

crified, and involved her at once in the wretchedness of remorse. Her conduct, as described by the females from Lowell, and other places, manifests to a person who has studied human nature, any thing but deep and habitual depravity. It manifests a nature, prone to err, to be sure subject to the control of one powerful appetite, without sufficient strength, fortitude or prudence, to control its fury. But it exhibits, also, those feelings of shame, that nice sense of discrimination of what constitutes female honor, and that acuteness of suffering under its loss, that no female, the subject of hardened depravity ever experienced, or ever can. They manifest a delicacy of feeling, far superior to that of the witnesses against her, and such as fully justify me in saying, that had the conduct of those with whom she associated, and to whom she had a right to look for counsel and advice, been such as it should have been, she might now have been living, numbered among virtuous females and filled a respectable standing in society. I have said this much on the character of the unfortunate girl, for veracity, and, in which respect, I think her name was much abused, in order to lead the way to the letters, and other writings in the case.

The first, and in fact the only part of these writings, to which I shall call the attention of the reader, in this number, is the slip of paper found in Miss C's trunk, on which directions were written, for her friends, if she were missing, to enquire for her of Rev. E. K. Avery. It is pretended that she was an artful, designing person, and fruitful in expedients, and that all these letters, &c. were the fruits of a conspiracy on her part, to be avengeed on Avery, and the methodist church. For the sake of argument, in this place, let it be admitted that she was actuated by a deadly hostility to Avery and the church, and was fully bent on revenge; and then let us inquire what place this little note could occupy in the elements of such a conspiracy, when subsequent facts are taken into the account.

She might have left Fall River, and secreting herself in some remote and solitary retirement, kept herself aloof from observation, almost during pleasure. This note, then, would have left Avery to account for her absence, or exonerate himself from the charge of a criminal connexion with her. But no such measure appears to have been attempted or thought of, as an elopement of this description. "If I am missing, inquire of Rev. E. K. Avery, of Bristol." Was she in reality an artful, designing girl? And did she not know that if she hung herself, she would be missing? Did she not know that Mr. Avery, on that evening, might be able to prove himself in Bristol, in Boston, in New York, or for aught she knew, in London; instead of being able to give any satisfactory account of himself? What a nonsensical idea, then, that this artful, designing girl, with the determination to hang herself within a mile of her residence, in a frequented spot, should direct inquiries to be made for her, of Avery, who might be a thousand miles distant. And all this from the mere appetite of revenge, which she could not live to enjoy, and with which she might have feasted her soul, by simply swearing her child on Avery before a magistrate, or retiring to some sequestered spot and leaving him to account for her absence. A person not absolutely destitute of common sense would never have hatched up such an absurd project as this, and yet Sarah Maria Cornell, on whom such a project is charged, is considered to have been an artful designing person.

The very fact that she left a note in her trunk intimating the possibility that she might be "missing," is evidence, "strong as Holy Writ," that she had no intention of committing suicide; especially when it is recollected that she directed enquiries respecting her, to be made of Avery. To my mind, it is perfectly clear, that Avery had appointed to meet her that evening, at that place, pretending to concert measures to take her to some secret abode, there to wait the period of her confinement.

That she determined to leave the place for the purpose, perhaps shortly; and had prepared this slip of paper to be left behind, without the thought or intention of betraying Avery himself. But he, previous to the meeting, had concluded on a more speedy and as he supposed, more effectual mode of relieving himself of the evidence of his guilt, to which, she finally consented and submitted, which drew forth her agonizing cries, heard by the neighbours, and resulted in her death.

ARISTIDES

AVERY.—The Providence Journal contains an affidavit of Nathaniel M. Spencer, of East Greenwich, in which he declares, that on a certain day in November, (by reference to a bill of goods purchased by him in Providence, he knows it to be the 27th,) he rode from East Greenwich to Providence; on his way, he overtook a young man on foot, took him into the wagon with him and carried him to the edge of Providence, where he sat him down and they separated, one taking the old and the other the new road—that on the edge of Pawtuxet he overtook two

men on foot, one of whom handed him a letter, and requested him to put it on board the steamboat King Philip, at Providence, which he did—knew the letter was of a red color—saw it was directed to some one to the care of another, and remembers that when he got home, he mentioned taking the letter, and asked if Benjamin Cornell, formerly of East Greenwich, had a daughter in Fall River. His brothers Richard and Thomas L. Spencer, have also made affidavits that he told them the same story on his return from Providence.

The above affidavit has been published with a view of discrediting the testimony of Orswell, the engineer of the steamboat King Philip, who, it will be recollected, at the late trial of Avery, stated that the prisoner delivered him a letter on the 27th Nov. in Providence for Sarah M. Cornell.

We understand that Spencer is a shoemaker at East Greenwich, and that he came to this town two or three weeks since, and made an affidavit before B. B. Howland, esq. which is stated to differ in several particulars from the one now published. He also called at the office of the clerk of the Supreme Judicial court, and on being shown the letter which was produced in court on the trial, he stated to the clerk that it was not the letter which he had delivered.—*Newport Mercury.*

A missing Mail.—The mail bag made up at New Brunswick, N. J. about four weeks since, for the city of New York, is ascertained to be missing. Notwithstanding the most diligent search and inquiry which have been instituted for its recovery, they have all, as yet, proved fruitless. It is supposed to have contained about \$700 in bank notes.

Mathew T. Scott, has been appointed Cashier of the United States branch bank at Lexington, in the place of Joseph Fowler, deceased, and F. Dewees has received the appointment of teller in his place. T. W. Hawkins has been appointed clerk, in the place of William T. Smith deceased.

Murder.—The Concord N. H. Spirit of inquiry states that the wife of Mr. Chauncey Cofran, of Pembroke, the same who was last winter with her husband assaulted with an axe while asleep, by a young man named Prescott, pretending himself also to be asleep, was on Sunday, 23d inst. murdered by the same young man in open day. Mrs. Cofran had but just recovered from the injury she had previously received, and all fears in regard to the young man's character had been for some time allayed, as his former offence was considered merely as an extraordinary instance of somnambulism. The day on which the murder took place, he told Mrs. Cofran that there was an abundance of strawberries a short distance from the house, and invited her to go with him to pick some of them. She went and when they came to the spot, he took a stake from the fence, and by beating her upon the head caused her death in a few minutes. He immediately went to the house, and sat down at the back door reading the trial of Avery. A young lady saw him, observed that he appeared very strange, and was afraid to approach him. She informed the husband of the deceased, who went out, and was told by the murderer that he had killed his wife. The startled husband went directly to the spot where the deed was committed, and found his wife just expiring. Her combs were broken and her head bruised very much. The young man's age is 18 or 19; he made no attempt to escape and has been secured.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following additional particulars from the editors of the Concord Courier:

The only account the boy gives of himself, is, that he was taken with the tooth-ache, and he knew nothing more till he saw her before him mangled in a most shocking manner. He said he asked her forgiveness, but she could not answer, but squeezed his hand. She could not speak when the husband came to her. He is to be tried this morning, and what they will make out we are unable to say. The facts may be relied on as authentic.

Diamond cut Diamond.—A six-foot Vermonter lately entered a store on one of our principal wharves in search of employment. He could do any kind of chores, he said, and boasted much of his strength. "Stout as you are," said the clerk, "I'll bet \$10 you cannot carry that bag of salt (pointing to a very large one) twice across the store and back again and never lay it down." The Yankee stood for a moment scratching his head and gazing at the rope with a hook at its end which dangled through a scuttle and then accepted the wager. He shouldered the bag with the utmost ease, carried it twice back and forward and then hung it upon the hook aforesaid. "Mister," said he, "I guess I'll trouble you for

that are ten: I didn't lay it down—I hung it up." The clerk much to his dissatisfaction, handed over the money, and the Vermonter left the store, saying, "Catch a weasel asleep! Not so bad a day's work. Better than chopping logs!"

FOREIGN NEWS.

From N. Y. Cour. and Eng.

NEW YORK, July 26. By the Packet ship President, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 15th June, London papers to the 14th of that month are received.

The questions of difficulty in European politics being all settled, or nearly so, attention is now wholly directed to the movements of each State, in regard to internal policy.

In England, the absorbing question is the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies; and never was any public act undertaken by any legislative body, more manifestly under the pressure of overwhelming public opinion, than that now pending in the British House of Commons for that purpose. The proceedings are not rapid, a wise delay and provident liberality being more likely to insure the ultimate co-operation of all parties.

The following are the Resolutions agreed to thus far by the House of Commons, as they stand in the votes:

1. That immediate and effectual measures be taken for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the Colonies, under such provisions for regulating the condition of the Negroes, as may combine their welfare with the interests of the proprietors.

2. That it is expedient that all children born after the passing of any act, or who shall be under the age of six years at the time of the passing any act of Parliament for this purpose, be declared free; subject, nevertheless, to such temporary restrictions, as may be deemed necessary for their support and maintenance.

3. That all persons now slaves shall be registered as apprenticed labourers, and acquire thereby all rights and privileges of freemen; subject to the restriction of labouring, under conditions, and for a time, to be fixed by Parliament for their present owners.

4. That, towards the compensation of the proprietor, His Majesty is enabled to grant, to them a sum, not exceeding 20,000,000/- sterling, to be appropriated as Parliament shall direct.

5. That His Majesty be enabled to defray any such expenses as he may incur in establishing an efficient stipendiary magistracy in the Colonies, and in aiding the local legislatures in providing upon liberal and comprehensive principles for the religious and moral education of the Negro population to be emancipated."

The East India Charter is also under discussion with many alterations.

The speech of the King of the Belgians looks as though the definite and peaceful settlement of the dispute with Holland was looked upon as certain.

The flight of Don Carlos from Lisbon does not strike us as politically important. He has not heretofore evinced any such traits of courage or character, as would render him a dangerous rebel.

Portuguese affairs remain much as heretofore, though Pedro's cause would seem to enjoy most favour at present.

The cotton market, though not as active as at previous dates, had not receded.

LONDON, June 14th. In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Grant, in a speech of great length, laid before the House the propositions of Government, for regulating the affairs of the East India Company, to the effect that the trade to China should be thrown open; and that it is expedient the Government of India should remain in the hands of the Company, subject to regulations to be prescribed by Parliament.

The propositions are,

1st. To separate the union which at present exists between the trading character of the East India Company.

2. To abolish altogether the Company as a trading company, and to throw the trade entirely open to general competition; but,

3. To allow the company to exercise its present authority in India for twenty years.

4. To legalize the holding of lands by Europeans in the East Indies.

5. To allow the natives of India, notwithstanding their colour, birth, or religion, to be equally eligible to all offices as Europeans.

LONDON, June 12.

The House last night, resolved itself into a committee on Colonial Slavery, when the Resolution empowering ministers to grant 20,000,000/- as compensation to the West India Planters came under consideration; this resolution was supported by Lord Althorp, Lord Sandom, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Clay, Mr. Godson, Sir R. Inglis, and Mr. Whitmore, on the ground that the sum now proposed as compensation to the colonists, would secure their co-operation in carrying the plan for the abolition of slavery into effect, which they considered to be of so much importance, that the addition to the sum originally proposed, was trifling, in comparison to the object it would attain.

Messrs. Robinson, Buller, Prysme, Jervis, R. Potter, Pease, A. Baring, Major Beauclerk, and Col. Evans, opposed the resolution, principally on the ground that the amount of compensation was greater than the West India planters had a right to require, and that in the present condition of the country, it was inexpedient to add to the burthens of the people, which must be the result of this measure.

The resolution was adopted 286 to 77.

The London Examiner had openly attacked the House of Lords. "The people had now sufficient evidence of its character, and it becomes their intelligence not to scold, but to judge. The House of Lords can only be desirable, as an instrument of good government. If it be absolutely opposed to good government—if it work against its object, it must be withdrawn from the Constitution, to whose purpose it has ceased to serve." This is bold language, but nothing appears now to be beyond the views of the Reformers. The same paper from which we extract the above, has a long article against the Bishops being permitted to sit in the House of Lords.

The Prince of Orange was daily expected in London, apartments having been engaged for his accommodation.

FRANCE.

Chamber of Deputies, Sitting of June 11.

M. Dupin took the chair at 20 minutes past one, at which time 8 deputies were present.

The minister of Finance brought in the bill for authorizing and regulating the means of payment of the 25,000,000 of francs admitted to be due the U. States by a late treaty; the bill was ordered to be printed.

This is all—but as we perceive it is stated that the Chamber will probably have voted the Budget before the 25th June, and that the session will close on the 4th or 5th of July, the subject will no doubt shortly afterwards have been fully discussed, and as the ministers have hitherto carried their measures by large majorities, we presume they will have no difficulty in obtaining the appropriation rendered necessary by the treaty, which they have negotiated.

The subject of Negro Slavery has also been partially discussed in the Chamber of Deputies; it arose incidentally on asking the appropriation for the service of the colonies. From what passed, it appears that a committee had recommended the abolition of slavery, as the only means of meliorating the condition of the colonies. On the recommendation, however, there was no action. One of the members, M. Isambert, observed, that the question was of so delicate a character, he would not enter upon it, but he recommended that a census of all the slaves in the French colonies be taken, as the only means of preventing the slave trade, and that some alteration be made in that part of the penal code applicable to the Negroes.

Gen. La Fayette asked some explanation in reference to vessels under the French flag, employed in the slave trade. The Minister of Marine in reply said, that he was happy to say, in the face of his own country, and a neighbouring one, that since the year 1830 there was no instance of the French flag covering the infamous traffic in Negroes. That it was still carried on by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and that if they resorted to French colours to avoid the pursuit of English cruisers, it would not avail them any longer, as a new convention had been entered into with England, by which the ships of war of both countries were allowed, mutually, to visit and search the vessels of each other, and that this was absolutely necessary to prevent the traffic in Negroes.

PARIS, June 9.

The Moniteur of to-day announces the liberation of the Duchess of Berri. The France Nouvelle has the most detailed account of this tardy measure of law and of justice, and which is as follows:

The embarkation of the Duchess of Berri took place to-day (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock in the morning. She left the narrow channel of Blaye on board a small boat of the Capricieuse, and which was steered by Commandant Moller. She was accompanied by Gen. Bugeaud, the nurse, and her child, Madame the Duchess floated in the boat at a slow rate down the narrow channel of Blaye, and the banks were covered by a population of from four to five thousand persons. The most profound silence reigned. The government has given orders to transport the Duchess, on board the Agatha, to Palermo. Gen. Bugeaud, and Doctor Deaneus accompany. The Minister permitted the Prince and Princess de Beauffremont and M. de Menars to accompany her into Sicily."

PORUGAL.

A letter dated Lisbon, June 1, to a friend in England, says:

"I hasten to inform you of an event here, which will surprise you. Don Carlos, the King of Spain's brother, who was banished that kingdom, has been here for some time. Passports were taken out for a certain number of servants to go on board an English brig, and among them, his Royal Highness passed in disguise, and landed in Spain. This event has caused much noise."

Homicide.—Nathaniel Hunt, of the neighborhood of Savannah, Geo. was recently shot by a fowling piece while leaving his gig, by a person named Benjamin Brantly. Hunt crossed a rail fence and stabbed Brantly to the heart. Brantly died on the spot. Hunt, at the last intelligence, was still alive, and there is a faint hope of his recovery.

A negro man, named Nelson Wallace, a slave, was brought before James B. Bosley, esq. justice of the peace, yesterday morning, charged with the crime of committing a rape on a white orphan girl about twelve or thirteen years of age. She identified him, among a number of colored persons present. He was committed to prison, to await his trial at the next term of the City Court.

Balt. Amer.

Mrs. Anne Royall, as Col. Crockett would say, is a real screamer. There is no subject, religious, moral, or political, that comes amiss to her. Whether she talks of the trial of Avery, the temperance societies, or the post office department, it is all the same to her—she abhors the whole of them with a grace and volubility peculiar to herself. We begin to suspect pretty strongly, that she is not as good a Jackson man as she once was.

[Cincinnati Republican.]

From the Illinois Galenian.

CURE FOR A SNAKE BITE.—I was bitten by a snake, and in 17 minutes my foot swelled to double its size, and in 15 minutes more my foot was entirely cured, by putting it into a large bucket full of new milk. If the orifices are not well opened by the snake's teeth, open them with an instrument; make the blood run freely. Please give this circulation abroad.

DANIEL DILLON, Sen.

The Vincennes Gazette of July 20th, says: "On the morning of Sunday last, the body of John Basdon, a man of colour, was found in the river 3 miles below this place, supposed to have been murdered. He was seen late the night previous, rather intoxicated, in the company of a boat's crew who were unloading salt, and as blood was discovered on the barrels and sand at our landing, suspicion attached to them. A number of our citizens accompanying an officer, (who had the warrant of a magistrate to bring them back,) started on Sunday night, and returned the day following, with 4 out of 5 of the crew; after a patient investigation, finding no evidence against them, they were immediately discharged.

Marks of violence appeared on the head of the deceased, which led the jury of inquest to believe that he had been struck with a boat pole, or some dull instrument, knocked senseless, and in that state was thrown into the river; the deceased was very inoffensive, but intemperate in his habits.

COLUMBUS, (Geo.) June 31.

Cholera—Famine.—The fear at first produced in this place by the approach of the cholera, seems to have entirely passed away, and given place to another scourge equally fatal—that is famine.

Since the rumor reached this place that the cholera was at the Bay, there has been a great scarcity of the produce of the country in our market. A few barrels of flour arrived the other day, and were sold off immediately at \$13 per barrel.

Curious effects of lightning.—We learn from Waltham, that during a severe thunder storm, on Monday the 8th inst. in the afternoon, the Waltham Factory was struck with lightning. The fluid passed down the rod on the small factory until it reached the part of the roof to which the forcing-pump is attached. It then separated, passing through the roof, making quite a hole, on to the pump pipe. Another portion passed along the rod, until it reached the dressing room window, where the copper pipe was resting almost upon the glass; it passed through the window, breaking ten panes of glass, and molting the end of the pipe, the remainder of the charge passed into the ground near the picker. There is a pipe which leads from the forcing pump at the bottom into the size room, to convey water; and another that leads from the boiler in a wooden box under ground to the large mill, to convey steam. This pipe ends near the furnace. As the fluid passed down the pump pipe, it struck the boiler and knocked off some of the bricks—passed along the steam pipe to the large mill—went up to the furnace and smoke pipe—passed along the hot air pipe on the floor—ignited a number of pieces of cotton waste—blew off and split the cap on the top of the upright shaft, and passed down to the water wheel. Both mills were in operation at the time, but no person was in the least injured.