

for I felt it my duty, if that was her situation, to do something for her; but he could not advise me, and I consulted Mr. McLellan, the lawyer, who advised that she should be removed to R. Island, because the laws of that state were more favorable to a female in her situation than the laws of Massachusetts.

She stated to Mrs. Rawson and myself that one day during the camp meeting on the ground, Mr. Avery came up to her and addressing her, said "I should like to see you Maria, and talk with you, and said I will meet you this evening, when the horn blows for preaching." But when we came to the house, he said "there is no room for us there, and we cannot have talk there, go on further;" and he afterwards met her by coming another way, and after they had got into the woods he asked her to take her glasses off, which she did, and after going further, to sit down, which she did. She then said she asked him whether he had burned these letters. He said "No, but there is one condition on which I will burn them, and settle the difficulty." That he then took hold of her hand, and placed his in her bosom; she said she tried to get from him, but could not; that he then had a connexion with her, and on their way back to the camp ground, he told he would burn the letters he had in Bristol. This she said was on Thursday. I don't know what day of the month this was, but I think the meeting commenced on the 29th of August. I never knew Mr. Paine to come to my shop except on business, and don't know that he was more acquainted with her than any other customer. I don't recollect that she said she had seen Mr. Avery after she came to my house until she saw him at the camp meeting. I have known her about eleven years. I believe she came from Thompson to Providence. She was a tailor, and served her time at Norwich. I never paid my addresses to her, nor promised to marry her; I never thought of it, for I was engaged to her sister, my present wife. We always called her Maria, but her mother said her name was Sarah (or Sally) Maria. I have no distinct recollection that I said any thing to Mr. Boyd about Maria. Mr. Boyd has told me that I said she is a poor unfortunate girl, speaking compassionately of her; but I have no recollection of having said so, though we talked on other subjects. I never knew that she ever attempted suicide, or had any disposition to do so.

*Direct examined:* I have heard her speak of Mr. Avery after the camp meeting, but not even then with decided reprobation, for she seemed to have a respect for him.

We received a letter from her after she left Woodstock, and this one (produced) is the same. It relates to the subject of our conversation with her, and we received another letter from her on the subject. She made her first statement to us with apparent reluctance—I first heard it from my wife, who awoke me and said Maria had got into trouble; afterwards all three conversed upon the subject together, and she directly said that her intercourse had been with Mr. Avery. I never knew her to have connexion with any man whilst in my house. I declare upon my oath that she never had a connexion with me. I cannot tell the time nor the day of the week when these communications were first made.

*Benjamin F. Saunders.*—I was an apprentice to the late witness, knew Sarah M. Cornell, saw her at the camp meeting, and brought her home. I was sent for her by Mr. Rawson, I was at the meeting about an hour; she was by the stand when I came. I knew her to have written letters prior to the Thompson camp-meeting, and that two of them were directed to Bristol. I never had myself, nor ever knew any other person to have an illicit intercourse with the deceased.

*Nancy Bidwell.*—Is the wife of the Rev. Mr. Bidwell of Fall River. On the Saturday night of the camp meeting Mr. Avery slept at our house—he came in at about half past nine, which is rather later than it is usual for ministers to return. I went to Mr. Green's and asked him if he had seen Mr. Avery; he said he had last seen him going up the street. When Mr. Avery came in he said he had been up to Mr. Warren's stable, which made him so late; it was from him I learned the time for he looked at his watch and said it was half past nine o'clock.

*Cross-examined.*—Warren's stable was in an opposite direction to the place of meeting from our house. Mr. Green said he thought it likely some one had invited Mr. Avery home. The night was cloudy.

*Sarah M. Jones.*—I resided at Portmouth on the 21st December last. I saw a stranger on the forenoon of that day pass our house who was like Mr. Avery. I had some conversation with him in his house at Bristol, on the subject; he asked me about the appearance of the man, and the direction he took. He told me not to repeat in court that

he had inquired of me; but to keep it quite secret.

Mr. Bullock was present at this conversation, & marked out the road I described on the floor, with chalk; and afterwards in the entry he said Mr. Avery's life was worth thousands of worlds, and depended on the testimony he could produce.

*Cross-examined.*—Mrs. Avery and a young lady were present at the former conversation. The stranger that I saw to her and addressing her, said "I passed through the gate whilst my father was at the mill with a grist, which I believe was between 11 and 12 o'clock. Mr. Bullock chalked out the road I mentioned on the kitchen floor. Mr. Bullock did not stay to tea at Mr. Avery's; there were only himself, his wife, myself, the young woman, and the children there. I was summoned here as a witness for Mr. Avery; I have changed my boarding house in consequence of some Methodist persons having as much as said that I had sworn false at the last examination. In appearing here for the prosecution, I have acted voluntarily; I have not been spoken to by any person whatever to depose on this side; but the Methodist people had been asking me why I could not say I saw the stranger pass through the gate in the afternoon, and as certain he did as in the forenoon which I could not.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

EIGHTH DAY—MAY 15.

*Philip R. Bonnet.*—I reside at Fall River. On Monday last, I walked from Mr. John Durfee's stack yard to the Bristol Ferry, in order to ascertain in how short a time the distance could be conveniently passed on foot. I started at 16 minutes past one, and arrived at Mr. Gifford's at 15 minutes before three, being one hour and twenty-nine minutes. I carried my watch with me. Benjamin Manchester walked with me; the wind blew pretty strong ahead from the south, indeed it blew very fresh; some parts of the distance where the land lay on a descent we trotted; but I did not fatigue myself. We followed the road until we got over the ferry neck, then passed into the fields, and came out at the bars just south of Gifford's house. Not knowing our way across the fields, we did not follow the nearest tract, but got a little out of our way into a boggy place. On Saturday evening the bells at Fall River ring earlier than on other evenings; in the month of December they usually ring at a quarter before eight. No bell rings at nine; the factory bell strikes nine.

*Cross-examined* at immense length, upon the number of different tones and times of ringing the various factory and meeting house bells at Fall River, but without any apparent object or result. Witness then proceeded to say—my motive in starting from the stack yard to Fall River, was to ascertain how long it would take to walk the distance, because a dispute had arose on the point in reference to this trial. Somebody said "Experientia docet;" I said so too, and was then asked if I would go. Cook first proposed to go with me, and afterwards Benjamin Manchester, but he could not conveniently that afternoon. Dr. Hooper afterwards wished us to go, and said he would get a purse made up to remunerate us for the trouble. It was proposed that we should go as quick as we could, but I would not consent to it, but said I would walk it comfortably. The consideration of a reward had no effect, for I felt an interest in common with others to ascertain the fact in question. I was not much fatigued, though we trotted nearly half the way, and I took off my coat to make myself comfortable. There was about three dollars given to us, and I had half. Dr. Hooper asked me if I could have come sooner if the weather had been favorable, and I said I could.

*George Duval.*—I live at Fall River and did so in October last. Mr. Spin lives on the same block. Elder Avery preached at my house on the evening of the four days Fall River meeting. I understood it was Elder Avery who preached, but I never heard him preach before, and I am not certain whether it was he.

*Cross-examined.*—I do not know at what time the meeting began, but it ended between eight and nine; perhaps earlier. I am not certain whether he preached or "improved," for I do not recollect whether he took a text or not. By "improved," I mean exhorted, expounded.

*Grandall Rawson.* (No. 63) recalled. I know the hand writing of Sarah M. Cornell, the deceased; this note in pencil [produced] I believe to be in her hand writing, but I cannot say positively.

*Cross-examined.*—I think I saw her write during her stay at my house last summer, but I will not say it was with a pen. I correct myself, I did see her write with a pen on some measures in my shop; she wrote the words "waist," and "breast," upon some of the measures. I have several other times seen her with pen and paper, when I supposed she was writing. The words I have mentioned were written on car-

ridge paper, of which the measures were made, on which I had been teaching her the rules of cutting. I have no recollection that I ever saw her write with pencil. These two words, together with the writing in letters which I have received from her; and her writing in my account books enable me to know her hand. She has directed letters to me, as to her other friends; and I have replied to them. I think I wrote one letter to her, directed to Lowell. This was, I think, five or six years ago, but whether I received an answer I do not recollect.

*Q.* Did you ever become bound for Sarah Maria Cornell when she was under a charge of theft?

*Ans.* No, I never did. I have received a number of letters from her directed to me on the outside, but inside to my wife her sister, or to her family in general. There was one which she wrote to me from Fall River, and one or two at least from Taunton.

*Chief Justice.*—Do you say under oath, that you believe that slip to be in her hand-writing?

*Ans.* I do.

*Attorney General.*—If it please the court, I propose that this pencil writing, together with a letter found in the possession of the deceased, which is post marked "Warren, R. I." and addressed to "Miss Sarah Maria Cornell, Fall River, Mass." be now read to the jury; the letter is the one on yellow paper, and bears date the 13th November, 1832.

Mr. Randolph and the hon. J. Mason objected, and after an argument in which the counsel were heard respectively at considerable length, the court decided that the letter did not come within the principle upon which the other letters had been admitted, and therefore ruled it out. The slip of paper, however, the handwriting of which had been proved to be that of the deceased, was further evidence as to the state of her mind, and might therefore go to the jury for this purpose; but it could not go to them as evidence upon the question of murder, so far as that question involved any act of the prisoner at the bar.

The slip of paper was then read; it was the paper found in the bandbox of the deceased, written in pencil, and near the pencil with which it had probably been written.

*If I am missing enquire of Rev. Mr. Avery, Bristol, he will know where I am gone.* S. M. CORNELL'

Dec. 20th.

*Hon. J. Mason.*—If the court please, I wish to distinctly understand from your honor, whether the letters which are gone to the jury, are to be used and commented on merely as evidence to rebut the suspicion of suicide, and not to implicate any act on the part of the prisoner?

*Chief Justice.*—There is one of them which goes as evidence beyond this, and may therefore be used accordingly; for the letter which the prisoner delivered to Orswell the engineer, connects him with the deceased by an act of his own.

*Attorney General.*—I mean in the close, to put that letter to the jury as one proved to have been in his hands, by him delivered to another person, for the deceased; and then to submit to them the natural inference that he was acquainted with its contents; and this shall be fully authorized to do, unless he shall prove that he did not know them at the time.

*Chief Justice.*—I so stated to the jury, and I said that the other letters would go to them only as evidence to repel the suspicion of suicide.

*Attorney General.*—But if it please the court, I shall claim the right to offer the other letters as evidence beyond the mere question of suicide, so far as any proof has been adduced to connect them with the prisoner in any other way.

*Chief Justice.*—So far as there is any evidence to show that the prisoner is connected with the other letters, we are of opinion that the Attorney General cannot be prevented from commenting upon them.—Recess till 3.

*Rufus H. Lester.*—I now reside in Providence; in November and December last, I resided at Fall River, and was clerk in the postoffice there. I know the postoffice book [produced]. This entry on the 12th November is in my handwriting. There was but one letter mailed from Fall River to Bristol on that day. The entry on the 19th Nov. is in Mr. Darling's [No. 3] handwriting. I was in the office in the month of December, and delivered to Sarah Maria Cornell a letter with one cent postage on it. I never delivered to her but one letter. I am not positive who the person was that dropped it in, but it was dropped in by a person who was called Mr. Avery.

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## CHOLERA.

The Cholera has made its appearance and while it has slain its hundred, fear therefore be afraid. This epidemic has, heretofore, been so characterized by particularities in its selection and eccentricities in its career, that all calculation as to time, place and distance, seems to have been defied. It may come with the devastation of a storm, and challenge the whirlwind in its rapidity and flight, or with a mitigated violence, locate itself among us, and like a Monarch throw its own liver over the disease of the country throughout the season, or even longer. By way of preventive, let all fruit and berries of every description be scrupulously abstained from, and the use of vegetables be dispensed with entirely—the Irish potatoe and rice only used as such, with meat, milk, coffee, tea, bread, &c., as usual.

Flannel or cotton should be worn next the skin, and all exposure to the night air, be strictly guarded against, whilst no excesses in eating or drinking should be committed, because of a sudden and violent change in the general course of living. Habit is too omnipotent in its prerogatives, to be kicked aside with impunity—then, let those who drink, drink still, but with more moderation, but those that drink not, must neither taste nor handle alcohol.

Diarrhea is so prominent and general a forerunner and symptom of the complaint, that it may be said, always to precede the cholera, from a few hours to several days. We do not say every bowel affection must necessarily end in cholera, but we do say every such irregularity is dangerous, and should be looked on as premonitory, and they who have it, are subject to the disease in its worst form at any moment, from the slightest indiscretion in diet or exposure. Then never let a trifling looseness of the bowels be neglected for one hour, none who do so are safe, however well they may feel in other respects, they are only jeopardizing their lives, by permitting an insidious foe to enter and occupy every avenue, till he is entrenched so strongly, that no means are found potent enough to expel him, and the patient finds himself, when too late, a victim to the most ferocious symptoms and the sacrifice of his own imbecility and listlessness.

The cure is simple and speedy, if met at the very threshold, but not to be foiled with or managed easily, if suffered to enthrone itself.

The rice water discharge is always attendant on the disease in some stage, but the ejections at first are generally of a light yellow or brown color, which may pass immediately into the rice water, or that of a greyish or pale colored substance, and finally to a fluid transparent as crystal—this latter in the worst forms of the disease, may be so copious as to run in streams through the bed and bedclothes. The first symptom will generally be a slight looseness of the bowels, or twisting and cramp about the stomach or some part of the abdomen, or both these may be together, with or without some nausea—in this case let the patient take from ten to twenty drops of the camphorated alcohol, in a spoonful of water, keeping himself to the house and confining himself exclusively to rice water or corn meal gruel for diet—if the skin be dry, drink freely of warm balm or sassafras tea, and if the feet or skin incline to be cold, dry heat should be applied while the patient is in bed to induce perspiration. M. D.

General Washington was born on a plantation called Wakefield, now the property of John Gray, Esq., of Traveller's Rest, lying on Pope's Creek, in Westmoreland county, Va. The house in which he first saw light, was three hundred yards from the creek, half a mile from its entrance into the Potowmac. The mansion has long since fallen into ruins. Some of the trees "of olden days," are yet standing around it. There is nothing there at present to interest, except the recollections that must crowd upon the mind, while contemplating the birth-place of Washington.

*Mail Robbery.*—Joseph Jones has been sentenced in the United States' District Court for Kentucky, to confinement of twelve years in the the penitentiary of that State, for robbing the mail.