sprang from his seat the moment he heard it, and rushed into an adjoining room as quickly as though moved by a shock of electricity.

Mr. Adams had asked his cousin Sam to move for an adjournment as soon as the nomination was made, in order to give the members time to deliberate in private. They did deliberate, and the result is before the world.

I asked Mr. Adams, among other questions, the following: "Did you ever doubt the success of the conflict?" "No, no," said he, "not for a moment. I expected to be hung and quartered, if I was caught; but no matter for that, my country would be free; I knew George III. could not forge chains long enough and strong enough to reach round these states."

**Free Negroes.**—A bill providing for the removal of free persons of colour from Virginia, has passed the House of Delegates of that state by a vote of 70 to 41. The bill appropriates for the object \$35,000 for the present year, and \$50,000 for the year 1833; the emigrants to be transported to some place beyond the limits of the United States, left to the discretion of the Central Board. The Board is to consist of the Governor, Treasurer and Auditor, who are clothed with the power of appointing agencies at Norfolk, Petersburg, or other places. No compulsion is to be used in any case.

N. C. Star.

## Correspondence.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Louisville, March 4th, 1832.

"I have no important communication to offer you—the flood has subsided, and left the mark of distress as its only track. Business has been uncommonly dull in this place, though I may say, our city is assuming its wonted aspect. The political element is quite turbulent—angry and raging as some men appear, the idea of 'powder and ball' allayed the spirit that burst forth with so much violence from the southrons. I allude to Poindexter and Moore.

"The deep laid conspiracy, at Washington, is being developed, and must ere long prostrate some individuals who rank high as men of honor and patriotism. There will shortly be a dissolution of a political co-partnership, that will unfold a tale that cannot but suffice the cheeks of some men with a conscious blush of shame! If I mistake not, before the close of this session of congress, the political aspect of affairs will be materially changed. The present is an important crisis in our political history, and the events of to-day are fully calculated to portray the doings of to-morrow. Man is uncertain, and for one, I am bound to express my lack of confidence in our public functionaries—and I think the day is not distant, when we shall be left in a more deplorable condition than many would be willing, at this period, to contemplate. Rome had her Cat line and America has her unprincipled Demagogues; and in this age of revolution, when a country is distracted and divided in interest, may we not, from past experience and the history of other nations, calculate upon receiving the severest shock ever given to this republic? Had I not the fullest confidence in the capability of the people for self government, I should now doubt its expediency. Should we now fail, mark the issue, this is the last attempt that will ever be made, to base a government on the popular will. The events of the fast approaching crisis is fraught with the deepest apprehensions for the future. The secession of a single state from the Union, though treated with uncommon levity by some, will dissolve the Confederacy; of this no rational man can doubt. And, to see Mr. Clay and others clinging with a hectic grasp to the objectionable features of the tariff, while the southrons are strenuous and intemperate in their demands on the contrary, is calculated to awaken a deep felt interest for the safety of the nation, in the breast of every true hearted American. My heart sickens at the thought, and could I arrive at more favorable considerations, I should be happy to do so."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Louisville, March 12th, 1832.

"I have very little doubt as regards the fate of the proposition to re-charter the U. States Bank. Every thing from the city of Washington, on that subject, goes to confirm the opinion, that a bill to re-charter it will be passed by congress without material alteration. In that event, the President will as certainly veto it as that it shall be presented to him for his approval or rejection. Gen. Jackson is a man of too much inflexibility to yield his opinions upon the consequences, to himself, a measure might be supposed to draw after it. One thing is probable—if the duty be imposed upon him, it will cause sectional political revolutions.—It may exasperate and draw from the President many of his friends in this state, possibly enough to turn the balance against him—but it will settle the question in Ohio, that being clearly an anti-bank state. I have no idea the measure will materially change the final result, tho' it shall put a different political aspect on some sections of the country.

"Myself, I am in favor of re-chartering the Bank, but not without suitable modifications. The objections to the present charter are various and apparent, and have been so often and so strongly urged, that I need not here repeat them. It must suffice to say, the institution has too much power, and that power is too successfully wielded for the common interest of all. I deprecate the policy of amalgamating governmental and individual interests—they cannot be successfully united. A nation is not presumed to act upon so selfish and narrow a policy as characterizes the transactions of individuals generally.

"While on this subject, permit me to indulge the expression, that the friends, or the apparent friends of the Bank are its most pointed enemies—the very course they are pursuing is admirably calculated to defeat the measure. They care less for the fate of the institution, than for the consequences they anticipate will follow its rejection, upon the popularity of the President. It is true, they have a seeming disposition to obtain a re-charter; yet they are unwilling to accept it upon terms consistent with the public interest. In short, they fully understand the views of the Executive on the proposition and appear determined to present such a bill to him, as they are aware he will reject. It is obvious then, that they are actuated more by hatred to Jackson than love for the Bank—hence the apparent of their pertinacity on the subject. Such a state of things is truly deplorable, and cannot be too strenuously guarded against.

"A curian must ere long rise that will expose corruption, that dreaded monster, naked to the world in all its horrid deformity, when the people will have learned a valuable lesson from the look of political depravity—then, and not until then, will they be thoroughly convinced that great men are capable of stooping to small things—that evils dire and alarming have stalked around the proud citadel of freedom, while there has been a secret stabbing at the vital principles of free government. The event, I say, must shock, even the credulity of the most sagacious.

"This may, and no doubt will be regarded as a fancy sketch—the surmises of a fanatic, but its reality is not the less certain. I might adduce strong testimony in support of the position, and draw analogical deductions calculated to awaken the most skeptical to its truth; but the limits of a letter will not permit. These things involve the interest of the great body politic, and should call forth the calm deliberation and zealous co-operation of every true hearted American citizen."

From the New York Standard.

Mr. Clay has completed his three days speech, being the second on the tariff with which he has delighted the ladies and fatigued the Senate. It has too much length and too little interest to be copied entire, but we extract the concluding passages, with the comments of the Globe.

Here Mr. Clay finished this portion of his argument, with a brief recapitulation of the principles he had, in his speech, contended for.

Mr. Clay passed to the consideration of the financial remarks of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Smith.) The Senator commenced his remarks by saying that he had been accused of being too friendly to manufactures. A more malicious accusation said Mr. Clay, was never made by created man. If any one should repeat the charge, let him be referred to me; and I will take my solemn oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that since I have known any thing of his course, in either House, he has been a most determined foe to manufacturers.

Mr. Clay called for the sinking fund act of which the Senator from Maryland had accused him of ignorance. How did the Senator know that I was ignorant of that act. There are two errors which frequently find place in some minds; one is the error of magnifying our knowledge, and the other is the error of depreciating the knowledge of others; and the honorable gentleman must excuse me if I say that he is a prominent example of the existence of both errors.

After alluding to the friendship which he had always exhibited towards the army and navy, Mr. Clay touched the subject of Internal Improvement. He had said that there would be left 18 millions, after modifying the Tariff upon the plan he proposed. But he did not wish to retain a revenue of 18 millions. I will go as low as any body, —I will go lower than any body. You shan't out brag me. Give three millions to Internal Improvements and Colonization, and the revenue may go down to nine millions. While treating of the subject of Internal Improvement, Mr. Clay alluded to the construction of the Committee on Roads and Canals; it had been so organized by the honorable Senator from Maryland, that four out of five of the members were against the constitutionality of the power to make internal improvements and the expediency of exercising the power.

Mr. Smith was sorry to find that he had unintentionally offended the gentleman from Kentucky. In referring to the vigorous age he himself enjoyed, he had not supposed he should give offence to others who complained of the infirmities of age. The gentleman from Kentucky was the last who should take the remark as disparaging to his vigor and personal appearance; for, when that gentleman spoke to us of his age, he heard a young lady near him exclaim—"Oh, why I think he is mighty pretty." The hon. gentleman, on Friday last, made a similitude where none existed. I said Mr. S., had suggested the necessity of mutual forbearance in settling the Tariff, and thereupon the gentleman vociferated loudly and angrily about removals from office. He said I was a leader in the system. I deny the fact. I never exercised the least influence in effecting a removal, and, on the contrary, I interferred successfully, to prevent the removal of two gentlemen in office. I am charged with making a Committee on Roads and Canals, adverse to Internal Improvement. If this be so, it is by mistake. I certainly supposed every gentleman named on that Committee, but one, to be friendly to Internal Improvement. To the Committee on Manufactures he assigned four out of five who were known to be friendly to the protective system. The rights of the minority, he had endeavored also, in arranging the Committee, to secure. The appointment of the Committees he had found one of the most difficult and onerous tasks he had ever undertaken. One third of the House were lawyers, all of whom wanted to be put upon some important Committee.—The oath which the Senator had tendered, he hoped he would not take. In the year 1795, he had sustained a protective duty against the opposition of a member from Pittsburgh. Previous to the year 1822, he had always given incidental support to manufactures, in fixing the tariff. He was a warm friend to the tariff of 1816, which he still regarded as a wise and beneficial law. He hoped, then, the gentleman would not take his oath.

Mr. Clay placed, he said, a high value on the compliment of which the honorable Senator was the channel of communication, and he the more valued it, inasmuch as he did not recollect more than once before, in his life, to have received a similar compliment. He was happy to find that the hon. gentleman disclaimed the system of proscription; and he should, with his approbation, hereafter cite his authority in opposition to it. The Committee on Roads and Canals, whatever were the gentlemen's intentions in constructing it, had a majority of members whose votes and speeches against Internal Improvements, were matter of notoriety.

The gentleman's appeal to his acts in '95, is perfectly safe; for, old as I am, my knowledge of his course does not extend back that far. He would take the period which the gentleman named, since 1822. It comes then, to this: the honorable gentle-

man was in favor of manufactures; but he had turned. I need not use the word—he has abandoned manufactures. Thus—

"Old politicians chime on wisdom past, And tatter on in banners, to the last." Mr. Smith said, the last allusion is unworthy of the gentleman. *Tatter, Sir, I tatter.* Though some twenty years older than the gentleman, I can yet stand firm, and am yet able to correct his errors. I could take a view of the gentleman's course, which would show how consistent he has been. [Mr. Clay exclaimed angrily, "take it, Sir, take it—I dare you."] [Cries of "order."

No, Sir, said Mr. S., I will not take it. I will not so far disregard what is due to the dignity of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Bell the Senate adjourned.

## From the Baltimore Gazette.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Eagle has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 14th of January. Her London advices include the morning papers of that capital, of the 13th—being a day and a half later than our former advices, which were to the evening of the 11th inclusive by the way of Paris. There is of course no news from France.

There is no news of importance. The new Peers have not been gazetted.

**THE CHOLERA.**—January 11.—At Sunderland, there was no new case, and but one remaining. At New Castle there were 20 new cases, 7 deaths, 16 recoveries, and 87 remaining. A Gateshead, 1 new case, 1 death, 8 recoveries, and 28 remaining. At North Shields and Tynemouth, 2 new cases, one death, and 13 remaining. At Houghton-le Spring and vicinity, 3 new cases, 7 recoveries, and 20 remaining. Haddington, N. B., and vicinity, no new cases, 3 recoveries, and 4 remaining. The totals of the whole are—25 new cases, 9 deaths, 34 recoveries, and 153 remaining. Total since the commencement of the disease, 1745 cases, and 597 deaths.

The accounts from Leipzig, of the 26th of Dec, give most deplorable and brutal accounts of the Prussians towards the unfortunate Poles, in which they state that on the 11th inst. the Prussians suddenly surrounded the Polish troops to the number of twelve thousand men, and wanted to force them in a most brutal manner to obey the orders of Russia; the Polish soldiers were repeatedly struck with the Prussian muskets, and the officers were indignantly treated and threatened to be shot, but they still continued firm, and declared that they would suffer the most barbarous treatment sooner than comply with orders which were against the laws of humanity; this decided resistance caused the Prussian Commanders to send for fresh orders from his government. The Poles demanded passports to enter France.

The affairs of Holland and Belgium were in a favorable train of adjustment. The delay of fifteen days in the ratification of the 24 articles, had taken place with the consent of the Belgic Minister in London, M. Van De Weyer. Despatches had also been received from Lord Hytchburg, the British Minister at St. Petersburg, containing the most unqualified assurances of a desire to bring the Dutch and Belgic question to a speedy and amicable issue; they are considered highly satisfactory by the different members of the conference.

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The Ministers of the five Powers have addressed a long note to the plenipotentiaries of the king of the Netherlands, accompanied by a memoir, explanatory of the views of the conference, as to the basis of their adjustment of the question between Holland and Belgium.

In regard to the situation of the Ministry, the London Morning Chronicle of the 13th, contains the following remarks:

The French Ministry seem to be in a very tottering condition, and it will be a miracle if M. Perier weathers the storm to which he is now exposed. When Francis I. lost the day at Pavia, he exclaimed that he had lost all but his honor. Unfortunately for M. Perier, a number of circumstances have lately transpired, which will go far to deprive him of the consolation in his fall that he has preserved his honor. When he entered on his Ministry, the general opinion seemed to be that his firmness was pushed to the length of obstinacy. But for the paltry trickery—to use no harsher term—to which he has lately had recourse, few persons were prepared. The hiring the mob to attack the students when planting the tree of liberty was an ugly affair; and, unluckily for him, it was but too distinctly proved.—The Notre Dame Conspiracy is another wretched expedient, the contrivance of which has also been traced to him.

The plot was to have broken out two days before it actually did break out; and the Times' correspondent having been duly informed by M. Perier, when the plot was to break out, took it for granted that it had broken out, and communicated the event accordingly. M. Perier, amidst his embarrassments, had forgot to notify the postponement of the plot to the correspondent of the London Journal, and the appearance of the Times in Paris within an account of the event two days before it took place, has placed him in a very awkward predicament.

Fifty-four bales of cotton, from the plantation of the President of the United States, near Nashville, were sold in New Orleans, at the extraordinary price of 11 1-2 cents per lb. It is stated in the New Orleans Price Current to be the best cotton which ever reached that market from Tennessee.

Tennessees paper.