

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.--No. 25.

EASTON, MD.--TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1833.

WHOLE No. 233.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-
sidue of the year--BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all ar-
rises are settled, without the approbation of
the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square,
inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-
tion--larger advertisements in proportion.

"IMPORTANT VICTORY."
SYLVESTER against the World!!!
The ever fortunate Sylvester has again cause to an-
nounce to his Patrons the pre-eminent success
which has attended the efforts of one of his
distant correspondents.

Drawing of the Virginia State Lottery,
Class No. 7, drawn at Richmond, Dec. 21st,
1832.

40 45 65 34 53 7 46 48 61 44
Combination 7 34 53 the grand prize of 10,
000 dollars was sent by Sylvester in a letter to
a gentleman at Nashville, Tenn.

Adventurers look to the above, and if you
value wealth send your orders to the prize
selling Sylvester.

AGAIN. In the New York Lottery, drawn
Dec. 28th, 1832. Sylvester sold the second
Capital Prize, of \$4,000. It was won by an
Adventurer, who for a long time had been
wooing the Fickle Goddess.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 3,
for 1833--to be drawn on Monday Jan. 21st,
Highest prizes.

1 20,000 | 1 5,000
1 4,000 | 1 1,435

New York Lottery, Class No. 2, for 1833
To be drawn on Wednesday, January 15th,
1833. 66 No. Lottery--10 drawn ballots--
\$20,000.

CAPITALS
1 Prize of 20,000
1 of 5,000
2 of 1,600
2 of 1,500
2 of 1,370

Tickets Five Dollars.
Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 1, for
1833. To be drawn on Friday January 18th,
1833. 66 Number Lottery--10 drawn bal-
lots. \$25,000!!

CAPITALS.
1 prize of 25,000 | 1 of 3,000
1 of 6,000 | 1 of 2,000
Tickets \$5. Quarters \$1 50.
For prizes direct your orders to
S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md.,
on the 1st day of January, 1833.

Rachael Brewer, 2	Wm. Jones
John Bartlett	K
Rev. Thos. Bayne, 2	M. L. Knapp, 2
Jas. Baley	Ann Kirby
Peter Barton, 2	L
Solomon Barrott	Mr. Leonard
Catharine Banning	M
Rachael Bruff	James Merridy
Samuel Barrott	Marian Miller
Joseph T. Berry	N
Joseph Bruff	John Nicols,
Samuel T. Banning	O
Wm. Berry	Jonathan Ozmont
Richard B. Bowdle, 2	Henry A. Ogden
C	P
William Clark, 2	Ann Maria Plummer
William Caulk	Robert Powers
John Camper	R
Elizabeth Catrup	Elizabeth G. Richard-
Henrietta M. Chambers	son
Henry Cliff, 2	Mary Righthon
Isaac Camper	Robert R. Ross
Ann Cane	Wm. Richardson
D	James Redman
Henry Dean	Enalls Roszell-
Louisa Dorrell	S
E	Richard Sherwood
Charlotte L. Edmond-Edward	Sears
son	T
F	Dr. Jas. Tilton
John Forkeer	Wm. H. Tighman
G	U
Hester Ann Gregory	William Urie, 2
Dr. Gibbons	V
H	John Vinson
Ebenezer Halsom	George Van Oser
James Harrison	W
James Henry	Short A. Willis
Adam Harchious	Thomas Warwick
Samuel Hockens	Henry Williams
Margaret Ann Harris	Maria Wright
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.	

MAIL STAGE
VIA BROAD CREEK.

DURING the session of the Legislature of
Maryland, the mail will be transported
from Cambridge ferry to Broad Creek in a
stage, leaving Cambridge at 5 o'clock P. M.,
on Tuesdays and Saturdays for Easton, leav-
ing Easton at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on
Sundays and Wednesdays, and arriving at
Annapolis by 7 o'clock P. M. same evening.
Returning, will leave Annapolis at half past
7 o'clock A. M. on Mondays and Fridays, ar-
rive at Easton by 7 o'clock P. M. same day,
leave Easton on Tuesdays and Saturdays at
noon (or immediately on the arrival of the
northern mail) arrive at Cambridge by 5 o'
clock P. M.
Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapo-
lis four dollars, from Easton three dollars.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber intending in a week or
two to remove to the House on Washing-
ton street, now occupied by Mr. John D.
Green, in the rear of the Shoe Store of Mr.
John Wright, proposes to engage in Manu-
facturing in all its various branches. She
expects to obtain the aid of a young lady from
Baltimore well skilled in this business. She
therefore solicits a share of the public patron-
age, and pledges herself that all orders in her
line shall be promptly, faithfully and fashion-
ably executed.
She is also desirous of taking a few boarders
by the year.
M. STEVENS.

From the Norfolk Herald. THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMA- TION. No. 1.

The recent proclamation of the Pres-
ident of the United States, in denying
the correctness of certain propositions
that have ever been held (in Virginia at
least) as fundamental truths of constitu-
tional law: and by affirming, in the con-
fident language of authority, the proprie-
ty and justice of other propositions, which
we of Virginia have ever regarded as po-
litical heresies, seems to demand of some
Virginian, to review these his various as-
sertions. I have waited ever since this
proclamation first appeared, in the hope
that some one more disposed and better
qualified to perform such a task, would
undertake it: but as none such has yet
done so, even I will essay its perform-
ance. In doing so, my sole object is
truth; the sole means I shall employ for
its attainment, will be reason and fair ar-
gument; the sole authorities upon which
I shall rely, will be the history of our
country for my facts, and its Constitution
for my principles.

When the occasion that has induced
this proclamation shall have passed a-
way, (as pass away it must,) the ques-
tions raised by the President will still re-
main. They have become the property
of history. No matter how these ques-
tions may be now settled or disposed of,
they will still arise hereafter as problems
of deep interest in political philosophy,
to occupy the anxious reflections of
statesmen yet unborn, as they have em-
ployed heretofore the solemn meditations
of the wisest and best amongst us who
are now no more. Seen through the
long vista of time, the meanings of the
several personal allusions which darken
the surface of this State paper, will not
then be understood; the faults of its style,
will be then concealed by rust, or ascrib-
ed to the prevailing taste of other days;
even the spirit in which it is conceived
will not be discerned, nor its immediate
objects regarded. Under such a light
do I now wish to examine it, and disre-
garding every thing but its doctrines, I
propose calmly to inquire, are these true?

I may hereafter, perhaps, institute an-
other inquiry, as to the authority of the
Chief Magistrate of such a Government
as that of the U. States, to utter, *ex ca-
thedra*, any dogmas whatever, and as to
the probable effects of such a novel prac-
tice in this country, even if it is con-
ceded that the dogmas so proclaimed may
be true. But as this is a matter of mi-
nor importance, and in its nature is im-
properly consecutive of the first inquiry, I
merely announce it now, to show that I
have not overlooked a great question,
which, under a different view of this sub-
ject than that which I propose to take,
would present itself naturally at the very
threshold.

As preliminary to the examination of
the questions I have stated, (which ex-
amination may very possibly be drawn
out through several numbers,) it will be
necessary to offer a few brief and very
general remarks upon the nature and
objects of all Governments, and upon
some of the peculiar characters of our
own. These will constitute the matter
of this number, which is designed as
merely introductory of my intended in-
vestigation.

No history records, nor any tradition
faintly preserves the memory of the com-
mencement of that struggle between
power and right, which has continued un-
ceasing to this day, and must still go on
while man is but man. Founded upon
this long experience is the general truth
which so many particular examples illus-
trate, that whoever is possessed of au-
thority will probably abuse it. But as in
a world compounded of good and evil,
right can never be long preserved except
by power, the securities of right must
necessarily be confided to the custody of
power, although man is certain that this
will be perverted and often misemployed.
It is better to trust the flock to the dog,
although we know that he will and does
worry it, than to leave it defenceless
against the insatiable voracity of the de-
vouring wolf.

In yielding to the necessity of commit-
ting the preservation of right to the care
of power, man has always endeavored so
to muzzle and shackle power, as that
while its strength might remain unim-
paired for the attainment of good, it
should be impotent to accomplish any
evil. Free Government is the device to
attain this desirable end; and the various
forms under which such governments
have existed throughout all time, are but
different inventions to accomplish the
same purpose. Parental affection, the
obligations of religion, the precepts of
education, and the division of authorities,
all, have been tried in past time, singly,
and in every sort of combination which
ingenuity could suggest, as checks and
limitations of power; but they were all
tried in vain. Power granted to protect
right, has always proved unwholesome of
its charge. Sooner or later it has contrived
to rid itself of the shackles imposed upon
it, and governors, even when but the
creatures and agents of society, have be-
lieved themselves born to command it,
and have somehow or other become its
lords and its masters.

Although always disappointed and de-
feated, yet patriotism has never relin-
quished her hope of ultimate success.--
In every new state of things, she has pre-
sented some new scheme, to remedy the
known defects of her former plan, and to
prevent their recurrence. For a long

time, nature herself seemed to oppose
these devices, and to present insurmount-
able obstacles not to be overcome by the
wisdom of the most enlightened sages.
That the people should govern them-
selves, directly and immediately, was one
of the experiments of antiquity, which
experience soon proved to them, could
never be applied with any hope of suc-
cess to any territory of wide extent, be-
cause it was impossible to gather together
the people of such a territory, either
as often, or as promptly, as their neces-
sities required; and even if this was possi-
ble, their number would be too great for
useful deliberation. Hence it was a
maxim of one of the wisest of the Greek
philosophers, that extent of territory was
incompatible with the existence of a Repu-
blican Government. The same philoso-
pher lived to see a small territory fall
an easy prey to the ambition of a more
powerful neighbor. Free Government,
therefore, seemed to be prohibited to
mankind.

Centuries rolled by after the annuncia-
tion of this supposed political maxim, and
it still continued unaltered and undoubt-
ed by the unlearned. At length barbarism
enveloped the better part of the civil-
ized world, and the torch of science had
ceased to shine upon a benighted world,
that the historian first sees a new star ap-
pear, to shed its lustre on humanity.--
Feeble were its rays at first, but they
were soon collected by the watchful in-
dustry of patriotism, and their heat then
sufficed to rekindle the expired vestal
flame of liberty and right, which has never
since ceased to burn bright and clear.
Learning may continue to deplore her
losses by the ravages of the Gothic con-
querors of the western empire; but free-
dom finds ample compensation for that
loss, in their great invention of represen-
tative government, and its necessary
companion, trial by jury.

The present generation is not indebt-
ed to their barbarian progenitors for the
inestimable blessing of representative
Government only. To our Anglo-Saxon
ancestors we also owe the invention of
written charters, the best guarantees of
liberty, while those who freely give, or
those who bravely exact them, have the
wisdom to understand the nature of the
grants; and the firmness to preserve their
provision inviolate. Under such char-
ters, extorted from their kings by the
clear heads and stout hearts of their En-
glish ancestors, do their posterity enjoy
all of liberty now felt in Great Britain.--
To the sensitive jealousy always mani-
fested by that people, at any attempt to
violate the conditions of these grants, is
the world indebted for its first idea of
constitutional law and legal liberty. The
violation of this liberty brought one King
of Great Britain to the block, to atone
with his blood for the crimes he had com-
mitted against its sacred guarantees.--
Another attempt of this law, hurled
another from his throne, to expiate in
exile his intended sins against the char-
ters. Such is the foundation of British
liberty, and such the means by which it
was and is still secured.

When North America was colonized
by Great Britain, our forefathers settled
here under the protection of written char-
ters, in each of which were assured
the full enjoyment of all the rights of free-
born British subjects. These rights
were trampled upon by the power of the
mother country, and we were then too
weak to protect them. But time rolled
on, and we became stronger. Former
submission provoked, as it always does,
new aggressions. We first petitioned
our sovereign for relief, but he was deaf
to our prayers. We then called upon
our fellow-subjects, to assist us in obtain-
ing redress and security, but they too
were heedless of our applications. They
so forced us to appeal to the God of bat-
tles, and in independence we wrung from
our oppressors that which had they been
granted at first to our just applications,
might possibly have preserved much
longer its richest jewel in the British
crown.

The chartered rights of British sub-
jects were ours. Of these rights we had
been unjustly deprived. Like our com-
mon ancestors we demanded them in
battle, and like them by battle we obtain-
ed them. Although the acquisition was
sealed with some of our best blood, yet
all knew it would be of little avail if not
secured by as much of wisdom and of
valor as had been evinced in the purchase.
Therefore, to preserve and perpetuate
that liberty which had so been earned,
our wisest citizens were assembled to de-
vise a form of Government. To these
assemblages are we indebted for all our
original constitutions, the peculiar char-
acters of some of which charters it shall
be the purpose of my future numbers to
display. At present I will merely say,
that they were all the new inventions of
most profound wisdom, designed to em-
body all that experience had shown to
be useful in any of the institutions of oth-
er times, and to apply it to the particular
condition of this country then.

The democratic form had presented the
beau ideal of the Government to many of
the wisest of the ancient political philoso-
phers, because, under this form of Gov-
ernment, the rights of the people were
guarded by the power of the people, and
it was not to be believed that such trust-
ees could ever prove false to such a trust.
But experience had taught even the phi-
losophers, that under such a Government,
a small State could not defend itself with
sufficient vigor, against the sudden as-
sault of a more powerful neighbor; and
their own a priori reasoning had convin-

ed them that the principle of democracy
could not be usefully applied to a wide
extended empire. Gothic knowledge,
however, had achieved what Grecian and
Roman learning had in vain attempted.
In devising representative Government,
it had obviated all the objections to a
democracy which antiquity had felt or
seen. Hence, a representative democra-
cy was every where adopted by the sag-
acity of the American statesmen, as that
form of Government most approved by
the wisdom of the past, and best suited
to the particular condition of our country
at that time.

The origin of all former governments
of this kind (if indeed any such had ever
been) was hidden by the ignorance of the
barbarian people with whom they had
existed; or so imperfectly exhibited to
modern view, as to enable us only to in-
fer that origin from the subsequent refer-
ences to its supposed ancient features.--
Most conspicuous amongst these refer-
ences was that to the ancient positive
compact between the governors and gov-
erned, whereby the rights of all were
supposed to be expressly declared and
consecrated. Whether such compact
had at first any other than a presumed
existence, was a matter which, however
interesting to the antiquarian, was of lit-
tle concern to the patriot. Time had
stamped the presumption [if it was such]
with the authenticity of truth; and in all
his references to them, the sagacious
statesman of ancient days, regarded them
as the solemn expressed assurances of
the rights of the governed, to be guarded
by them with all vigilance, and sealed a-
new, if necessary, with their best blood.
"Noluntus leges Angliæ mutari quæ hæ-
cuscque usitatæ sunt et approbatæ," was
the language of British freemen, who,
trusting to their own vigor to maintain
the rights of the governed, to hold their rights
under the customs of a time beyond which
the memory of man runneth not, rather
than to expose them to the cavil and arti-
fice of seditious construction. Hence all
the instruments of British legislation de-
signed to secure rights to the people,
from the great charter of Runnymede, to
the latest of Parliament which estab-
lished the House of Brunswick on the
throne by the free voice of the people of
Great Britain, all are but declaratory
laws, not professing to give what the
people had not before, but merely to insure
rights which had been theirs in all time
past.

The wisdom of this example, although
duly appreciated here, could not be imi-
tated exactly in our country, but it taught
a lesson which American patriots never
forgot. The monarchy of England was of
an origin so ancient as to defy any search
for its primitive foundations. The pre-
rogatives of the Crown and the privileges
of the people, both rested upon the same
basis, immemorial usage. All the de-
clarations of what these were and ever
had been, [no matter how such declara-
tions were obtained,] proceeded from an
existing and acknowledged sovereign,
seemingly at least to limit its own power
by declaring it. But the American asser-
tion of independence, in dissolving our
connection with the government of the
mother country, left us no substitute for
that, and so imposed upon us the necessity
of establishing a new government for our-
selves. A new government so created,
could have no powers derivable from cus-
tom, could have no authorities but such
as should be bestowed upon it, in terms,
by its creators. While these creators, in
the very act of establishing a new gov-
ernment themselves, thereby asserted and
manifested their pre-existing right to do
so. Hence, it resulted, and from neces-
sity too, that while all the powers of all
our governments are derivative and tem-
porary, the rights of those who created
these governments are self-existent and
eternal. Therefore, in each of these U-
nited States, the people, by whom all our
governments were created and establish-
ed, are the only legitimate sovereigns.--
Governors and magistrates of all sorts,
are but the agents and servants of these
their creators, appointed to attain the
good of the people, by the exercise of
the powers and authorities granted to
them for that purpose by the people, and
responsible to the people for the manner
in which all these duties have been per-
formed or neglected.

In the relations between such a sov-
ereign and such its agents, the idea of a
compact of any kind, can find no place.
In governments whose powers rest upon
force, the victor sovereign may grant to
its vanquished subjects rights and immu-
nities which being designed for the ben-
efit of the grantees, constitute a limit
upon the authority of the grantor, in be-
ing irrevocable. Such grants may well
be termed compacts between the grant-
ing Sovereign and his accepting subjects,
solemn agreements which neither party
may of right alter, without the consent of
the other. So, too, in governments of
unknown antiquity, according to the the-
ory of whose unwritten law the Govern-
ors are omnipotent; even if this vast power
is derived not from force but from con-
sent, this very consent constitutes a sol-
emn compact sanctioned by the moral ob-
ligation which binds either party to keep
its pledged faith. In this country, how-
ever, none of whose governments have
been established by force, where the ori-
gin of all is the creation of but yesterday,
governors can find no power, or the gov-
erned lose any right in the gloomy ob-
scurity and uncertainty of antiquity.--
Here every thing is clear as was the light
of that blessed day on which was pro-
claimed the sacred truths, that here the

people are the only sovereign of the peo-
ple; that here magistrates of all sorts are
but the agents and servants of this sov-
ereign, called into being by its fiat solely
for its own benefit, deriving all their au-
thority from its grants, which grants are
revocable at the pleasure of the grantors,
because intended solely for their own
good. But the idea of a compact, law-
fully revocable at the will of one the par-
ties, would be a legal paradox, not less
absurd, than the moral absurdity of a com-
pact between a creator and his mere crea-
ture, who was formed for the creator's
own use.

It results from all this, that whatever
of truth there may be in the theory of the
political philosophers of the old world,
which considers government there as a
compact between the governors and gov-
erned, no such theory can be true here.
None of our governments can ever be
considered as such compacts. They are
mere revocable procurations, simple dele-
gations of limited and temporary autho-
rity, executed by the sovereign people to
their different agents as their attorneys,
which agents are thereby authorized and
required by their constituents to accom-
plish certain purposes, by certain defined
means, the constituents thereby allowing
and confirming whatsoever shall be done
by their attorneys, under this power and
in pursuance of its authorities, but noth-
ing else.--Here governors can derive
no power jure divino, for they are known
to be the mere creatures of Man's will,
and designed for his use. Here they can
claim no omnipotent authority, for the
people created them, and the creator must
be superior to his creature! Here every
legitimate power exercised by governors
must be derived from grant, and when
so derived it is of course defined and lim-
ited. Here the people gave all that is
given, may take away at their pleasure
all that they have given, and we all unite
in calling down blessings upon the sov-
ereign people.

But who is this mighty, blessed and
sovereign people, the authors and pres-
ervers of the most stupendous work of
human invention or the security and per-
petuation of the liberty of man? The an-
swer to this inquiry shall constitute the
subject of my next number.

A VIRGINIAN.

From the New York Enquirer, Dec. 4.
Considerable excitement prevailed yester-
day in the lower part of the city, in
consequence of its becoming known that
a man had been found murdered on board
the schooner Andrew Jackson, command-
ed by Captain Avery, lying at the pier
No. 13, in the East River.

Between nine and ten o'clock in the
morning, an individual having occasion to
go on board the above vessel, perceived
lying at the foot of the Cabin stairs the
body of a man dead, bearing the marks of
having been inhumanly murdered. It ap-
peared that it was the corpse of the chief
mate, Arthur Miller, a young man a na-
tive of London, of the age of about 22
years, and of extremely steady and tem-
perate habits. He was in the habit of
sleeping on board the vessel for the pur-
pose of preventing deprecations being
committed on it, and had been seen about
nine o'clock the preceding evening in
Water street, when it is supposed he was
going to the vessel.

His body presented a most horrid spec-
tacle. He had been stabbed in the ear
with a dirk or knife; the lower jaw was
severed from the face with an axe, deep
gashes covered the face and head, in
short, the whole presented a scene of
blood almost indescribable.

A chest in the cabin had been bro-
ken open and a new blue cloth coat and
pantaloons taken out.--The axe with
which some of the blows, no doubt had
been inflicted, was placed standing up
in one of the corners.

A coroner's jury sat on the body dur-
ing the day, and the police were actively
engaged in endeavoring to discover the
perpetrators of this barbarous murder,
but at a late hour last night, no clue had
been found by which the assassin could
be traced.

It is supposed that the unfortunate man,
on going on board the vessel, found some
one in the cabin robbing it, as he was not
undressed, and had but one sleeve of his
jacket off; that he grappled with him, and
that he was a powerful man, a desperate
struggle ensued in which his pantaloons,
vest and shirt were torn in tatters.

The body was removed last evening,
after dark, to the old Alms House, in the
rear of the City Hall, where it will be
kept as long as possible, in the hope that
the murderer will be shortly discovered.
The Mayor has just issued his Procla-
mation, offering \$250 reward for the ap-
prehension of the murderer.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.--We have
long and interesting letters of a very late
date from Washington. We have no
room for extracts--except the following,
under date of the 28th, from a citizen of
Virginia, who holds no office under the
General Government.
"Efforts are making to rally a sufficient
force to reduce the Tariff by passing the
bill reported; and the President is unceas-
ing in his efforts to adjust this question
satisfactorily--in order that the nullifiers
may be deprived of every pretext for
their violent proceedings.
"As to the Proclamation, having great and
praiseworthy objects in view, did not
attend sufficiently to the details of the
measure. There is no man, I sincerely

believe, who would more strongly de-
precate the inferences which may be
drawn from it, than he would; and in his
practical administration of the govern-
ment, it will never have the slightest ef-
fect. I should judge so from his mes-
sage to Congress, and his present declara-
tions. He deprecates the use of any
other weapons against South Carolina,
but those of the law administered through
the Courts. He says these are not only
the most proper, but the most energetic
measures; and it is only in the event of
the free action of the Courts being ob-
structed by force, that he would resort to
other means. He will repel, but not
commence aggression. This being the
case, as I know it is, all his hitherto-
fore tending to uphold Virginia doctrines
and measures, and having in fact done
more for them than any other man in
America would have done, or would have
dared to do--and there being the strongest
reasons to believe that his administra-
tion will still be conducted upon the same
principles, it is right for Virginia to quar-
rel with him about two doctrinal points,
or rather an argument, which I might
perhaps say, is that of his Secretary?--
Shall we attach more importance to these,
at this moment, than to a political heresy,
now in fearful operation, which is abso-
lutely holding the torch to the temple
of Union and Liberty? The great object
Virginia ought to have in view at the pre-
sent time is to mediate between the par-
ties. In that character she is called on
to express her continued opposition to the
Tariff, her pledge to redouble her efforts
to reduce it, her horror of the resort to
force on either side, her unqualified dis-
sent from the adoption of Nullification as
a remedy; her earnest hope that South
Carolina will consent to try other less
dangerous ones, or at least to postpone
the operation of her Ordinance--and her
general adherence to her great principles
of '93"--Richmond Enquirer.

From the Providence Journal of Tuesday.

Outrage and Murder.--We learn, very di-
rect, that a murder, attended by the most ag-
gravated circumstances, has been recently
committed in the edge of the town of Tiver-
ton, near Fall River. A young woman res-
iding in Bristol, was some time since seduced
by a minister of the Methodist denomination,
stationed at Bristol, named Averill, whose
ministrations she attended. We learn, that
he first fabricated irreligious charges against
her, and effected his wicked purpose, by de-
fending her, and helping her out of the diffi-
culties which he induced her to believe ex-
isted. She became enticed, and went to Fall
River to reside. Here she wrote to her
trayer, who returned her answer, advising
her to go to an apothecary, and enquire for a
drug--the oil of tansy--and to take it,--be-
ing careful not to consult a doctor.--She
however proceeded to a physician--enjoined
upon him the strictest secrecy--and then in-
formed him of her situation, and of the advice
which she had received. He told her, that
the drug would cause her instant death. She
then addressed Averill a letter, saying that
she could not follow his direction. He return-
ed an answer requesting her to meet him at
nightfall near Bristol. She showed the letter
to the physician, who advised her not to grant
the interview. She therefore did not. She
soon, however, received another letter stating
his intention to convey her out of town, where
she could enjoy a privacy in confinement, ne-
cessary to preserve her reputation--and ur-
ging her to meet him in the edge of Tiverton,
with a cloak and calash that she might not be
recognized.--She went as requested. The
next morning her lifeless body--bearing marks
of violence, and resisted force--was found sus-
pended by a rope, thrown over the top of
the pole of a haystack. Her comb, and locks of
her hair were found at considerable distance
from the stack,--and her situation was such,
that no doubt could exist, but that she had
been willfully murdered. The minister, it is
said, crossed Bristol ferry, late in the evening,
and then returned back early on the next
morning--Saturday--on which forenoon the
body was discovered.--Averill has been com-
mitted to jail. We may hope, that the report
is somewhat exaggerated--although it reaches
us in no "questionable shape."

Mediation.--All our correspondents in this
State, and out of it pray for the mediation of
Virginia--prompt, liberal, and active.--The
danger in South Carolina is two-fold--of col-
lision between the two parties--and between
the authorities of the State and the troops of
the United States.--The last are not likely to
come to issue before the first of February, and
a short time afterwards--but there is no know-
ing how soon the two parties may come to
blows. They are more infuriated against each
other than the Nullifiers are with the General
Government. In truth, the prescriptive pri-
vilege is more oppressive, and more strongly
calculated to irritate the Union party, than
the abominable Tariff itself. A sudden fra-
cas, an accidental rencontre, may take place
--A spark may be applied to the train--
Blood may begin to flow--and who can tell
when it is to cease? A mob in Charleston
may scatter civil war throughout S. Carolina,
and perhaps the whole South.--A letter from
an intelligent Citizen from S. C. informs us,
calculated to irritate the Union party, that
that they appear to be on eve of a Civil War,
and as soon as possible? Let us gain
time for the passage of the new revenue bill--
and all will be saved.--Virginia will deserve
the thanks of all her sisters.--Richmond Eq.

Ex Governor McArthur's contested election
decided against him.--The canvass of the votes
given in Ohio, for members of Congress, took
place in the Senate chamber agreeably to law,
on Tuesday, the 11th inst. The vote in the
6th District, between Duncan McArthur, Ex-
Governor, and Major William Allen, stood for
Allen, 3,738--for McArthur, 3,741. The sub-
majority of one vote for the former. The sub-
ject of this election has been the fruitful theme
of remarks in the newspapers ever since that
period. In some of the Eastern Journals, it
was confidently proclaimed that McArthur was
elected in consequence some error which hap-
pened at one of the polls in the Distr.