

POLITICAL.

From the Louisville (Ken.) Advertiser.
THE FAMOUS
Dr. James L. Armstrong.

This valiant and highly respectable personage, has addressed a letter to his equally worthy compeers, the Editors of the Focus, stating that an attempt was lately made to assassinate him, and conveying the idea, that the attack was instigated by Gen. Jackson. He states that about 12 o'clock, on open day, four men rode up to his shop, and seeing them he left his house, almost 150 yards distant, and proceeded to the shop "unarmed and alone!" (Marvellous courage!) The persons who had lighted and entered the shop were by name, Malcolm Gilchrist, from Alabama, Jesse Taylor, from the Western District of Tennessee, and William Gilchrist and Archibald Yell, from Shelbyville, Tenn. The doctor states that the party were armed with large clubs, and in the breast of several he saw the handles of dirks, and especially in the bosom of the assassin Yell.

These fellows, the doctor says, "very soon produced a paper, which they said I must sign. Perceiving it was for their object to force me to sign something disgraceful, I told them I was unarmed and alone, and that it was very unfair to be thus set upon in my own house. At this time I was standing near the back door of my shop, and had time to flee; that there was a neighbour who lived about three hundred yards distant, across the creek, where there was probably some company, and also where I might procure some arms to defend my self. I determined to risk being shot, rather than sign the paper—which I did not see, nor did I know its contents. Seeing me disinclined to look at the paper, one of them swore I should sign it, or be wounded!" The doctor heard no more—but took to his heels. He thus describes his retreat: "I sprang out of the house, and retreated as fast as I could towards Davis' store—the assassins followed me rapidly (rapidly, mark that!) one of them (M. Gilchrist) who lives in Alabama, had been selected to perform the deed. This fellow followed me in front of the others, and in endeavouring to draw his pistol from his breast he dropped and lost it. The pistol has since been found, and was heavily loaded—and it is now in my possession. On the return of the assassins to their horses, a crippled youth who was near my shop, saw them looking for it, heard the fellow say he had lost it. I was pursued across the river and in attempting to climb the bank on the other side the two Gilchrist brothers, who were armed with clubs, sprang upon me and knocked me down. They then killed me if Mr. Davis and a number of other men had not come to my relief. I am old, and have grandchildren—the assassins were all comparatively young men.

I am bruised and mangled all over, and my head is cut to the skull, and I am just able to hold my pen, and can not do this subject justice, as I feel considerable weight and concussion of the brain."

Such is the doctor's account of the rapid but tragic affair. He did not see the paper he was called upon to sign, nor did he know its contents, when he penned the letter to the editors of the Focus. Yet he suspects the attack was made at the instance of Gen. Jackson. He had been in Shelbyville on the preceding Monday morning, (only three days previous), procuring documents to write a number on Gen. Jackson's intimacy with Burr. "This (says he) no doubt these fellows had heard, and it was determined to put me out of the way, or disgrace me."

If this be the true cause of the flagging received by Dr. Armstrong, how are we to suppose Mr. Gilchrist, from Alabama, and J. Taylor from the Western District of Tennessee, could have received the information, that the doctor was hunting up the documents referred to, and travelled to his house in the short space of three days? In a day and a half, if the doctor is to be believed, the news of his flagging among the documents flew to Alabama, and to the Western District of Tennessee? Instantly, Mr. Gilchrist and Jesse Taylor, were armed with clubs, dirks and pistols; and in thirty-six hours more they flew to the residence of the doctor, and then and there, with clubs, dirks, and pistols, asked him to sign—the doctor does not know what "D—n the legs that would let the body suffer! He took to his heels; and, in a race of about three hundred yards, it required the swiftest of the party of young men to overtake the doctor, though he is old, and has grand children!" How the Dr. was enabled to run so fast, what could have suddenly infused into him the activity and fleetness of youth—are points which the philosophy of Dr. Buchanan can only settle. If the attack was made at the instance of Gen. Jackson—then the news of Dr. Armstrong's movements among the documents, must have travelled more rapidly than we have supposed; and to believe the statement true, we must come to the conclusion, that some man in Tennessee has actually succeeded in making a Capillary Flying Steam Engine, by means of which the intelligence was conveyed to the Western District of Tennessee and to Alabama, and the assassins conveyed from those places to the residence of the gallant Dr. Armstrong. Dr. Bu-

chanan may believe this to be true—quite as true as the charges published in the Focus against General Jackson—but the common sort of people will not.

Dr. Armstrong's own statement of this affair proves, that he is a consummate coward and calumniator. Intelligence that he was procuring documents to write a number on the intimacy of Jackson with Burr, could not have been conveyed to Gen. Jackson—from Gen. J. to the Western District of Tennessee and to Alabama—giving the persons named as the assassins time to travel to the Doctor's residence—all in the space of three days. As all this could not possibly have occurred, in so short a time, it is entirely obvious that Dr. Armstrong has published a falsehood, in relation to the cause of the attack made on him—and, of course, no part of his statement is entitled to credit. That he has been chastised, for his indulgence of his ruling passion—the business of lying—is probably correct; but he does not know himself, what lie he was called upon to retract—he did not see the paper, nor did he know its contents. He ought to have taken Buchanan's method—to have signed the libel, philosophically, and said nothing more about it; for he could with a clear conscience, and without detriment to his honour, have retracted any assertion he ever made or published against Gen. Jackson, or perhaps any other individual.

Archibald Yell is a member of the Legislature—a man of high standing and respectability—and we are informed that the other gentlemen named, as assassins, stand high where they are known. It is therefore inferred, that Dr. Armstrong has been guilty of slandering them either verbally, or incidentally, in his attacks on others, and that, for this he has received a part of the punishment he merited. One thing is obvious—Gen. Jackson could not have known that the attack was meditated, or he participated, directly or indirectly in it.

We have noticed this affair, merely to prevent Dr. Armstrong's letter from having the effect, which it was, no doubt, designed to have, on the approaching elections.

THE COALITION HERO.

The following brief extracts from the Nashville Republican, which we copy from the Whig and Binner, explain the grounds on which Mr. Gilchrist felt himself bound to cane the famous "Tennesseean." The reader will perceive that it was a private affair, wholly unconnected with the character of Gen. Jackson or the Presidential question; that the veritable and valiant Dr. Armstrong had been slandering a dead man, the famous "Tennesseean," and that he was very appropriately chastised for it. We think the Hero of Duck River, must, by this time, feel rather flat.

Doct. James L. Armstrong.—As the civilization which this man recently received from the hands of a son for a slanderous attack on a deceased father, will, doubtless, be made the subject of many sage reflections by the coalition units, we have thought proper to furnish our readers with a brief statement of the circumstance attending the transaction. The statement may, we think be relied on as it is drawn up from the letter of an eye witness.

William Gilchrist, Esq., and Mr. M. Gilchrist his brother, having learned that Doct. Armstrong, in a communication then in the press, had charged their deceased father with having been a tory in the revolutionary war, rode to the residence of the Doct. on Wednesday last, accompanied by two other gentlemen, for the purpose of obtaining his signature to a certificate which they had previously prepared. Mr. Gilchrist then informed Doct. Armstrong that any newspaper attack upon himself or brother would have been disregarded, but his slander on a deceased parent could not be passed over. Doct. Armstrong attempted an explanation, but Mr. Gilchrist insisted on his signing the certificate. What followed cannot be better told than in the words of our correspondent.

"At the mention of certificate, the Doct., in a hurried tone of voice, said: 'I'll have nothing to do with it,' and broke ground like a quater horse, hallooing murder! murder! murder!! The two Mr. Gilchrist brothers broke after him, and Col. * * *, who had also been invited to ride out, and myself trotted down the hill after them. The Doct. fell in his flight three times before Mr. Gilchrist overhauled him, not forgetting, at each fall, & between them, in each jump, to cry out help! murder! &c.—with a truly lamentable and tremendous voice. His last fall was a great one; he fell full length into Duck River, when the water flew at least ten feet high. At the river Mr. Gilchrist boarded him and gave him one of the most gentle flagellations I ever saw." Our motive for publishing the circumstance related above cannot be misconstrued. It is important to show that Doct. Armstrong has been punished, not for any thing he may have said or written about Gen. Jackson or the Presidential election; but for an attack upon a deceased person—He has received from the hands of the Messrs. Gilchrist a wholesome flagellation for a base and unmanly attack on the character of their deceased father.

By the following it will be perceived that the letter of Dr. Armstrong, which was pompously hand billed through the city on Tuesday, is another desperate invention of the enemy. Let our readers peruse the following, and ask themselves whether any man, having a spark of filial affection in his nature, can censure the course which the Messrs. Gilchrist pursued. The only exception which we take to their conduct is, that they should have offered him the alternative of retracting, instead of soundly chastising the "Doctor" on the spot.

Bilt. Repub.

KNAVERY.
 A Focus extra has reached this place containing a letter from the libeller, Dr. Armstrong, charging the Jackson men with an attempt to assassinate him. The following letter from one of his own neighbours, proves the fellow's art and knavery:—

Noah's Fork Bedford county, Ten.

July 20, 1828.

Dear Sir, Report says that Dr. James L. Armstrong, for the purpose of making false impressions, and thereby operating on the Governor's election in your state, has written on the Editor of the Kentucky Reporter, charging the Jacksonians with having beat him in the most shocking manner, &c. because of his writing against Gen. Jackson. I live a neighbour to Dr. Armstrong, and have made strict inquiry touching this matter, and find the fact to be that the Doctor, who is ever, like the green fly, thrusting his bill into every body's dish, for the purpose of defaming certain gentlemen of high standing, both in Tennessee and Alabama, assailed their dead father, in the most malicious, slanderous, and shameful manner, and that too, in a piece which he had prepared for the press, and had showed to many respectable persons. These brave and high minded sons, justly resenting the unpunished insult, called on the Dr. to give satisfaction by signing a libel, or otherwise. The Dr. instantly took flight, crying murder at every jump until overtaken by one of the injured gentlemen, who gave him a merited receipt for his turpitude. Therefore it will be seen that it was an individual quarrel, and nowhere relating to the Presidential election.

Yours respectfully,

JONATHAN WEBSTER.

LOUISIANA.

"GLORIOUS VICTORY."

The Philadelphia Sentinel says: "By the Louisiana Advertiser of the 19th ult. from which we learn, that Mr. Overton, the Jackson candidate, is elected by a majority of 159 votes over Mr. Brent."

The following are the remarks of the editor on the result:—"One would have supposed from the exultation of the administration party for a few days after the termination of the election in this city, that they had crushed and overwhelmed the friends of General Jackson in Louisiana. Nothing was to be heard on all sides but the mocking shouts of triumph. If these gentlemen were to be believed, the sentiment of the whole Union was changed by a trifling majority of from twenty to one hundred votes in New Orleans, obtained by illegal and unconstitutional decisions of judges, called to preside at the election for no other purpose than to make them, and procured by means which cannot be honourable to any party. The friends of the administration in this city (we beg pardon—we mean some of them) hailed this ill-gotten and insignificant majority with more exultation than they did the defeat of the British army on the 8th January."

It is an old maxim—"Don't cry till you are out of the woods." Now that nearly all the votes have been counted how do they compare with those received at the election two years ago? An Adams governor is elected! True, gentlemen, and here there is no change, and no reason for rejoicing on your part; you have had a thorough going Adams governor during the last four years, and none of you will pretend that Mr. Derbigny has not received hundreds and hundreds of votes from the friends of General Jackson. The strength of the Jackson party was divided among three candidates. For though the opinions of General Thomas are not very decided either way, yet it will not be denied that nine tenths of the votes which he received were given by the Jackson party. He received a smaller number of votes among the friends of the administration than Mr. Derbigny did among those of General Jackson. The vote for governor, therefore, is no test—or if it be, it shows that those who voted for Derbigny are not a majority of the State.

Mr. Livingston has lost his election—so too has Mr. Brent, the rank, implacable enemy of General Jackson. Mr. Gurley is re-elected by a majority of some thirty or forty votes, in a district in which the Adams party are admitted by themselves to be in a minority—a district comprising nine parishes, which have elected 14 members of the house of representatives, 12 of whom are decidedly in favour of Gen. Jackson. As to the Senate—Randall from Ascension and another Jackson member from Concordia are chosen in place of two Adams men. This body last year contained a majority of four in favour of the administration—this year the majority is reduced to one and that one doubtful.

In the house of representatives, last year, there was a majority of eight in favour of the administration. This year there is a clear majority of two in favour of Jackson. The dirty shirts have been rather too strong for you, gentlemen of the wealth and talents; you have lost two in one house, sweet kind gentlemen, and ten in the other, most wise and virtuous gentlemen.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.
 We copy into our papers of to-day the resolutions adopted in Congress, in relation to the services of General Jackson to his country; they are taken with the remarks connected with them from the very able address adopted at Harrisburg, on Friday last, by the friends of Jackson.

The following resolutions will be found among the laws of the United States, adopted in February, 1815:—"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby given to Major General Jackson, and through him, to the officers and soldiers of the regular army, of the militia, and of the volunteer proportion, which together constituted of militia & volunteers, who by their gallant and patriotic conduct, conspicuously displayed against the enemy, from the time of his landing before New Orleans, until his final expulsion therefrom; and particularly for their valor, skill and good conduct on the eighth of January last in repulsing, with great slaughter, a numerous British army of chosen veteran troops, when attempting, by a bold and daring attack to carry by storm, the works actually thrown up for the protection of New Orleans; and thereby obtaining a most signal victory over the enemy with a disparity of loss, on his part, unexampled in military annals."

"Resolved, That the President of the States be requested to cause to be struck, a Gold Medal, with devices emblematic of this splendid achievement, and presented to Major General Jackson, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his JUDICIOUS and distinguished conduct on this memorable occasion."

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major General Jackson, on such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the objects thereof."

This testimony, fellow citizens, we take to be conclusive. Here are the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States, with all the transactions at New Orleans, fresh in their recollections, voluntarily testifying the thanks of the nation to the hero of that period. Can such evidence of his worth be affected by the hired desperadoes who are at present assailing him in all quarters, because his elevation now by the people would put down the employers of his assailants, never again to rise in power. Thus, fellow citizens, we have shown you that the man whose life is pronounced by the present men in power, to have been from his cradle to the present moment, marked with deeds of "violence and blood," of "dissipation and vice the most hideous," stood high in favour with our republican presidents, and his most prominent public acts were approved by the Congress of the nation. In addition to these marks of public esteem, he has been elected by the people to the most important station within their gift. He was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of Tennessee. He was frequently elected a member to the legislature of that state. He was a member of Congress, and twice elected by the legislature of his own state to the Senate of the Union; in which body he resigned his seat in 1825, in consequence of his having been again nominated for the Presidency, believing that it did not comport with the pure spirit of our free institutions for a member of Congress to be a candidate for the Presidential chair, when his election might, under the constitution, devolve upon that body.

LOUISIANA.

From the Creole of July 19th.

Election Returns for Governor.

	Derbigny	Majority	Brent	Thomas
Ascension	176	33	10	00
St. James	198	25	4	00
Assumption	164	140	1	00
Lafourche Interior	253	15	26	00
Orleans	636	288	195	16
Plaquemines	40	36	82	00
Jefferson	77	4	11	00
St. Bernard	98	8	64	00
Terrebonne	10	19	73	00
St. Mary	114	58	9	17
Iberville	136	11	26	18
St. John Baptiste	137	17	00	00
St. Martin	140	123	5	1
Lafayette	57	139	7	00
St. Landry	516	16	49	5
East Baton Rouge	37	3	46	301
West Baton Rouge	6	20	3	109
West Feliciana	75	2	211	5
Pointe Coupee	85	40	2	00
St. Charles	66	3	3	00
East Feliciana	30	00	254	120
St. Helena	1	00	54	277
Natchitoches	126	51	103	10
Rapides	102	42	135	15
St. Tammany	45	17	82	46
Washington	1	1	70	192

CONGRESS.

First Congressional District.

	White.	Livingston.
Ascension	173	46
St. James	118	110
Assumption	188	114
Lafourche Interior	287	6
Orleans	584	551
Plaquemines	39	120
Jefferson	84	19
St. Bernard	66	84
St. Charles	47	28
St. John Baptiste	103	52
Terrebonne	83	16

Second Congressional District.

	Saunders.	Gurley.
Iberville	115	76
East Baton Rouge	80	300
West Feliciana	159	128
Pointe Coupee	49	77
East Feliciana	326	87
St. Helena	135	176
Washington	139	124
St. Tammany	74	112

Third Congressional District.

	Overton.	Brent
St. Mary	99	94
St. Martin	76	189
Lafayette	129	65
St. Landry	60	320
Rapides	219	61
Natchitoches	152	127
Catahoula	145	49
Avoyelles	179	15
Concordia	59	15

SENATE.

County of Acadia, *D. A. Randall.
 St. Bernard and Plaquemine, *La. Coste.

Parish of Jefferson, *Derbigny.
 German Coast, *Frouard.
 St. Tamany, Washington and St. Helena, *D. B. Morgan.

Opelousas, *Dupe.

Concordia, *Id. Ker.

Rapides, *Isaac Thomas.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Members elected.

Concordia, *David Alexander.
 Parish of Iberville, *Valery Hebert.
 West Baton Rouge, *V. Patin.
 East Baton Rouge, *P. K. Lawrence.

*W. Winfree.

West Feliciana, *W. S. Hamilton.

*J. Turner.

East Feliciana, *Scott, *Newport.

St. Helena, *Breed, *Strickland.

Washington, *Richardson.

St. Tamany, *Edwards.

*St. Mary, *Foster.

St. Martin, *Bienvenu.

Lafayette, *Mouton, *Martin.

St. Landry, *Wikoff, *Moore, *Van-hille.

Orleans, *Waggoner, *Maurian.

*Duralde, *Shepherd, *Barthe, *Landreaux, *Dueros.

Lafourche Interior, *Wheeler, *Thibault, *Nicholas.

St. Bernard, *Dueros.

Assumption, *Frist, *Lalande.

Plaquemine, *Duplessis.

Jefferson, *Livaudais.

St. John Baptiste, *Boudousquier.

St. Charles, *Habranche.

St. James, *Roman, *Duplantier.

Ascension, *F. Landry.

Terrebonne, *Thibault.

Pointe Coupee, *Chenevert.

Rapides, *J. H. Johnston, *Robt. A. Crain.

Avoyelles, *Wm. Vondries.

Natchitoches, *Metoyer, *Alex. L. D-bieux, *James Dyer.

*Jacksonites.

*Adamsites.

The Louisiana Creole says—"Judge White has received a large majority of the votes in this district. The Adams party will, no doubt, be ready to raise the cry of victory—and to attribute the success of Mr. White to the cause which he supported. Now, on the contrary we assert, that if he has succeeded he is indebted to the individual partialities of his personal friends. In this parish more than 100 Jacksonites voted for him."

Similar feelings influenced a very large portion of the Jackson party in the city of New Orleans. They certainly acted on mistaken notions of policy; and if the state had been an important one in point of numbers, the gratification of their individual partialities by voting for Adams men, would probably have had an unfortunate influence. As it is however, the result of the Louisiana elections, will give the republican party little or no concern. The five votes of the little state of Louisiana, if given to Mr. Adams, can easily be spared. We could even dispense with the votes of Kentucky and Ohio; but we are unwilling that the people of such flourishing and important states, should be considered as attached to the aristocratic party which supports the coalition.

BARBACUE.

There will be a Barbacue at the Sulphur Spring, on the road leading from Annapolis to Merrill's Tavern, on Saturday the 23rd instant. The voters of the county, without political distinction, are hereby invited; and all the candidates both for Electors and the Legislature, are respectfully requested to attend. It will be observed that the speaking will commence at 10 o'clock, therefore the attendance of the Candidates and Voters at an early hour is expected.

August 14. R

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS.

Thursday, August 21, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election."

JAMES MADISON.

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me, &c."

JAMES MADISON.

"General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman than any man now living."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"Gen. Jackson justly enjoys an eminent degree the public favour, and of the talents and services, no one entertains higher, or more respectful opinion than myself."

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

"An officer whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and whose whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions and the most elevated purposes."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

When Secretary of State, and the friend of General Jackson.

"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I never can have any other feelings than those of the warmest and most respectful RESPECT, and of the warmest kindness."

HENRY CLAY.

MARYLAND ELECTORS.

1st District—JOSEPH STONE.

2d District—JOHN C. HEBBERT.

3d District—WILLIAM FITZBUGH JR.

4th District—JOHN S. SELLMAN.

5th District—BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.

6th District—ELIAS BROWN.

7th District—THOMAS M. FORMAN.

8th District—JOHN T. REER.

9th District—JAMES SANGSTON.

10th District—THOMAS K. CARROLL.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.

Mr. Editor—By publishing the following, and the returns from Louisiana, you will oblige a Subscriber.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The prevailing impression among some people seems to be, that the House of Representatives of Louisiana consists of fifty members. This opinion is erroneous. That state is represented according to her population. The members of the House of Representatives are chosen every two years, and the number to which each county is entitled, is regulated by a law growing out of an enumeration of its inhabitants, which is made every four years. The last enumeration was made in the year 1825, and the consequent law fixed the number of representatives at forty-eight. This number cannot be increased until after the next census, which, agreeably to the constitution, does not take place until the year 1830. The election returns, therefore, given in this day's paper, so far as they relate to the number of representatives, are complete. That they correctly designate the party to which each gentleman belongs, who is elected, we believe is generally admitted. The state of parties in the new House of Representatives is, twenty-five Jackson men, and twenty-three administration men—A majority of two in favour of the Jackson party. In the House, last year, there was a majority of eight for the administration.