Leave Battimore on the West at the second for the result of the second to the second t

Leave Balthmore on the TORM and PRIDAY of every well are clock in the morning, and present after 13 o'clock and protect to ton, arriving there at 6 o'clock as evening. But in proceeding a evening. But in proceeding a coute and on the days above may oned ahe shall always on dos moor signals touch at Baneing's like Oxford, and Castle Haven, but guand returning, and take on ethicasengers.

On the SUNDAY of every we she shall leave Baltimore at 8 o'det

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Three Dollars per annum

endidates for the Legislature. ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY. Abner Linthicum, Charles R. Stewart, Robert W. Kent, William J. W. Compton, Christopher L. Gantt, Charles S. Matthews, John S. Williams, John S. Sellman, Robert Welch, of Ben. Edward E. Anderson, Stevens Gambrill, Joseph Nicholson.

rom the Military Sketch Book.

HE SOLDIER'S ORPHAN.

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHAN.

Among soldiers—men whose hai of life are almost in direct oppoon to social and domestic enjoyet—who are strangers every
ere, and whose profession is to
kroy their fellow-men, it is astoning what tenderness amiability of
socials are frequently to be more

in are frequently to be met

position are frequently to be met the life comrade dies and leaves whose; or if an object of distress tent itself to a regiment—such

aportraveller, unable to proceed in Miless on system a subscription immediately set on foot, and al-

ugh a few pence from each be the ent of the alms, yet, with men

e pay is so limited, it bears the

dit of a considerable gift; but it is

the amount of the subscription

are looked to most; it is the ge-

ous promptitude with which the

sure is adopted. -Nor are such

reatest marks of tenderness in

oldier: oftentimes has it occur-

that an orphan has been left in a

ent, and the child has either

supported and domiciled with

empany to which its father be-

ed, or a single soldier has under-

the care of it. I believe one

rkable instance occurred imme-ly after the battle of Waterloo

infant was discovered under

mige of a field piece. Another

believe, at this moment to be

deither in the 76th or 79th re-

nt. That which fell under my

observation I will relate; and I

kindest and most amiable heart.

the battle of Talavera, a soldier

had his wife, and a child about

years and a half old in the regi-

with him, was killed. His

weighed heavily at the heart

the woman, and together with a

re cold caught in marching, pro-

ed a tever which terminated in her

h. Her infant, thus left father-

and motherless, became an in-

ting object of pity. The offi-of the regiment put the boy in the

of a woman belonging to their

regiment. This woman, how-

of the deceased father perceiv-

that she neglected the child. He

rted this to the officers, and they

mined to remove it; but on ex-

ation it was found that there

no other woman in the regiment

had claims to be trusted more

the person with whom the child

romen permitted to take the

with the soldiers, and these in

eral are not only intemperate, but

ted in their feelings by their

comrade, finding much diffi-

in providing a nurse for the declared that he would sooner

take the care of him himself

an opportunity of better dispos-

f him should occur, as he felt

inced that the poor infant would

lost, if suffered to remain with

woman under whose care he then

here was no objection made to

so the soldier immediately took ree of the child. And well he witted himself in his responsibili-

be regularly washed, dressed, and the little fellow every morning,

would clamber over the hills and

cure goats milk for him, when e-

ury; and although not much of a

would beil his ration-meat in-

Indeed, there are by

was a drunkard, and the com-

it affords undoubted proof of

in the morning and proceed to he napolis; and remaining there till o'clock, return to Baltimore at a o'clock the same evening o'clock the same evening
On the MONDAY of every we
she shall leave Baltimore at half pa
5 o'clock in the morning and proces
to Chestertown, where she will spring to Chestertown, where she will arrive at 12 o'clock touching at Quession or at such place on Corsica Creek's may be hereafter appointed: Retuning she will leave Chestertown all o'elock, and touching at the said immediate place will arrive at Balting at halt past 7 o'clock the same empire.

At each and every of the said aces, passengers, and, where practically the horses, carriages and other aces, alive or inanimate, which may conveniently accommodated or board. will be received.

The rates of passage mostly to s follows:

For every passenger from Easter, the Landings on Third Hare, from Castle Haven to Baltimore the reverse

or ditto from Easton, the said Landings, or from Castle Haven to Annapolis, or the reverse

or ditto from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse For ditto from Baltimore to estertown or the interme-

diate place, or the reverse For every horse or other beast equal siz-, from place to place respectively, the same

fare as for a passenger.
For every four wheel carriage from any of the said places on the Eastern Snore to any of the said places on the Western Shore, or the re-

verse For every two wheel carriage from place to place as menti-oned in the last rule

For every four wheel carriage from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse For every two wheel carriage from Annapolis to Baiti-

more, or the reverse, For every passenger, horse or gig. from Easton to Castle-Haven, or the reverse

And for every four wheel carriage from or to Easton and Castle Haven,

For every passenger of colour from Easton or other place on the Eastern Shore to Baltimore, or the reverse

For Ditto from the Eastern Shore to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse

rticles of merchandise or other things which may conveniently be received and laden on board are subject to the same charges as for freight for the like articles on board

Por every sheep or hog, or animal of the like size, carried from any one of the said places to the other.

If more than six of each kind, the charge will be reduced in the discretion of the com-

In the passages between Bakim and Annapolis, and between Bakim more and Chester town. if any pass ger going in the boat shall also rea the same day, the fare shall be che ed but as for going er returning and not for both.

Under no inducement shall steam be employed than is necess for her ordinary voyages. All baggage to be at the risk of

The fare for any meal not to me so cents, nor liquors to be charbeyond tavern rates.

Lemmal G. Taylor, Captal Annapolis, March 8.

pearance from that which he exhibited when first taken in charge of the solder; and he became a rosy faced, chubby, hardy little hero, as ever bivouscked on the hills of Portugal.

Month after month passed away, during which the regiment often moved about. Upon the march the soldier always found means of procuring a seat for the child upon one of the baggage mules; and he now became so interesting to all who knew him, that little difficulty in obtaining transport for him was to be met with. One time a muleteer would take the boy before him on the macho, or place him between two sacks or casks, upon the animal's back, and gibber Spanish to him as he jogged along; at other times he would find a seat on some officer's baggage, or get a lift" in the arms of the men; no body would refuse little Johnny accommodation whenever he needed So far I heard from a soldier of the division in which the child was protected. What follows I witnessed myself.

After the battle of Busaco, which was fought in the year following that of Talavera, the army retreated over at least one hundred and fifty miles of a country the most difficult to pass: steep after steep was climbed by division after division, until the whole arrived within the lines of Torres Vedras. The whole of this march, from the mountains of Busses to the lines, was a scene of destruction and misery, not to the army, but to the population. Every pound of corn was destroyed, the wine casks were staved, and the forage was burnt; the people in a flock trudging on before the army, to shelter themselves from the French, into whose hands, had they remained in their houses, they must have fallen. Infants barely able to walk, bedridden old people, the sick and the dving-all endeavouring to make their way into Lisbon; for which purpose all the asses and mules that they could find were taken with them, and the poor anim als became as lame as their riders by a very few days marches. It was a severe measure of Lord Wellington's thus to devastate the country which he left behind him, but, like the burning of Moscow, it was masterly; for Massena being thus deprived of the means of supplying his army, was soon obliged to retrace his steps to Spain, pursued in his turn by the British, and leaving the roads covered with his starving people and

slaughtered horses. Amidst this desolation I first saw the little hero of whom I write. I had been in the rear guard of the division, and was approaching Albandra, when I observed four or five men standing on a ridge, in the valley through which we were passing. One of them ran towards me, and said that there was a man lying under a tree a little way off the road, beside a stream, and that he was dying. A staff surgeon was close by; I told him the circumstance, and we immediately proceeded to the spot. There we beheld a soldier lying upon his back, his head resting against a bank, his cap beside him and filled with water as if he had been drinking out of it. Beside the man sat a fine boy, about three years old, his little arms stretched across him. The child looked wistfully at us. We asked him what he was doing there? but from fright and perhaps confusion at seeing us all intent upon questioning him, he only burst into cars. The surgeon examined the man, and found he was lifeless but still warm. I asked the child if the man was his father? he said he was; but to any further question he could only lisp an unintelligible answer. The surgeon thought the man had died of fatigue, probably from marching while under great debility of sickness. I asked the boy, if he had walked with father that day? and he replied, that he did not, but had been

carried by him. At this moment the last of the division was passing up the hill, and the French columns appeared about half a mile behind. There was nothing to be done but to remove the child, and leave the dead man as he was. I directed the soldiers to do so, and to bring him along with them. They accordingly went over the best of them, for the child.—
the body; but he eried out, while less than two months, the little tears rolled from his eyes, "No, no! progree was very different in applications of the consigned, that strikes so others."

shame of a public execution, nor is grown nor is grown nor is deficiencies enough; in his own forlune, evils enough; without the body; but he eried out, while grown nor is grown nor is deficiencies enough; in his own forlune, evils enough; without the body; but he eried out, while grave, to which my body must short-out being curious after the affairs of the consigned, that strikes so others.

daddy!" and clung his little arms a-bout the dead soldier with a determined grasp. The men looked at cach other, we were all affected in the same way; I could see the tears tle affectionate creature could not be persuaded to quit his hold.-Force was necessary; the men drew him away from the body; but the child's cries were heart-rending, "Daddy! daddy! daddy! dear, dear, daddy!"
Thus he called and cried, while the men, endeavouring to soothe him, bore him up the hill just as the ene-my were entering the valley. This was little Johnny, and the dead man was his father's kind, good-hearted comrade, who perhaps hastened his own death in carrying the beloved little orphan.

From the Pendleton Messenger John Wood was executed at this place on Friday last agreeably to sentence. The following letter addressed to his Mother a few days before his execution, has been handed us for publication:-

ors of a dungeon in which I have

The State of South-Carolina. Pendleton Gaol, June 12th, 1827.
DEAR MOTHER:—Amidst the hor-

lingered out nearly six months, and in which the laws of my country have doomed me to pass the few re maining days that await me in this world, I perform the last melancholy duty of addressing you a letter which will probably not reach you until your unhappy son shall have suffered a death of infamy and shame upon the gallows. I have been arrested, tried and convicted by the laws of my country of the murder of Elizabeth Wood, my wife; my conviction has been sanctioned by the highest tribunal in our state, and the awful sentence which the laws of God and christian man have annexed to that erime, will be executed on my body on Friday next. The wretchedness of my situation is not a little aggravated by the reflection, that my daughter Emily, my child of ten years old, was the witness whose testimony brought upon me the awful fate which I am destined so soon to realize. Of the means by which she was brought into court a witness against me, and of her testimony, it does not become a man in my situation to speak. Were I to deny the correctness of her testimony, or to disclose the causes which made her a witness against me, it might be attributed to the desperate energy of a dying man to escape the odium of guilt and the ignominy of his crime. Whether I am innocent or guilty-whether my life is to be a sacrifice or an expiation, are known to him before whom I must shortly appear, and at whose august court I shall not tremble to present the record of my conviction, and to receive that justice which his impartial hand administers to all his creatures. At this hour of my existence, so embittered and filled as it is with calamity and affliction, it is painful to me to witness the coldness and estrangement of my destitute and bereaved children. But I repose confidence in the sacred promise, that there is one who will be a father to the fatherless, and I trust they may be so educated in the nur-ture of the Lord and instructed in the holy doctrines of religion, as to be useful in this world and happy in the next. Although the evi th's world are manifold and heavy, and although its blessings are contemptible in comparison with those which are in reserve for the righteous in the other, yet ties are sundered by death which vibrate painfully on the heart of him who has even received from heaven the promise of its grace. It was wisely ordained by him who infused that principle into our nature that man under the sorest afflictions, should entertain an eager, a lingering fond ness for those objects with whom the various relations of social life con-

nect him. I find in the faith that I

shall meet my Saviour, to whom we

all owe a responsibility infinitely more dreadful than any human tri-

bunal can exact, in peace, a consola-tion to a dying man which is "priz-

deeply on my heart-but it is the withering frown of a censorious world upon a man who dies a willing but unholy victim to the laws of his country, without the means of exculpating his memory from the oin the hardy fellows eyes. They exculpating his memory from the o-caressed him; they promised that his lather should go also; but no, the lit-wickedness. I could have wished wickedness. I could have wished the termination of my life prolonged, that by kindness and affection to those helpless orphans I shall leave behind me, to have vindicated my name from the reproach of having brought upon them their wretched ness and their bereavement. It seemed from my birth that I was destined to move in the humble walks of human life, and that misfortune had spread her blighting shadows over my existence, but I stand now at a point in human life, from which I can look beyond the narrow confines of this world with a humble but steadfast hope of a better destiny. Standing as I do on the margin of that narrow isthmus that separates time from eternity, and which we must all pass at some period or other. I embrace this awful point of my life to impress upon you the nothingness of this world, and the tremendous importance of preparation for the next. Devote your heart to that God whose grace is promised to the humble as well as the great-to him whose benevolence is commensurate with his power. And when the awful sound of the Archangel shall

summon the nations of the earth to the decrees of his just and merciful council, that our hearts may then mingle in eternal peace, is the devout prayer of your unhappy son. JOHN WOOD.

Extract from an address of the Hon. Thomas P. Moore, to his constituents, delivered in the Court-House, Harrodsburg, Ky. on

Monday, the 5th June, 1827.
"Having ascertained the will of the people, what was my duty? Implicit obedience. As a Republican, regarding the will of the people, and the right of instruction, I could not refuse to make the choice of the State my choice. - To me there was room for doubt or hesitation. Had I voted for Mr. Adams, knowing that you preferred General Jackson, I should have violated a fundamental principle of the government, and proved myself an unfaithful representative, unworthy of further support. What argument could be presented me, authorizing a deviati-on from your known will? There was but one-it was the will of Mr. Clay. I hid supported Mr. Clay for President; but I could not prefer his will to the will of the people; and I was astonished, after his open denunciation of Mr. Adams, and after the course that his friends, with his own encouragement and approbation, and pursued towards that gentleman, to learn that a sudden reconciliation had taken place, and that it was Mr. Clay's intention to vote for him as President! I was more astonished to find that he was carrying with him the votes of Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, and Ohio, although the people in all those States notoriously preferred General Jackson to Mr. Adams! This statement will be controverted by some, but yielding up Ohio, in which Jackson had received 18,000 votes to Mr. Adams' 12,000, and it does not alter the case. I had not then, and I have not now a single doubt, that the votes of all the States which I have named, were given in opposition to the will of the people of the States at that time, and with a perfect understanding on the part of those who gave them, (with a few exceptions,) that Mr. Adams. so elected by Western votes, would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State. They believed that Mr. Adams once cleeted, the power and patronage of the General Government would mould public opinion in accordance with their wishes. The people, for their interest, wished us to vote one way; and Mr. Clay, for his interest, wished us to vote another. The will and the interest of Mr. were preferred to the will and the interest of the reople, and Clay was accordingly made Sccretary of State."

Every man has in his own life, follies enough; in his own mind ed above all price." It is not the shame of a public execution, nor is of his duties, deficiencies enough; in

3:40 326

MR. CLAY AND GEN. JACKSON. The following are extracts from an edito-rial article which appeared in the United

States Telegraph. The marked difference between the charge as contained in General lackson's letter, and as stated in Mr. Clay's appeal, must strike the most careless reader. Mr. Clay says that the charge is, that his friends proposed to General Jackson. General Jackson says that a Member of Congress, of high respectability,—one of his own friends—informed him

that he was informed there was a

great intrigue going on, and that the friends of Mr. Clay stated, &c. The difference between the issue presented by Mr. Clay and the case stated by Gen. Jackson, is made more striking by following it to its results. Mr. Clay states that Gen. Jackson has become his voluntary public accuser, and calls upon him to substantiate his charges. does he do this? Is it not that he may again assert that he has invited a full and free investigation of the charges, and that General Jackson, like Kremer, has refused to prose-

cute? Gen. Jackson does not profess to know any more of this matter than the nature of his defence is obvious that which was told to him by the distinguished member of Congress,

"I have always intended, should Mr. Clay come out over his own name, and deny having any knowby his friends to my friends and to of the gentleman through whom that communication came.'

All that the public will require of Gen. Jackson, is, that he shall give the name of his distinguished friend, through whom the views of Mr. Clay's friends were communicated to him.

Immediately upon the receipt of Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverley, we enclosed a copy of it to that distinguished member of Congress, and received the following reply:

-, 11th July, 1827. Dear Sir-I received yours of th 30th ultimo, on the morning of the 5th inst. In answer to it, I can only, at present, refer you to my answer to yours of the 12th of October last. I have a very distinct re-collection of the only conversation I ever held with gen. Jackson, concerning the last presidential election, prior to its termination, and when compelled to disclose it, I need not say that I will speak the truth.

Every think in this State, at preent. looks well for the General. We have been making great exertions in his behalf. The character of the proposed Convention of States, at Harrisburg, seems now to be pretty well understood. I hope that nothing may occur to mar his prospects as a doubt about the vote of this State might have a serious effect against him throughout the Uni-From your friend

Let it be remembered, that the member of Congress by whom this letter was written, is, in fact, a member of high respectability, and that his letter was written with a copy of Gen. Jackson's letter before him, and the friends of that incorruptible patriot will be under no apprehensias to the result.

a Mr. 'Clay asserts, further, that Gen. Jackson charges that the proposal was made with his (Mr. Clay's) privity and consent. Gen. Jackson made no such charge. There is no-thing in his letter like such a charge except when he says.

"I requested him to say to Mr. Clay and his friends, (for I did suppose he had come from Mr. Clay, although he used the term Mr. Clay's friends.")

And he expressly states in con-

clusion:
"It may be proper to observe, that in the supposition that Mr. Clay was privy to the proposition stated, I may have done injustice to him; if so, the gentleman informing me can explain."

With what purpose then has Mr. Clay charged that Gen. Jackson is bound to prove that this proposition was made with his "privity and con-Gen. Jackson is responsible for the truth of his statement, and no more. Gen. Jackson formed an or sweet oil, has been recommended opinion upon facts, for the truth of as the most effective application in which, so far as stated from his own the above complaint.

knowledge, he is responsible, and he is bound to prosecute Mr. Clay no further.

Mr. Clay is accused before the public, but Gen. Jackson is not the accuser. Mr. Clay stands indicted before the bar of public opinion, but Gen. Jackson is not his prosecu-tor. Why, then, has Mr. Clay thus attempted to make up a false issue, and mislead public scrutiny?

Is it not more important for Mr. Clay to satisfy the public of his in-nocence, than to fix upon any man as a prosecutor? As a high-minded honourable man, would he not, if innocent, prefer to meet the charge fairly and directly-tracing it to a direct source, rather than, by any equivocation, attempt an evasion? He may, by this stratagem, deceive the ignorant and mislead his devoted followers, but, with intelligent and disinterested men, there can be but one opinion. Truth is never attained by false means—conscious inno-cence disdains a false plea. To us, the course which Mr. Clay

should have pursued, was so plainly marked, that his departure from that course brings strong confirmation of his guilt-that he has resolved on -he may be driven from it, but it will be too late-that Mr. Clay should deny, was to be expected; but that his denial should come in such a questionable shape we did

Mr. Clay-knows well; that, Gore Jackson is not his accuser—that Geme, that I would give him the name | neral Jackson is not bound to do more than state the facts of his knowledge, and give the name of his informant. The facts are given -when Mr. Clay, instead of calling for the name, attempts to evade an investigation, by charging that Gen. Jackson has voluntarily become his public accuser. Instead of meeting the charge, and defending himself on the merits, he attempts to get up a new question as to who should prosecute it. He knew well that Gen. Jackson was not bound to prosecute. and therefore, he endorses his name as prosecutor. Is this the course of conscious innocence? If Mr. Clay s innocent, his only hope to establish that innocence, is, by an appeal to the House of Representatives, when a full, free and unrestrained investigation will disclose all facts and circumstances, from a knowledge of which alone, a just opinion can be formed.

Mr. Clay may be eventually driven to this alternative—if so, such a mass of facts and circumstances will be developed as will prove the charge. Should he fail to do this, public opinion will be no less satisfied than if it had been fully proved. For, should it hereafter appear that the distinguished friend of General Jackson, who communicated the wishes of Mr. Clay's friends to him, did not, as Gen. Jackson supposed, come from Mr. Clay, the public will nevertheless believe that the facts of the case were such as to satisfy him, that the votes of Mr. Clay and his friends depended upon Gen. Jackson's reply; and the fact that Mr. Clay, who had so long maintained a serious silence, did, two days thereafter, openly avow himself for Mr. Adams, goes far to confirm the truth of that opinion.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, da-

ted Wooster, Ohio, July 5.
"The administration party are so weak here, that they could not get a sufficient number to get up a dinner to the Coalition. We are more than three to one, but did not even know it ourselves, till a recent circum-

stance showed it.

Every thing looks prosperous in Ohio. From present appearances we shall beat them by 10,000 votes. Huzza for Old Hickory.

National Palladium.

MISSOURI. - Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Howard county, June 6.

"You may rest assured there is no danger of Missouri. This state will certainly go for Jackson at the next presidential election. -Telegraph.

SORE BACK IN HORSES.

White lead, moistened with milk

conti farris

blish

neibly A W'S

Coun

and the ly, used