

care, stranger; keep off; I have a fit of the Cholera—For mercy's sake run to the next house and bring me some cam-fire. If you come any higher you'll be sure to kick it." The Samaritan being a man contagionist, and knowing, the next house to be something less than 5 miles off, concluded to go to him and try the efficacy of friction. When he arrived at the spot and rolled the fellow over, the cause of the disease was instantly developed, being a tolerable sized *shout* which lay beside him with his throat cut, and both ears cropped!—*Portsmouth, Ohio Courier.*

Trial of the Rev. E. M. Avery.

Newport, R. I.
Tuesday, March 5th, 1833.

The Court opened this morning at 9 o'clock, but the State's Attorney not having arrived, it adjourned until 3 P. M. at which hour the steam boat which brings you this will leave. The numerous witnesses are all in attendance, but there is very little probability that the grand jury will conclude their examination before the end of the week. The town is full of strangers, many of them from long distances; and notwithstanding every known fact of the case has been so long and so thoroughly discussed in this neighborhood, the local excitement seems to increase rather than to abate. Avery is said to express perfect confidence of his acquittal, though few persons here, except his most intimate partisans, (for such he actually has) give him credit for sincerity. He is shown the utmost indulgence, and permitted to have unrestricted intercourse with every one whom he wishes to see. His visitors—with a blush he it said and read—are principally females, who pray with him, and emulate each other in administering to his spiritual consolation. It has been judiciously remarked, that the interest of Methodism in the abstract has suffered, and will suffer, much more severely from the premature and unseemly devotedness of a large number of its professors to this man's dubious cause, than it could possibly have done from the strongest proofs of his individual guilt. The latter would exhibit the frailty of but one member of that numerous community, whilst the former displays the scarcely less revolting frailty of many. Avery's unfortunate wife, however, who is said to be a most amiable and worthy woman, is truly an object of the deepest sympathy. She has lately given birth to another child, and in more than the usual portion of woman's destined sorrow has she brought it forth.

Newport, R. I. Friday, March 8.

At half past ten o'clock this morning the grand jury entered the court room, and announced that they had found a true bill of indictment against the Reverend Ephraim K. Avery, for the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell. The court ordered that the accused be forthwith arraigned; and shortly afterwards he was brought in by the Sheriff, and accommodated with a chair beside Mr. Randolph, his counsel. The prisoner is a man of very respectable appearance, about five feet eleven inches in height, and thirty-six or seven years of age. He is considered handsome; his forehead is high and unmarred, of good breadth at its lower division, his eyebrows are regular, and, though nearly united above the nose, are not heavy; the nose itself is slightly aquiline, and delicately refined, but his lips are rather too thick to symmetrize well with the upper features.

From his wearing spectacles of a purple hue the character and expression of his eyes were concealed from persons sitting opposite to him, but to us, more favorably seated for observing them, they appeared singularly inexpressive both of feeling and of thought. His head and features altogether, though smaller than they are generally found in the physiognomical class to which they distinctly belong, presented nothing remarkable except in one strongly developed phrenological peculiarity behind the ear—which may nevertheless, have been equally conspicuous on the cranium of Howard the philanthropist.

The indictment contained three counts:—1st. Choking and Strangling; 2d Strangling and Hanging; 3d Beating and choking: the last embraced the bruises and abrasions of skin discovered about the back and abdomen of the unfortunate young woman. The clerk of the court read the indictment with a degree of feeling which almost amounted to embarrassment; and there was not, perhaps, more than one countenance among the audience which was not blanched by its shocking and recapitulated details. But the prisoner attentively listened to every horrid particularity with a self-possession so consummate and imperturbable that it appeared to us little less than a moral phenomenon, in a man situated as he was, whether he be innocent or guilty of the dreadful crime with which he stood accused.

The hand which he held up during the whole time occupied in reading the indictment, trembled not, nor was the curve of a finger or a line of his face dis-

composed, even his eye exhibited nothing but calm attention to the language of his accusation. At length, however, large drops of perspiration appeared upon his upper lip; but this was all: they were occasionally and slowly wiped off, with a hand as untroubled as the other. To the usual question of guilt or innocence, he replied: "Not guilty, sir," with a slight degree of emphasis.

Some discussion ensued between his counsel and the Attorney General respecting the appointment of a time for his trial, the present session for Newport terminating to-morrow, and the two sessions for Bristol and Providence counties following in immediate succession. The court had made no appointment when we left the town, but it is generally expected the trial will take place at a special session, immediately after the Providence session shall have closed. *N. Y. Courier.*

FINE LIXEN.—A Dutchman who opened a store in a town in the state of New York being unacquainted with the Yankee style of asking questions, had his equanimity disturbed one day sadly. A lady entered his store and commenced as follows: "You haven't any fine Lixen I s'pose have you?" Now Mynheer in the simplicity of his heart, thought that some rascal dealer had misrepresented the quality of his goods, and broke out, "Who ish tell you dat? Dunder and Blitzen, mine Lixen i as fine as never was!"

Taxes and Religion.—The Commercial Herald expresses a hope that the people will be quiet under the operation of the new tariff bill, and that, how much soever they may dislike it, they will not adopt measures similar to those of South Carolina. How striking a commentary upon the partiality and injustice of the system. A free people rebelling because their rulers will not tax them! We have heard before of the blessing of having Kings and nobles and a public debt, and an established Church, and a standing army, and a sedition law;—but it was left to the enlightened citizens of the United States to find out the happiness of being taxed. We would recommend to our ultra tax-loving brethren to go to Prussia, Great Britain, or Turkey, or Egypt—there they may be taxed to their hearts' content.

At the court of common pleas for Strafford co. N. H. John N. Webster was convicted of breaking into the goal at Dover, and liberating Dearborn, a young woman sentenced for theft. Webster had formed an acquaintance with her while in goal for an assault, and he had discovered that the bolt of her cell could be opened without the key by shaking it outside. At her solicitation he entered the window of the keepers house passed into the prison, and set her at large. For this act of benevolence, he was sentenced to the same goal for four or five months, it being that part of the lady's sentence, which remained unexecuted.

A Child suckled by a Man.—In the village of Arenas, there lived a laborer, Francisco Lozano, who had suckled a child. Its mother happened to be sick, he took it, and in order to quiet it, pressed it to his breast when the stimulus imparted by the suckling of the child caused a flow of milk. The travellers saw the certificate drawn up on the spot to attest this remarkable fact, of which several eye witnesses were still living. The man was not at Arenas during their stay at the mission, but afterwards visited them at Cumana accompanied by his son, when M. Bonpland examined his breast, and found them wrinkled, like those of woman who have nursed. He was not an Indian, but a white, descended from European parents. Alexander Benedictus relates a similar case of an inhabitant of Syria, and other authors have given examples of the same nature.

MILE SICKNESS.—As this disease is prevalent in this section of the country, we would suggest to such of our neighbors as may be afflicted with it at any subsequent period, the use of a plant known by the name of "LADY SLIPPER," by some it is called "INDIAN MOGASIN." It is said that it has been used with great success in the Wabash country during the past year, and has in no instance failed to produce relief in a very brief period. This plant is abundant in this country, and if it really possesses the medical property ascribed to it, the discovery is valuable, and the medicine cheap.

Brookville Inquirer.

LAWRENCEBURGH, March 22.

A few nights since, the inmates of our jail, to the number of four or five, committed on various charges against the peace and dignity of State, made an attempt to escape, by picking a hole in the stone wall. This was discovered before they had made sufficient progress to enable them to effect their liberation, and the whole scheme frustrated by encasing each in irons.—*Indiana Palladium.*

North Eastern Boundary.—Various reports appear to be in circulation in Maine on the subject of an arrangement made in relation to the disputed territory, by which it is proposed to give that state an indemnity in land elsewhere, or in money, for her accession to the decision made by the king of Holland. The legislature have in consequence applied to the governor for information, who informs them he has come to the conclusion, that to impart it at the present time, could not fail to be prejudicial to the success of the negotiation instituted by the President with Great Britain in relation to the Northeastern boundary, and in that view, could not be consistent with the public good, but adverse to the interests of the State and of the United States.—*Cour. & Eng.*

Novelty.—The ten and five dollar notes issued by the Western bank of Philadelphia, are in the German language. This may be a profitable innovation on the banking usage of this country, as it will no doubt give these notes a degree of currency in the interior, beyond that of other bank notes entitled to equal credit. The dollar notes of the Western Bank, read as follows:

Die Western Bank of Philadelphia verspricht an Georg Wolf oder vo zoiger nach sicht Nekon Thaler zu bezaheln.

Philadelphia, März. 1. 1833.

A. OKIE, President.

Snow Balling.—In the list of deaths in an Eastern paper we find the following:—"In Bath, Me. Charles J. Donnell, aged 18—his death was occasioned by a blow on the temple, from a snow ball, which ruptured a blood vessel, and caused his death in six hours."

FROM ARKANSAS

Copy of a letter to the editor of the Arkansas Gazette, from col. S. C. Stambaugh, secretary of the board of U. S. commissioners for settling differences, &c. among the Western tribes of Indians, dated Fort Gibson, Feb. 5. 1833.

Dear Sir:—An express arrived at this place yesterday from Fort Towson, bringing the intelligence, from the commandant of that post, of a very serious outrage has been committed by a party of Osage Indians, in Miller county, Arkansas Territory. Mr. Simkins, who is represented as a very respectable citizen, has sustained damages in the loss of property, to the amount of several thousand dollars; and several houses have been plundered. Parties of Osage Indians have been discovered within a few miles of this place, within the last ten days, apprehending this country from the direction of Red river, loaded with articles of clothing, bed quilts, knives, spoons, and a variety of merchandise answering to the property stolen. As the depredating Indians used violence, in driving families from their homes, and killed and drove off a number of cattle, it is supposed there are still a band lurking in that vicinity. The commissioners can do nothing more in that matter than direct the intercourse law, which is plain on this subject, to be carried into effect—that is demand the stolen goods of the Indians, and if they refuse to surrender them, to report the matter to the war department, that the proper steps may be taken, to secure indemnity to the party injured. I am sorry to say, that the Osages have been very troublesome lately—very little behind the Pawnees.

We find the following notice of the late treaty held with the Pottawatomies, in a speech of Mr. Benton in the U. S. senate. We give it as a matter of information to our readers.

The treaty of last summer with Pottawatomie Indians for lands in Indiana was next examined by Mr. B. He said it was purely and simply a sale of land from that tribe to the United States, and in consideration of that sale, the United States became bound as follows: 1. For the three additional annuities to the different bands of the tribe; one of \$20,000 for 20 years; one of \$15,000 for 20 years; and one of 15,000 for 12 years—making the whole sum to be paid in annuities \$933,000. 2. Assumption of debt, to traders, \$117,000. 3. Delivery of merchandise to the value of \$247,000. 4. Stipulations for education, farming, implements, mills, pensions to chiefs, iron, steel, salt, expenses of removal, &c. &c. to an amount which cannot now be ascertained. And 5. In addition to all this, reservations to the extent of 270 sections of land, (175,200 acres) which would doubtless be taken out of the best of the ceded territory, and greatly diminish the value of the cession. The senator from Indiana, [Mr. Tipton] best acquainted with the value of the ceded territory, frankly declared to the senate, when the treaty was under consideration, that the land was not worth the money to be given for it. The committee on Indian affairs was of that opinion, and in a moment point of view—as a bargain between the United States and the Pottawatomies—would have advised its rejection. But the state of Indiana was concerned; and to relieve her from the presence of an inconvenient population, to allow full scope for the extension of

her laws, and the spread of her own population and improvements, the treaty was reported for ratification.

A drunkard reformed.—The late R. P. of W. was for some time awfully enervated by the sin of drunkenness, but was, at length, recovered from it in the following singular manner: He had a tame goat, which went to follow him to the ale house which he frequented. One day, by way of frolic, he gave the animal so much ale that it became intoxicated. What particularly struck Mr. P. was, that from that time, though the creature would follow him to the door, he never could get it to enter the house. Revolving this circumstance in his mind, Mr. P. was led to see how much the sin by which he had been enslaved, had sunk him beneath a beast, and from that time he became a sober man.—*Yankee.*

Notions.—The National Intelligencer contains an official list of patents for useful inventions and improvements, taken out in 1814, and which have consequently expired during the year which has just closed.

They are two hundred and twenty two, and embrace almost every thing conceivable. There are the "grammatical mirror," the "wind machine," contrivances for burning smoke and water, for "manufacturing corn brooms and bungs for barrels," hair combs, steam engines, dog chorns, and machines "for chopping sausage meat."

BLUE LAWS.—The Blue Laws of Connecticut have long been a source of merit to the citizens of the present day. But it is not generally known that some of the early acts of the legislature of Pennsylvania are equally queer. About the year 1680 or '81, the legislature of Pennsylvania passed a resolution that "no member thereof should come to the house barefoot, or eat his bread or cheese on the steps!"

A Seed Farm.—An honest son of Erin, who had saved money enough by his industry to purchase a small farm, undertook to manage it himself. He accordingly bought his seeds, at a seed store, and planted them all done up in papers, just as they came from the store. A bystander who observed him, began to laugh at him, and told him he was doing wrong. "Ah, let me alone for that," said Pat, "I am making a seed garden; did you never see seed grow all prepared and labelled just as they sell them in the shop?"

Among the acts of the legislature Kentucky, passed at the late session, is one making it felony, punishable by confinement in the penitentiary, for any free person, and death to any slave, convicted of maliciously and intentionally injuring or obstructing the Louisville and Port land canal.

CURIOSITY.—It is very surprising that two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world, are within the United States, and yet scarcely known to the best geographers and naturalists. The one is a beautiful water fall in Franklin county, Georgia; the other a stupendous precipice in Pendleton district, South Carolina; they are both faintly mentioned in the late edition of Morris' Geography; but not as they merit. The Tuccoa falls is much higher than the falls of Niagara. The column of water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular rock and when the stream is full, it passes down without being broken. All the prismatic effect seen at Niagara illustrate the spray of Tuccoa. The Table Mountain in Pendleton district, South Carolina, is an awful precipice of 9000 feet. Many persons reside within five, seven or ten miles of this grand spectacle, who have never had curiosity or taste enough to visit it. It is now, however, occasionally visited by curious travellers, and sometimes men of science. Very few persons who have once cast a glimpse in the almost boundless abyss, can again exercise sufficient fortitude to approach the margin of the chasm. Almost every one in looking over, involuntarily falls to the ground senseless, nerveless, and helpless; and would inevitably be precipitated and dashed to atoms, were it not for measures of caution and security, that have always been deemed indispensable to a safe indulgence of the curiosity of the visitor or spectator. Every one, on proceeding to the spot whence it is usual to gaze over the wonderful deep, has in his imagination, a limitation, graduated by a recurrence to instances with which his eye has been familiar. But in a moment eternity as it were, is presented to his astonished senses; and he is instantly overwhelmed. His system is no longer subject to his reason, and he falls like a mass of mere matter. He then revives, in a wild delirium surveys a scene which for a while, he is unable to define by description or imagination.

Important to Lawyers.—In the case of Hoyt, implicated with Hayward ads. Hayward, Chas. Edwards, on the part of the defendant Hoyt, has brought up the question in the Supreme court, whether an original writ, (which was the commencement of the present action,) can be made

use of against individuals? The court decided it could not, by ordering it quashed, but without costs. This, too, was a strong case, and one in which, if at all, it might have been used; for the plaintiff lived in Canada, and one of the defendants was out of the state. The suit was founded on assumpsit. This decision implicitly shows that the capias is not a dead letter, notwithstanding Stillwell's act and Mr. Spencer's commentaries thereon.—*N. Y. Cour. & Eng.*

MANSLAUGHTER.

James Far of this county was shot on Saturday evening last by Capt. John P. James, and died the same night.

We do not like in general to give the details of transactions of this sort, because it may have the effect of forestalling public opinion, but, as Capt. James had undergone an examination before a Magistrate, and has been acquitted, we think it not improper to give the circumstances to the public as we received them, from a respectable source.

It seems that some two or three weeks since, James and Far had a personal combat; in which James was likely to prove too hard for Far; but Far with the assistance of one James Gray, and perhaps others, succeeded in overpowering James, and beat him very severely.

In addition to this, Far, it is said, sent James word, that he (James) might prepare himself, for that he (Far) intended to kill him upon sight. James after receiving this message from Far always went prepared with his rifle.

On Saturday last, being at a sale and surrounded by a good many persons, Far and Gray were discovered riding up both armed with guns. As soon as Far and Gray were discovered, the company left James standing alone. When Far had approached within 30 or 40 yards of James, he stopped his horse and took down his gun to examine the priming, and when apparently in the act of raising his gun to his face, he was fired upon by James; the ball entering the right breast and passing out below the point of the left shoulder blade. James retreated into a house, and commenced reloading his gun—Gray got off his horse, and running round the house put the muzzle of his musket, (loaded with twenty-five buck shot,) through a crack and snapped it at James, standing in a room full of persons. James by this time having re-loaded his gun, went to the door and was in the act of shooting Gray, when those present interfered and the guns of both the men were taken from them. James immediately gave himself up—was examined and acquitted.—*Hopkinsville Ky. Spy.*

Preaching.—There will be preaching at the house of AAR. CHAMBERLAIN, in Cotton township, to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock.

SHIRK,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber living on the Lawrenceburg state road, one mile south-west of Jacksonville—on Saturdays, at Mount Sterling For particulars, see bills.

JAMES BROWN

Jefferson township, March 28

Messenger,

Will stand the ensuing season, on Mondays and Tuesdays at the stable of Joseph Cole, sen in Pleasant township—and the balance of his time, at the subscribers in Cotton township, one and a half miles west of Allenville. For particulars, see bills.

CHRIS. PEELMAN

Cotton township, March 28

LEBOO.

LEBOO will stand the ensuing season on Mondays and Tuesdays at the stable of the subscriber, on the hill west of Judge W. Cotton's—on Wednesdays and Thursdays, at the stable of Gabriel Johnson, on the state road, in Pleasant township. For particulars, see bills.

CHARLES GRIMES,

Jefferson township, March 26

Young Fox,

WILL stand the ensuing season as follows, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at the subscriber's stable in Pleasant township—on Fridays and Saturdays, at the stable of John Cole, on the Versailles road. For particulars, see bills.

ALBERT VORIS.

Pleasant township, March 26.

Young King Herod

WILL stand the ensuing season, on Mondays, Tuesdays & Wednesdays, at the stable of Nicholas Sedam, in Cotton township—and on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at the stable of the subscriber in York township, two miles west of New York.

JOSEPH KELSO.

York township, March 28.

THE EMANCIPATOR.

PUBLISHED weekly, in the city of New York, by Charles W. Denison. Price \$2, per annum or three copies for \$5 00. It advocates the EXTIRPATION and immediate emancipation of all SLAVES.