possess more capital or credit than the others, is to be regarded as security and not a partner!! It would be difficult, I imagine, according to this rule, to determine whether the "junior editor," so called, in your printing establishment is really a partner or only a security. Which of the ostensible members of that firm has the largest amount, either of capital or credit, I, at least am unable to decide. But who does not feel the full force of the argument contained in the above extract? Gen. Jackson was known to be a man of property and credit, Green was a young man just commencing business, without fortune, and Coleman's circumstances any thing but flourishing;" *therefore*, it most conclusively and irresistibly follows, that the two last, without money and without credit, were the Principals in the transaction, and that the former was involving himself—assuming responsibilities, and running risks, without the slightest chance or hope of profit, merely as security to the trifling amount of $10,000, for a young man "just commencing business, without fortune," and for a man whose "circumstances were any thing but flourishing!!!" The irresistible force of this reasoning will not surely be denied by any Jacksonite in the land.

But, sir, taking it upon your own ground, and admitting, contrary to all the probabilities of the case, and contrary to the weight of evidence so far as it has yet been exposed, that you were originally concerned in this speculation, only as a security for others, and did not "desire nor intend to participate in the profits," what then? Is the aspect of the affair materially changed? If there were any impropriety in the transaction, is it any better for you, in this view of it, then upon the supposition of your having been beneficially interested? Is it worse to do a wrong act for your own profit, than to aid and abet others in doing wrong for their benefit? What would you think of a man accused of being an accomplice in an act of burglary or highway robbery, who should set up as a defence that he was only concerned as a security, to stand at a distance and watch for the safety of his companions, and that it was expressly understood and agreed that he was to have no share of the booty? Would you say that this generous robber, who showed himself thus reckless of the property, and even of the lives of others, was any the less guilty, because he robbed only for the benefit and profit of his friends, and did not expect himself to partake of the spoil? I again say, I do not now mean to discuss the propriety of *negro trading*. This matter, I leave to the judgment of the public. But I do not hesitate to say, that if you were, as you admit, a partner to a contract for the purchase and sale of slaves by negro traders for profit—if you gave your sanction to such a speculation, by signing your name to a written agreement in order to carry it on—if you advanced your money or risked your credit, as a means of aiding, promoting or effecting it, you are, to all intents and purposes, responsible for it. If there were any impropriety or criminality, you were just as much *particeps criminis* in case you were only a security for the benefit of others, as you would have been, if you were yourself to reap the whole or a portion of the profit of the speculation. It would make no difference in principle. You were a negro trader, "a dealer in human flesh." This you have yourself admitted, and a contract signed by your own hand is referred to, and a certified copy deposited with your printers. It can therefore make no difference whether the unfortunate objects of this speculation were to be tran ported to the lower country for your individual profit or for that of your protoges and friends. You were, it seems, the most important party to the contract—you alone had capital and credit, and without your aid the speculation would not have been made. You, therefore, are fully responsible for all the consequences attending it, and for all the impropriety involved in it, if there were any, whether you acted, as was generally believed at the time, with a view to your own pecuniary gain, or as the accomplice, the aider and abettor of other dealers in that species of traffic.

Permit me, in conclusion, to say, that you and your adherents should be cautious not to assail the feelings and reputation of men, who have every disposition to remain quiet during the present controversy, but who, if excited, and driven to action self-defence, may show that they know more about some of the transactions of your life, than you would wish to see exposed at the present critical period.

BOYD McNAIRY.

14th July, 1828.

THE STRANGE COMBAT.

It was during the last war of this country with Great Britian, that circumstances led me to be a passenger on board of one of our large merchantmen, in which I had embarked what little property I had possessed; our seas were at that time covered with small privateers belonging to both belligerents, who did more mischief to the commerce of both nations, than the several public armed vessels of either. They almost invariably eluded the pursuit of the large frigates and ships of the line, by hauling sharp on the wind when they discovered an enemy; and their peculiar schooner rig, and being built expressly for sailing would give them a distinct advantage over their square sail enemies, in beating to windward. Again their lighter draught of water when near the shore would frequently enable them to run so close in, that they could not be attacked unless in boats; and every one who has ever read the account of the attack upon the privateer Mewschatel, by the boats of the Endymion (I believe) which engagement happened near Nantucket, will easily see how little force it requires to beat off boats, or sink them previous to boarding. Be these things as they may, I return to my story. We had been sailing for two days with a good breeze though now and then it would lull and then we sagged heavily along through a fog, almost as dense as the waters which bore us.

We were not far from our port and our captain was willing to crowd sail, night and day, as the risk of capture was superior to that of shipwreck, or disasters from a cripling of our spars. Our ship was of about 400 tons heavily laden & not a swift sailer. Her captain was a man of shrewd judgement, of inflexibility of purpose, and rather given to taciturnity. He was of a slight figure gentlemanly to his equals, decided and prompt to those under him in his orders and execution of their fulfilment. His keen dark eyes and naval officer gait, showed a kind of courage which one would call daring, if they had watched his countenance on particular occasions. Yet at other times he seemed rather to be the careful mariner who could reef for safety when safety apparently did not require it.—He was one of those kind of men, who seemed to be inclined to bend the purposes of others to his own, while they were kept in ignorance of his views. I have seen him fix his eagle eye upon a sailor, and require of him to look him steadily in the face for five minutes, and then dismiss him without a comment or reason for so doing: but I would bet my life almost that he had one.

After skimming through the mist for two days, (of which I have spoken) I happened to be on deck with the Captain—I was in conversation with him as to the probability of reaching our port free from enemy's cruisers. He replied with his usual brevity, 'the fog and carrying sail alone will save us; I am made if we escape: if not I am ruined.' He spoke this in the same tone of voice that he would have spoken a common order—he looked up and said sternly, there is a fog eater—at this moment the sun seemed to flash upon our deck and the fog rose from the sea like the hoisting of a curtain at the Theatre—a smart breeze took us back, and before an order was given, we saw directly under our lee, a little black looking, sharp built, tall rigged, port bearing schooner, whose decks, were crowded with men. 'I know her,' ejaculated our captain: the next thing there came a ball dancing across our bows in imitation of a destracted porpoise. Our captain took the helm from a sailor, and gave orders to lay to. Another shot came within a few feet of the captain's head, and passed through the mainsail, which he seemed to regard as little as he would the flapping of the wings of a sea gull. But his countenance grew dark and terrific—he had not a gun on board. The privateer braced sharp on the wind, and at the second tack came within musket shot; a boat came on board and we were ordered under the pigmy's lee in style of an admiral in the British Navy. In the mean time the wind had freshened, and the captain had privately given orders to have every sail in readiness for instant setting. The boat left us, and we bore down apparently for the purpose of fulfilling the command which had been given us. To secure and pack my papers was but the work of a moment, for an anticipation of the event of capture had placed me on my guard in this particular. When I returned on deck, we were almost within hail of the stranger under a flowing sail;—which in order to bring us to a proper luff under the lee of the privateer, would seemingly require to be immediately taken in. The captain was still at the helm, and he was intent, apparently, upon coming as near the stern of the opposite vessel as was possible, though at times he seemed to grasp the privateer at a glance; his brow was knit, and the veins of his forehead seemed to be swollen—he heeded nothing around him. At this moment he gave the word 'square away,' which brought our bows on the centre of the vessel of our enemy—'luff,' said its captain; at the same moment, the flash of a gun and its ball were both seen and heard from the port holes of our antagonist—it raked us 'fore and aft,' cutting every thing before it; another moment, the bow of our heavy vessel struck the quarter of the privateer with a tremendous crash—another moment and she passed over her, and nothing was to be seen of our capturer but a few floating barrels, some spars, and human beings who had escaped for a few moments the yawning deep. Never shall I forget the cry which came from that vessel as our own was passing; it was allied to nothing human; it was of such shrill distress, that a maniac's imagination alone could grasp its dreadfulness.

In a few days we reached our port but since our arrival, and even to the present hour, I cannot forget the going down of the privateer over which our vessel boomed as if but a floating stick of timber was in its path. The death shrieke will visit me in dreams, and scare sleep from the "still watches of the night."

[Bachelor's Journal.

FATAL MEDICAL ERROR.

In the *Courrier de Etats Unis* of the 26th, we find in the postscript of their Parisian correspondent's letter, the following statement of what will, we suppose, be mildly called an error in medical practice! We translate it for information, and as a warning.

I must relate to you a shocking occurrence that took place some days ago at the hospital of Bicetre. May it render your physicians more cautious than ours. The head physician of that establishment, M. Ferrus, went to England to study the manner of treating epileptic patients and witnessed cures of this terrible malady, by the slow and gradual exhibition of *Hydrocianic acid*. This acid, you know is the most subtle poison yet discovered. M. Magendie, one of our distinguished physicians, had already used it as a sodative. M. Ferrus had under his charge at Bicetre, eight epileptic patients. To these he exhibited drops of the acid, but without success.—Gradually he increased the dose, till at last it amounted to as much as two ounces in the 24 hours.

Still disappointed, this physician desired to exhibit an ounce at one dose, believing from what he had witnessed, that it might be done without danger. The apothecary ordered to make up these doses become alarmed, and of his own mind reduced them one half that is to half an ounce each. Seven of the patients took it—the eighth refused, and well it was for him that he did, for in five minutes the seven were effectually cured: they were seized with convulsions and instantly died. The alarm was general, the Mayor was sent for, who referred the matter to the justice of the peace, who submitted it to the King's advocate. A trial was ordered; and M. Ferrus, whose professional career is tor ever blasted, has concealed himself. This young physician married the widow of the celebrated Beclard, who was a daughter of our first surgeon, Dubois. His colleagues all speak of him as a well informed man. Unhappily, his knowledge has not saved him from a frightful imprudence, which has cost the lives of seven men, and destroyed all his own prospects.

Taken at the word—Noah, in his Saturday's Enquirer says:

"We will make a proposition to the Adams men. They claim 24, 26, and 30, of the electoral votes of the state, which, if so, must give them a large majority. Now, if they will propose to change the District System into the *General Ticket*, the Republican party will consent to it. What say the Adams men to this proposition?"

We tell him at once, what *we* say. We will not "make" such a proposition: but if the *Jacksonians* will "make" the proposition, *we will answer for it that the measure will not be defeated by the friends of the administration.*

And now, *Major Bragg*, go on: let us see how much *real* confidence you have in the strength of your candidate in this state: give us, *if you dare*, a chance of giving, THROUGH THE IMMEDIATE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE, the whole vote of New-York to one or the other of the two candidates; *we ask for no more.*

The Marriage of the Clergy legalized in France.

We find, in a late Paris paper, another decision of a French court, establishing as legal, matrimony among the clergy, with some remarks by the editor.

The tribunal of Cambrai, on the 7th of May, gave judgment in the case of Sieur Druon, a Catholic priest, as plaintiff against the civil officer who had refused to acknowledge his right to the marriage ceremony. At the opening of the hearing, M. Leroy, council for the plaintiff, in reply to the public ministry, maintained that the marriage of priests was not opposed to the good of society nor to the doctrines of the Church.—"He said that although it was forbidden by the council of Trent, it might be allowed by another council.—The celibacy of priests, therefore," he continued, "is not as has been erroneously asserted, a doctrine of our religion The doctrines of the faith are immutable—it is merely a regulation, the work of men, which men can change."

In the judgment pronounced by the court they stated, "that the civil law regards marriage only as a civil contract; that it recognizes no obstacle to it except such as it has formally expressed; that an engagement in sacred orders is not at the present day an obstacle to marriage; that if the laws of the Church prohibits the marriage of its ministers, they are addressed only to the conscience," &c. &c. and decided in his favor

"Thus," remarks the editor, "within a few months three tribunals have successively decided this great question in the same manner. They are those of St. Menehould, Nancy and Cambrai.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Memnon arrived at Quebec on the 23d July from Liverpool, which place she left on the 25th June. She brings no papers later than the 19th. The following items of intelligence are from the Quebec Gazette of the 23d of July.

The advices from Greece represent Modon, Coronea and Navarino, as very closely blockaded by the allied squadrons.

Under date of Smyrna, April 14th, it is stated that the ambassadors of the three allied powers were shortly to meet at Corfu, and certainly insist on the intervention of Turkey to allay the troubles of the Morea, and use compulsion. —That for the latter purpose, both English and French soldiers would land on the Morea.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on the 14th, Mr. L'Abbe de Pompiere's motion, that the Chambers, do impeach the late ministry of the crime of treason, &c. passed unanimously, and was referred to a committee to report upon.

Telegraphic orders had been despatched from Paris for the transports of Marseilles immediately to sail for Toulon, as a rendezvous, whence an expedition destination unknown, was certainly to sail.

On the authority of a private letter from Cephalonia one of the Ionian Islands, it is stated, that Smyrna had been nearly destroyed by the Russian fleet. Some Russian seamen having landed and been killed by the Turks, the Franks and foreigners were called on board and the bombardment commenced. At the time of closing the letter the town was nearly all in ruins.—[This is not confirmed in the papers of the 19th of June.]

The celebrated Mr. Irvin preached to a large assemblage on the 15th June in the church of Kirkaldy, Scotland. The galleries, from the pressure, suddenly gave way, and 29 persons lost their lives.

Don Miguel's Ambassador, the Marquis of Palmella, had left London for Oporto

The Lords of the Treasury have permitted all goods remaining in bond in Great Britain to continue in warehouse, one year from the 12th June.

Lord Granby, English Ambassador at Paris, was said to have resigned. Lord Cowley, brother to the Duke of Wellington, to succeed.

Sir John Byng, it was said, would succeed Sir George Murray in the command in Chief of the army in Ireland.

An Italian paper of the 22d May states, that General Church and a large body of the Greeks, had been defeated near Missolonghi.

LIVERPOOL, 21st June, 1828.

SIR:—For several weeks past a considerable languor has prevailed in business. This may, in a great measure, be attributed to the period of the year, which is usually accompanied by a moderate demand for foreign produce. It should however be remarked, with very few exceptions, that the stocks here are light, & since the commencement of the present year, they have generally been rather reducing than accumulating: notwithstanding which, so completely has the spirit of speculation subsided, in very few instances is there any advance corresponding with the actual diminution of stock.

The supply of cotton received and reported this week is light, but the arrivals yesterday were very heavy. Last week's import amounted to 29,439 packages, and the sales to 10,016 bags and bales. During the present only 5719 packages are yet entered, and 8193 bags and bales sold, as follows:

3491 bags of Boweds at 5¾d to 7d, (60 at 7 1-8a7 ¼;) 909 New Orleans at 6¼a8, (25 at 8¼) 1089 Tennessee at 6¼ to 6 7-8; 53 Sea Island at at 14a 15; 60 stained do 7¼a9; 370 Pernambuco at 8¼a8¾, (10 at 9.) 376 Bahia at 7 7-8 a8 1-3; 405 Maranham at 8 a 8¼; 20 Para at 6 5-8; 681 Egyptian at 7¼a9; 53 Demerara at 7¼a8¼; 51 Curacoa at 7 3-8; 280 Surats at 3 7-8 a 4 ¼; 220 Novas at 7 5-8; 150 Garaes at 6¼a6¾.

The demand throughout the week has been languid and such cannot long exist without some change in price; for this is an article which can seldom be said to remain perfectly stationary, t is generally changing one way or the other. In the lower and middling qualities of American and Brazils a decline of 1-8d per lb. has been submitted to; there is not however any general disposition to sell at a reduction, and with a revival of business at Manchester, this market would probably speedily recover, at least, its lost ground, though it closed heavily yesterday. For tobacco there is scarcely any demand, and price gradually gives way without the possibility of effecting sales.

At the Corn Market on the 17th, there was but little business doing, and generally at lower rates. American flour is in fair demand. Wheat, Canada, (duty paid) 8s to 8s 6d.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO.

By the ship Tuscalosa, Captain Beard, arrived this morning in 37 days from Rio, we have intelligence down to the 20th of June. Nothing definitive had yet transpired regarding the propositions of Peace with Buenos Ayres & among the mercantile class much uncertainty existed upon the subject.

The revolt which took place among the Irish and German Troops on the 11th was quelled with the loss of many lives—they were actuated by no political feelings or hostility to the Government—their complaints were relative to pay and rations and dislike to their officers.

The following more circumstantial account of the inhuman massacre of the unfortunate and unarmed Irishmen, by the Brazillian troops, will be read with the warmest feelings of indignation:

[Extract of a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Gazette, dated Rio de Janeiro, June 20, 1828.]

"On the 12th inst. an insurrection took place here—The Irish troops in the service of the Emperor demanded their pay and rations, agreeably to promise—Their demands were unheaded and the Brazilian troops ordered to fire on the poor Irish, who were then unarmed, and many of them under the influence of liquor—a general massacre took place; and about one hundred and fifty of them were butchered by the Brazilians—The Irish managed to defend themselves with stones and shillelahs until the following day, having in their unprotected state, killed about FIFTY of the worst of all creation, the Brazilians—and finally, they could not be subdued until the Emperor promised to send them out of the country.—They were seduced from their homes under the pretence of forming a colony of agriculturists, and then forced into the ranks as soldiers—This affair has made many widows and orphans, whom I have seen strolling through the streets since the affray.

"The German troops, bearing the Emperor a grudge on account of his treatment to the Empress, availed themselves of this opportunity, left their barracks and took possession of a strong fortification in the vicinity of Rio—They demanded a fulfilment of their contract—they having only been paid one half of their pay—They also requested to be sent home—This alarmed the Emperor to such a degree, having no confidence in his own troops, that he had to beg the assistance of the French and English Admirals who sent ashore about 500 marines to protect his Majesty. The Germans would not take the word of the Emperor, asserting that he had so often already deceived them, until the French Admiral pledged his word and honor that they should be sent home—the Emperor being glad to come on any terms they choose to propose—they having united under a determination to die or carry their point. They are now placed on board the different Brazillian ships of war, and in the Forts, as prisoners. I am also informed that he has turned out all his Ministers, and appointed others in their stead."

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON:

SATURDAY EVENING—AUGUST 9, 1828.

AT an adjourned Meeting of the General Committee appointed by the Friends of the Administration in this county, for the purpose of recommending four citizens as Candidates to represent the people of Talbot in the next General Assembly of Maryland, held at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 5th inst.—Henry Spencer, Esq was unanimously recommended as a Candidate to supply the vacancy occasioned by Gen. Dickinson's declining to serve.

The following was then announced as the Administration Ticket for Talbot county.

LEVIN MILLIS
WM. HUGHLETT
SPRY DENNY
HENRY SPENCER } Esquires.

Whereupon it was unanimously resolved by this meeting, and recommended to the friends of the Administration in this County to use all fair and honorable means to promote and secure the election of the above named gentlemen.

EDW'D. N. HAMBLETON, Chairman.

Samuel T Kennard, Secretary.

By the brig Franklin, we learn that the whole of the Administration Ticket of the City of New Orleans, for the State Legislature, had carried.

The following is the result of the polls in the City and Parish of New Orleans:

Administration.		*Jackson.*	
CONGRESS.		CONGRESS.	
E. D. White,	584	Ed. Livingston,	557
GOVERNOR.		GOVERNOR.	
Peter Derbigny,	636	Bernard Marigny	288
Gen. P. Thomas,	16	Thomas Butler,	195
STATE LEGISLATURE.		STATE LEGISLAURE.	
G. M. Waggaman,	634	F. Gainnie,	532
Chas. Maurian,	630	L. Allard,	527
Martin Dural,	618	Gen. Labatut,	518
J. H. Shepherde,	612	Jno. R. Grymes,	517
D F. Burthe,	605	J. B. Plauche,	516
Antonio Ducros,	596	Martin Gordon,	516
Peter Landreaux	576	C. G. De Armas	502
Scattering,	14		

GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST.

The news of the progress of the election in LOUISIANA is of even a brighter cast than was anticipated by the most sanguine supporters of the re-election of Mr: ADAMS. It may indeed be said to settle the question as to the result of the approaching Presidential Election. The same spirit will be exhibited in several of the States heretofore considered doubtful, and with the same assurance of success.

We heard by the last mail from OHIO, from a source to be relied upon, that that state will give to the ticket in favor of Mr. ADAMS, a majority of *fifteen or twenty thousand votes.*

From Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, the news furnished by the same Mail is cheering; and, all things taken together, we now feel justified in congratulating our readers that, if the danger is not passed, it is nearly so If the Kentucky election exhibits a majority in favor of Mr. Metcalf, the day is already won. From that election we shall have news in a few days.—*Nat. Intel.*

By the Western mail of last night, we received by the following accounts:

VICTORY IN LOUISIANA!

LOUISVILLE, July 27, 1828.

By the Neptune from New Orleans, this day, we have the GLORIOUS NEWS, that Derbigny the Administration Candidate for Governor is elected by an immense majority Gurley is re-elected to Congress in the strongest Jackson district by a small majority. No doubt of Brent's re-election Livingston, "*the only honor in the Louisiana pack*," is beaten by Judge White—a large majority—5 to 800. Livingston was beaten in the city itself. The Neptune left New Orleans four days after the election.

The Cincinnati Ohio Gazette of the 29th ult. states, that a gentleman had just arrived there from New Orleans, who stated that Messrs. Gurley and Brent are both re-elected, of course the whole delegation from Louisiana will be in favor of the Administration.

A proof slip from the office of the Cincinnati Gazette says –

All doubts in regard to the election in Lousiana are now dissipated. The farther returns handed us yesterday by the Captain of the Steam Boat Neptune, show that the Administration ticket has triumphed by a large majority.—*The General has been beaten upon his own ground. The theatre of his glory has exhibit d the first fruits of his ultimate defeat.* There are those in that region who unkindly remember the imprisonment of Louallier, Judge Hall, and the district attorney. They know the man and have put their seal upon him!

The Jacksonians of this place begin to hang their heads. Some say they never calculated upon Louisiana; others that it is no test; others again are exceedingly fretful; but all ten days ago were confident that the State would go for the Hero. It should be recollected that the parish of Opelousas, the strongest for the Administratinn in the State, was not heard from when the Neptune left.

From the Wheeling Gazette of Saturday last, we copy the following:

GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE!

Information has reached us that the Administration Ticket in Louisiana has prevailed by a triumphant majority in the election of Governor and members of Congress. The tide that is destined to overwhelm the Hero has begun at the scene of his exaltation. We consider this victory much more important to civil liberty, and the country, than that of the 8th January, 1815. The cause of the Administration has triumphed by large majorities throughout the whole State "The only honor of the Louisiana pack" has been permitted to stay at home, and Mr White *an honest man* elected in his stead Gurley and Brent re-elected and a powerful majority of the Legislature friendly to "Adams, Clay and Liberty."

☞The above accounts are fully confirmed by two gentlemen now in Baltimore, who left New Orleans on the 14th ult. Not a shadow of a doubt remains of the whole State being firm for the Administration by an overwhelming majority.—*Patriot.*

The Louisiana election was received in Kentucky about the 24th July, by a gentleman who left New Orleans on the 6th and Baton Rogue, the 11th, in the Steam boat Huntress which had arrived at the Falls of the Ohio. The intelligence is announced in the Cincinatti (Ohio) Crisis, of the 24th, with the appropriate exclamation.—*Well done Louisiana.*"

At the Washington dinner last winter, one of Gen. Jackson's subalterns significantly toasted Mr. Livingston "as the *only* honor in the Louisian pack." His constituents have taken the first chance that offered to put the seal of condemnation upon the calumny. His defeat is doubly mortifying to the Jacksonians, and yet never was a political sinner turned adrift with more justice.

STATE ELECTIONS.

The State Elections have already commenced, and will take place as follows:—July 7, Louisiana. August 4, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi. September 2, Vermont. Sep. 8. Maine. October 6, Maryland—7, Delaware. Oct. 12, South Carolina. Oct. 14, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Ohio. 9, Rhode Island. Nov. 3. N. York, Georgia.

☞*Attempted Assassination.*

The Western Mail brought us an *Extra* from the office of the *Louisville Focus*, of the date of the 27th ult. containing the following information. We must confess, we are not at all surprised at it, being prepared by the graphic sketch of General Jackson, as drawn by Col. Benton, to expect such violence from his bullies and partizans. We however call upon the friends of the Constitution, and the advocates of the rights of man, to seperate themselves from a party who attempted by such means to silence the freedom of speech. If the public acts of General Jackson, or any other aspirant for office are not to be subjected to the fullest investigation, there is an end to liberty, and it is but a mockery to talk of living under a free government. It certainly never was intended by those who waded through the toils of a seven years war—who suffered every thing but death in the attainment of our independence, that an American citizen should be thus exposed to the club of assassins, merely for questioning the pretentions of a candidate for public sufferage.—[Marylander.

Assassination Attempted!

Copy of a letter from Dr. JAMES L. ARMSTRONG, author of 'The Tennessean' dated "Davis' Mill, Bedford County, Tenn, 17th July, 1828.

In the 3d No. of the Tennessean, I have said "that I was afraid of the daggers and pistols of Gen. Jackson's assassins." This has been verified. On yesterday, about 12 o'clock, four men rode up to my shop, got down, and went in. I was sitting in the front piazza of my dwelling house, and saw them. Supposing them to be men who might have business with me, I left the house, unarmed, and alone, and proceeded to my shop, about 150 yards distant. The assassins had seated themselves in the back room of my shop, with their backs towards me, two on each side of the door As soon as I had entered and discovered who they were, I was convinced some outrage was intended.—The assassins were by name, MALCOLM GILCHRIST, from Alabama; JESSE TAYLOR, from the Western District of Tennessee; and WILLIAM GILCHRIST and ARCHIBALD YELL, from Shelbyville, Tenn. On casting my eyes around, I discovered they were armed with large clubs; and also in the breasts of several, I could see the handles of dirks and pistols, especially the assassin Yell. This is the same Yell who is a member of our ligislature, and figured as the Jackson bully at the last session.

He is the same Yell, who certified for Parrish, that I was the author of "The Tennessean," and procured certificates against the character of John Woods.—These fellows very soon produced a paper, which they said I must sign. Perceiving it was 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 reflect, that there was a neighbor who lived about three hundred yards distant, across the creek, where there was probably some company, and also where I might procure arms to defend myself. I determined to risk being shot, rather than sign the paper,—which I did not see, nor do I know its contents. Seeing me disinclined to look at the paper, one of them swore I should sign it, or he would—at this moment, believing from the movements of the party, that they certainly designed to assassinate me, I sprung out of the house, and retreated as fast as I could towards Davis' Store—the assassins followed me rapidly.—One of them, (Malcolm Gilchrist,) who lives in Alabama, had been selected to perform the deed.—This fellow now pursued me in front of the others, and in endeavoring 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, and heard the fellow say how he lost it.

I was pursued across the river, and in attempting to climb the bank on the other side, the two *Gilchrists* overtook me and knocked me down with their clubs, and would surely have killed me if Mr. Davis and a number of other men had not come to my relief. I am *old*, and have *grand children*; the assassins were all, comparatively, young men.

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

On last Monday morning I was in Shelbyville, procuring documents to write a No. on General Jackson's intimacy with Burr. This no doubt these fellows had heard, and it was determined to put me out of the way, or disgrace me. Thank God, they have not, as yet, done either. But I really consider my life in danger, & therefore suppose I shall be compelled to desist from giving information to the people, relative to Gen. Jackson. As a parting word, I ask my countrymen to pause, and think before it is too late, what kind of a man they desire to make President. JAMES L. ARMSTRONG.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Tenn.]

P. S. I have just seen a gentleman from Bedford county, who says that the physician called into the aid of Dr. Armstrong, represents his injuries as very serious. This is Jacksonism in its true colors—such as the Hero in early times has often acted himself!

[AN OUTRAGE.]

From the National Journal.

We copy the following paragraph from the Wheeling Gazette:—

Jacksonism.—The office of the Cincinnati Crisis and Emporium was broken open on the night of the 19th July, and the form of the Coffin Handbill broken up. The plate exhibiting Gen. Jackson in the attitude of thrusting his sword cane into the body of his cousin, S. Jackson, was carried off. This mirror of bloody truths is peculiarly offensive to the optics of the Jacksonians. They know and feel its effects; they are aware that it awakens serious reflection in the minds of those men who have been carried away by the glare of military renown.—They know that the acts of General Jackson cannot bear the light. Their violence, however, will not suppress its circulation. This picture of military enormities will continue to be spread before the eyes of the people, to reclaim them from the military madness which has seized upon their faculties. Its efficacy will not be unlike that of the brazen serpent, the sight of which healed the children of Israel, when stung by the serpents of the wilderness.

We apprehend these Jackson burglars did not precisely understand what they were about. Did they not know—or had they forgotten—that the Jackson editors had made the declaration that the coffin handbills were serving the Jackson cause, and doing injury to that of the Administration? It was therefore not only unnecessary for the advocates of General Jackson to subject themselves to an indictment for burglary, merely to show zeal in his service, but it was an act of downright hostility to themselves, according to the showing of these oracles.

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