

the sacred presence of an Apostle. We may then say that the death of a family will be avenged from heaven. If it come will be avenged. The sake of the term, but of the fact, the same principles, whose progress are incessantly of the nation's welfare, and whose strength and wealth are unparagonably devoted to the advancement of that cause for the consummation of which heaven protracts the date of this terrestrial scene. Now, as my country, I begin to conceive less from blinding hopes of its preservation. The holy cause of heaven is delegated to thee, and thy person is therefore inviolable. "What dost thou fear?" said the van-glories Roman to his dismayed pilot in the storm: "Dost thou fear Caesar and his fortunes?" "But be bold a greater than Caesar is here." The ship on which Christ is embarked can never sink.

All desperandum Cetera dote, et ampicere Cetera.

Winds and waves may toss and vex it, but dare not destroy. Enemies may attack the gallant bark, but there are legions of self-devoted hearts on board, who, on the trial, will gather round the Sacred Freight, and vow to each other never to "give up the ship."

This, then, is the glory which we ought to covet for our country—the glory of moral excellence—the honour of being the most virtuous nation on earth, renowned for justice, for humanity, for truth, for temperance, for industry, for pious gratitude to God, for unmatchless beneficence to man, making every heart within its own spacious boundaries, & feeding from its overflowing abundance the needy of other hemispheres—the empire of condescending nations, the peace maker of the Universe.

I trust it will not deemed too serious for the occasion to refer the reader to the following passages of scripture as an illustration of the above remarks and of the dealings of Providence with nations: Gen. xviii, 22, xix, 22; Acts xvii, 24, Matt. xxiv, 22.

From the United States Telegraph.

We find in the Albany Argus the following:—

"We are requested by Mr. Wm. B. Lawrence, who is now in this city, to state that the article in the United States Telegraph of the 21st inst., an extract from which appears in the New York Courier & Enquirer of the 26th instant, and which purports to give an account of a late interview between the President and himself, was published without his knowledge or approbation, and that the above mentioned article, the writer of which is unknown to Mr. Lawrence, contains many material inaccuracies."

It is due to Mr. Lawrence that we should publish this statement, but it seems to be alike due from him that, having noticed the publication in the Courier, he should state in what the article in question is inaccurate. That Mr. L. had an interview with the President seems to be admitted—that he entertains a high sense of his intelligence we believe, and without pretending to vouch for the truth of the statement, made by one of Mr. Lawrence's own political friends, we permitted him to make the amende honorable. As it is, it rests between our correspondent and Mr. Lawrence. They are friends and fellow labourers, and we leave them to adjust the matter as suits them.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

After the article which precedes our editorial head was in type, Mr. William B. Lawrence called upon us, and requested us to say that he did not make use of the language attributed to him in the paragraph which we published on Wednesday. He states, however, that in a conversation with a gentleman at Washington, he did express surprise and satisfaction at discovering that General Jackson was so different a personage from what he had been represented to be. This remark was made in an ordinary conversation, and not intended to be repeated.

We are pleased to be able to make this explanation of the paragraph which we copied into our columns; because, if Mr. Lawrence had made use of the eulogistical language attributed to him, he would have been the subject of ridicule from Georgia to Maine. Gen. Jackson does not require the commendations of his political adversaries; but when we find a case where strong prejudices are removed by a single interview, we consider it the triumph of truth and virtue over falsehood and vice; and when an officer of the late administration is the subject of conversion, we deem it a duty to the people to give publicity to it, without reference to the individual converted, or the language in which his conversion is couched.

William B. Lawrence and Jonathan Elliott.—On the 21st ult. we published a communication from Jonathan Elliott, in which he in reduced certain remarks, made, as he said, by William B. Lawrence, late Chargé d'Affaires at London.

With the truth or falsehood of Mr. Elliott's statement we have nothing to do; we leave that to be settled by him and Mr. Lawrence. But it is not a little amusing to indifferent spectators, to witness what a commotion his blunder of Mr. L. has made in his "good society." We apprehended that the Pink would compel him to retract under pain of excommunication. To speak well of G. N. Jackson's intellect was an unpardonable offence. Mr. L. after a few more lessons, will learn that, as in former days, his associates spoke so ill, now they say nothing good of those in office. Their recommendations are reserved for such faithful public servants as Henry Clay, Tobias

Watson, &c. &c. We have only to add, that Mr. Lawrence has been misrepresented, it was done by one of the members of his own party.—B.

Mr. Ingham on the Rhode Island Election.—We are authorized to say that the charges in the Rhode Island paper, against the Secretary of the Treasury, and copied into the National Journal of this morning, is false in all its parts. It has not the least shadow of a foundation.—B.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

President's Health.—Many false rumours have been propagated about the state of the President's Health. It has been charitably hinted, that his constitution was exhausted, and that he would scarcely live out his present term of office.—A Correspondent of the Phil. U. S. Gazette, from Washington, who has made himself almost as conspicuous for his misstatements as the author of the Harris Letter, writes in his usual venacious vein, on the 25th ult. that "some persons declare that it was contrary to the advice of the men of medicine that Gen. Jackson was transported to the island in which he is now shut up a prisoner;—and the same persons, whether knowingly or ignorantly I say not, assert that the gentleman who assumed the responsibility of taking him to Fort Calhoun, dissatisfied with the result of the experiment thurfar, have cast about them to find out some more expeditious mode than the ordinary one, of bringing him back again."—This prophet of ill, who is thus attempting to sound the tocsin of alarm through the nation from the vitæ political motives, goes on to report his "legs and feet are swollen considerably, and there are other equal symptoms of dropsy. This combination of afflictions, acting upon a frame weakened by age, and a mind which has been impaired by the loss of his wife! menaces the most serious termination. Every thing which human skill can suggest or apply, will doubtless be resorted to for the purpose of repelling or weakening the attacks—but there is no expectation among the medical men of a perfect recovery. He may be kept from sinking under the attacks of disease for a short time, but no permanent relief can be administered to him."

Will the reader be pleased to compare this raven narrative, with the following Extract of a letter, which we have received from a friend of Gen. Jackson:—

"Rip Rap, 30th August.

"The President has been at this place since Thursday the 20th—and to-morrow, will return in the Steam boat Potomac to Washington. His health is good—very good. It was not so much to seek after any restoration of an impaired constitution, as to be relieved from the fatigue of business and company, that he was prompted to the relaxation of his duties, and to spend a few days at this retired spot. While here, he has made free use of the Salt Bath, and is now in the possession of as much strength and activity, as he has possessed for the last 8 or 10 years.—I make this communication, because there are such constant reports from quarters, to represent him feeble, and in delicate and declining health. Shortly after reaching this place, and during three days, his face was considerably inflamed, produced as some physicians say, by a portion of the sea-nettle which got into the bath (they are abundant here,) and as others say, by the salt water and sea air: this will no doubt, be also represented as a dangerous symptom;—for the last 4 or 5 days it has wholly disappeared. I assure you, whatever rumor may say about him, that his health is good.—Every day while being here, he has been engaged in reading and writing, and examining the post, and seeing the laborers and workmen employed, and will return to Washington, as able to perform his duties as any member of his Cabinet."

This letter puts to flight all the sanguine calculations, or the aff-ced fears of his political opponents.—But, as the Manager of the Nat. Journal has managed to put forth some insidious insinuations about the President's health, we subjoin the following conclusive reply from the last Norfolk Beacon:—

(COMMUNICATED.)

The President's Visit.—The immaculate editor of the National Journal permits no opportunity to escape of heaping his scurrilous invectives upon the President and his Administration.—Following his movements with the most untiring pertinacity, he prys into his motives, with malicious scrutiny; and to suit his dishonorable purpose, the most innocent acts are tortured and converted into the most heinous and dangerous offences.

These ideas were suggested on reading an editorial paragraph, which appeared in the Journal on the 24th inst. on the subject of the President's visit to the Rip Rap. Sterile, indeed, must be the author's brain, when he has to resort to such paltry stuff to fill his columns, or gratify the splanetic appetites of his discontented subscribers.

On the President's first visit to Old Point Comfort, he was charged with moving in the style of Royalty, of getting up a mighty pageant whereby to blind the people, and gull them into an approbation of his principles. But now forsooth the time is changed.

Without the smallest ceremony, he retires for a few days from the toils of office to a tranquil residence on the Rip Rap, accompanied by one of his cabinet, his bosom friend, and the Chief Engineer, the original Superintendent of that important work. This is magnified into an immense matter, and arduous institutions are thrown out, that this place was selected to conceal from the nation the state of his health, "as it is only approachable by such boats as may have authority to land."

It is to deceive those at a distance, who may have been misled on this point, that the writer has felt it a duty to deny the inference drawn by the Journal, that any boats are prohibited from landing at the Rip Rap.

The people in the neighborhood, inferring from the selection of his residence, that relaxation was the President's great object, with a laudable feeling, have expressed their demonstrations of respect, and forbore, generally, to intrude upon his retirement. A single day, however, has not elapsed without frequent visits. No one has ever been denied access to him, and from the warm and friendly manner in which all were received, who presented themselves, it is apparent, that exclusion from society was never contemplated.

With the other sagacious queries of the Editor I have nothing to do; he may obtain an answer nearer home. It may be gratifying to him, however, to learn, that his apprehensions with respect to the President's health are unfounded. With the exception of a slight inflammation about the forehead, produced, I understand, by the sting of a sea-nettle, while bathing a few days since, he is to all appearance entirely exempt from disease.

Frankfort, (K.) Aug. 15.

The result of the election in Kentucky, is in Mr. Clay and his friends a privilege, dashed with so much about even to their sanguine hopeful temperament, that all the rapture they express at times with regard to it, ends immediately in melancholy. The majority obtained in the General Assembly is favorable to Mr. Clay, will serve but for one purpose. It may be employed to produce a belief in other states that he is recovering his strength in Kentucky, yet every intelligent person of either side who examines the causes which produced this majority, must perceive that the impression thus created, is perfectly deceptive. In Franklin, Oldham, Jefferson, Boone, Washington, Mercer and Trigg, in which the late elections make a change of twenty members in favour of the minority of the last year, by taking ten from the one side and adding them to the other, the results were obtained by local and personal influences, operating more immediately and actively than considerations connected with general politics. We could give an easy solution of the matter by a detail of the circumstances connected with each individual case, but it is rendered unnecessary by over striking facts. In each of the counties which we have enumerated, the Jackson candidates for Congress received decided majorities. It is apparent, therefore, that while contests for county seats, the division of counties, separate representation, &c. &c. together with the multitude of mingled motives which operate in local and personal conflicts, the great principle involved in national politics pervaded the whole, and in the Congressional elections, the unembarrassed suffrages of the people have spoken their true sentiments. Of the twelve representatives from Kentucky only two of the Clay leaves now remain. The poor minority of four which Mr. Clay was enabled to maintain throughout the last administration was thus reduced in the late election one half. This is the true criterion by which the prospects of Mr. Clay in Kentucky should be estimated.

Interesting law Case.—Yesterday 12 o'clock Jeremiah Smith was brought up from Camden, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, before Chancellor Harper. It appears that Smith had been convicted in 1822 for stealing a negro, and had been pardoned by Governor Bennett on condition of his staying in prison a certain time, and at the expiration of that time that he should leave the state never to return. We understand that complaint was lodged before his Excellency Gov. Miller, that Smith was residing in Chesterfield or Lancaster, and he issued his proclamation offering a reward of \$200 for his apprehension, upon which he was pursued by divers citizens of South Carolina into North Carolina and brought into this state and committed to Camden goal, by a magistrate, Mr. Yoykin, of that district. Mr. Gregg this morning moved to postpone the case until to-morrow morning as his colleague Mr. McCord had just been engaged in the cause and had not an opportunity to consider it. Mr. DeCoursey for the state consented to it, and the case comes up again before the Chancellor to-day on the motion to discharge the prisoner. It is a new case and excites a good deal of interest.

Columbia (S. C.) Tel.

Napoleon and an English Sailor.—The following anecdote appears in a recent French paper: While the French troops were encamped at Boulogne public attention was much excited by the daring attempt at escape made by an English sailor. This person, having escaped from the depot, and gained the borders of the sea, the woods on which served him for concealment, constructed, with no other instrument than a knife, a boat entirely of the bark of trees. When the weather was fair, he mounted a tree and looked out for an English flag; and, having at last observed a British cruiser, he ran to the shore with his boat on his back, and when he was about to trust himself to the mercy of the waves, he was pursued, arrested and loaded with chains. Every body in the army was anxious to see the boat, and Napoleon, having at length heard of the affair, sent for the sailor and interrogated him. "You must," said Napoleon, "have had a great desire to see your country again, since you could resolve to trust yourself on the open sea in so frail a bark." "No," said the sailor, "but a poor and infirm mother, whom I was anxious to see." "And you shall see her," said Napoleon, giving at the same time orders to set him at liberty and bestow upon him a considerable sum of money for his mother, observing that she must be a good mother who had so good a son.

Unique Hebrew Manuscript.—The Lateran are likely to be highly interested with an original ancient manuscript of the Pentateuch, now in the possession of Mr. Sams, of D. rington, Durham. It is of good skin leather, in two volumes and measures two feet wide, and sixty nine feet long. Each sheet of skin is divided into pages, five inches and a half in width. The letters are very large, & not only most beautifully written, but ornamented with a number of tints or coronas. The quantity of this M. S. may be inferred by its being written on leather—a circumstance which would hardly have taken place after the invention of vellum was made. It is believed to be fifteen hundred years old, and has been above eight hundred years in one Jewish family, on the Continent, from whence it has recently

been procured under the most interesting circumstances. Being the earliest copy which followed the train of Josephus's war, a Jewish family of Spanish origin was reduced to utter ruin, and compelled to emigrate. They came to Holland in their exile, and were there so very much reduced as to be obliged to pledge, as their last resource, this precious treasure of their laws, under a limitation of a considerable time for its redemption. The time expired, the pledge was not redeemed, and the property was sold in Holland by the person who lent his money on it. It has been preserved with the greatest care, in a rich cover, fringed with a fine silk. The rollers on which the M. S. runs are composed of beautiful mahogany. It has been seen by a number of Hebrew scholars and Jews, and it is generally thought to be the most ancient copy of the five books of Moses in existence.

Assay and Murder.—A most shocking outrage was committed in Kentucky, about eight miles from this place, on the 14th ult. A negro driver, by the name of Gordon, who had purchased in Maryland about sixty negroes, including all sexes and ages, was taking them, assisted by an associate named Allen, and the wagoner who conveyed the baggage to the Mississippi. The men were handcuffed and chained together in the usual manner for driving those poor wretches, while the women and children were suffered to proceed without incumbrance. It appears that by the means of a file, the negroes, unobserved, had succeeded in separating the irons which bound their hands, in such a way as to be able to throw them off at any moment. About eight o'clock in the morning while proceeding on the state road leading from Greenup to Vanceburg, two of them dropped their shackles and commenced a fight, when the wagoner, Petit, rushed in with his whip to compel them to desist. At this moment every negro was found perfectly at liberty; and one of them, seizing a club, gave Petit a violent blow on the head, and laid him dead at his feet; and Allen, who had come to his assistance, met a similar fate, from the contents of a pistol fired by another of the gang.

Gordon was then attacked, seized and held by one of the negroes, whilst another fired twice at him with a pistol, the ball of which each time grazed his head, but not proving effectual, he was beaten with clubs and left for dead. They then commenced pillaging the wagon, and with an axe split open the trunk of Gordon, rifled it of the money, about \$2 400, sixteen of the negroes then took to the woods. Gordon, in the mean time, not being materially injured, was enabled by the assistance of one of the women, to mount his horse and flee; pursued however, by one of the gang on another horse, with a drawn pistol. Fortunately he escaped with his life, barely arriving at a plantation as the negro came in sight; who then turned about and retreated.

The neighborhood was immediately rallied, and a hot pursuit given—which we understand has resulted in the capture of the whole gang, and the recovery of a greater part of the money.

Seven of the negro men and one woman, it is said were engaged in the murders, and will be brought to trial at the next court in Greensburg.

Portsmouth (O.) Times.

Ipsichurg, Aug. 31.

Anful Occurrence.—An attempt, which we regret to say proved too successful, to poison the family of Dr. Floyd, who resides a few miles from this place, was made by his servants on last Thursday morning. While the family were at breakfast, they were taken with vomiting which immediately created the suspicion that some poisonous ingredient had been put in their coffee. The cook was called up, who denied any knowledge of the fact, and willingly partook of a cup of the coffee.—A negro man, that was in the kitchen, was then sent for, who declined to drink of the coffee offered him, but, on being compelled to partake of it, was immediately taken violently sick, and confessed the fact of having put arsenic in the coffee pot. This was a distressing moment. Physicians were sent for, but with all their skill were unable to save from the sudden jaws of death all the family. An interesting little boy about ten years old died about 4 o'clock of that evening. It is said he drank his cup of coffee before eating, which caused the poison to act more powerfully upon his empty stomach. We learn that it is supposed several of Dr. Floyd's negroes were engaged in this conspiracy, and that five have been lodged in Bedford jail to answer for this heinous deed.—Virginia.

How to Distinguish a Murdered Person's Blood.—Three chemists in Paris were lately directed to make experiments, with the view of determining, if possible, whether the bloodmarks on the prisoner's shirt were caused by human blood, or by that of some animal. A large spot of blood on the shirt was the subject of the experiment made with concentrated sulphuric acid, which according to the testimony of one of the chemists, has the property of producing from each kind of blood a different smell. This chemical process could better prove whether blood thus analysed was the blood of a man or a woman, as each would produce a different odour. The experiment was made with the greatest care upon the blood of a male of a female, upon bullock's blood, and pig's blood, a suspected murderer having stated certain stains to have been made by pig's blood, which were procured 15 days before, in order to stain

lines with a little of the same blood. The blood upon the shirt was produced in a similar manner, and was found to be the same as that which was produced from the blood of a man.

The Editors of the Baltimore are indebted to the friends for the Smyrna 31st May and the 7th June by the brig Terzedo as the paper of the 31st May published, purporting to be a French physician who has been years at Constantinople, observes:—

"Formerly no christian was of the Ottoman race, much blood from him; but he is distinguished at the change which has brought about since the of the Janissaries. The treasury muskets with fixed bayonets march to Europe, the drum major in front, and Signor himself in the uniform, issues his commands, these are astounding. We have to mention a still more remarkable departure from ancient. On the 14th May, I received to make preparation to visit children of the Sultan, who repaired to the palace, and in the presence of the Echim Bachi, and of the Black Eunuchs, I was young Princess about eight, her sister about a year and a still younger Princess—all with least difficulty or ceremony, I performed the duty upon two young ladies of the. On the 29th I returned to the found the operation had succeeded. I was dismissed with some present from the Sultan, testimony of his satisfaction, and that my services would not be needed until the birth of a new or Princess."

Unexampled Abstinence.—Ben Kelsey, a respectable man of Fairfield, in this county, is said to have subsisted on but cold water for more than 100 days. His mind seems to have been abstracted, and he has emaciated, apparently averse to intercourse with the world, for many years past. The quantity taken by him for the last week is supposed to be less than required for the ordinary nourishment of an infant; but during the period, neither persuasion, nor force, have been effectual to him swallow the least sustenance of any kind. Some particles of food between his teeth two were discharged from his mouth after, and no further has been used. He is now wasted to a ghastly skeleton, and thought in a great measure of his senses, and to enjoy the sleep. This afflicting case is to be almost unparalleled, thus far baffled all the medical skill.—Little Falls Gazette.

Lightning.—During the Monday evening, 17th inst. of Mr. John Miller, living a few miles below Salisbury, was struck by lightning, one chimney of the weather boarding and shingles shattered, and some of the burnt and torn. Mr. Miller, who was 20 steps from the side, was prostrated, and remained for some minutes, the reality were inside, and emerged.—Western Carolinian.

By the long continued and rainy weather, serious has been done to the Cotton crop. New knew cotton to grow rank, luxuriant growth, but unfavorable to the formation of bolls, and the perfection of these already formed, never larger and more than growth, than at this time, and even for this crop.—Id.

A considerable revival has taken place in the Methodist Church in within the last ten days. The bers seem to be more zealous, and a respectable accession of of all ages and both sexes, have to feel the renovating in the spirit of Christianity. The pres and leading members of the church is scarcely closed from to midnight, and sometimes, and the short intervals they all selves there, are filled up by exhortation in private dwelling.

Newbern.

Death of Cows.—It has damp and rainy for some that a disease has been among the cattle, (called by black or red water) which them off very fast. One of this town, has lost three others have lost one and. Some persons are of the opinion is the mushroom which it cattle. The disease is called to milk cows. Some have apparently from the same.

Wm. H. Jones and Jerome, posses.

VERITAS.