Leave Baltimore on the TÜESDI and FRIDAY of every weekstle clock in the morning, and proceeds Annapolis; and leave Annapolis; and leave Annapolis; to clock and proceeds Leton, arriving there at 6 clock as evening. But in proceeding the

evening. But, in proceeding at a routes and on the days above men

oned she shall always on dos so

signals touch at Banning's Mil

Oxford, and Castle Haven, both gir and returning, and take up it has

On the SUNDAY of every well

he shall leave Baltimore at a o'clock

in the morning and proceed to As

napolis; and, remaining there till; o'clock, return to Baltimore at a

'clock the same evening.

passengers.

Maryland Gazette.

TRISTED AND PUBLISHED Jonas Green.

rice-Three Dollars per annum Sandidates for the Legislature.

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

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.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL t by a gentleman residing near South

On the MONDAY of every west she shall leave Baltimore at his put 5 o'clock in the morning and proceed to Chestertown, where she will arrive at 12 o'clock, touching at Queenstern Clear, cool, fresh breeze Clear, cold, er at such place on Corsica Creek u or at such place on Corsics Creat w may be hereafter appointed: Retus ing she will leave Chestertown at o'slock, and touching at the saidints mediate place will arrive at Baltims

Cloudy, moderate, rain, at night Rain, drizzly, fresh breeze Clest, smart blow Clest, warm, fresh breeze Cloudy, drizzly at times at half past 7 o'clock the same ere ing.

At each and every of the said pl thing clouds, clear warm Clear, clear, gust with rain char, pleasant Clear, pleasant Cloud,

ear, warm

ning and rain

r, pleasant

pleasant

arcold morning, fresh breeze . s

body, heavy gust before day and one at night with rain body, pleasant lear, cloudy, thunder,

. Beverly to the Editor of the

U. S. Telegraph. Wheeling, Va. 25th June, 1827.

II-The public mind having

in consequence of a letter of

on, for months, extremely agitat-

se to a friend of Favetteville, N.

in March last, published in the per of that place, I take plea-

re, indeed, of gratifying them with ull communication of all the cir-

nstances developed to me by Gen.

kson, which gave rise to the let-

It will be seen that his communi-

on embraces infinitely more sub-

than was contained in my letter;

into the whole train of matter,

nected with the subject. After

ing variously attacked by these de-table, hireling, scurrilous printers

the west, in various directions,

d Executive purposes; this letter

m the General may be supposed elief to me. I feel, indeed, high-

gratified in receiving it. And,

ere long to both point and ter-

son, informing him precisely of

urse and bearing of the sub-

Mr. Clay having peremptorily positively denied the whole,

as regards himself and his

will, of course, bring the cir-

le doubt about the issue. You

matance fully and fairly out. I mot, myself, have the smallest wible doubt about the icone.

be pleased to publish the short respondence I had with Mr. No-

Zane, of this place, and his note

me, with the certificate respecting Clay's denial. I beg that the

Clay having got a copy of Gen.

may be at once published.

re pursued to obtain the co-

I have written on to Gen.

, indeed, it goes more fundamen-

from me in reference to it

ces, passengers, and, where practice ble, horsesy carriages and deser-cles, alive or inanimate, which are be Clear, warm Cloudy, very warm, heavy gust nveniently accommodated mbourd will be received. The rates of passage money tak

For every passenger from Eastes, at the Landings on Third Haven, a from Castle Haven to Baltimore, less morning, thunder, lightthe reverse Clear, pleasant, # #

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

or ditto from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse for ditto from Baltimore to C. estertown or the interme-

diate place, or the reverse For every horse or other beast of equal size, 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 Shore to any

of the said places on the Western Shore, or the re-Verse

or every two wheel carriage from place to place as menti-oned in the last rule.

for every four wheel carriage from Annapolis to Baltior every two wheel carriage

from Appapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse; for every passenger, horse or ...

gig, from Easton to Castle Haven, or the reverse 20 20 10 And for every four wheel car-

riage from or to Easton and Castle Haven, or every passenger of colour from Eastern or other place on the Eastern Shore to Balland timore, or the reverse

or Ditto from the Eastern Shore to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the neverse

rticles of mefchandize or other as Articles of merchandize or other, things which may convenil, ently be received and liden on board are subject, to the same charges sinfer freight for the like articles on board are subject. The packets are in the packets a

f more than six of asch kind, or the charge will be reduced a life in the discretion of the company

mander. Asset of the control of the persone the first of the persone the water maintained and Annapolis, and between Ballimore and Chaster town if any sense ger going in the best shall also retirming only the same day, the fare shall be charted

the same day, the fare shall be set but as for going or returning only and not for both.

Under no indpressort shall make team be employed than is account for her ordinary yourgest six a

station or approbation at all, I m it proper that there should be ay in its publication by metaken by Mr. Clay with him, is,

losed certificate, my letter was withheld, and denied to me, until the whole was completed; and not only one, but two copies were taken of it.

I am, respectfully, Your ob't. serv't. CARTER BEVERLEY. Gen. DUTF GREEN.

From Mr. Beverley to Mr. Zane.

WHEELING, Sunday Morning. } DEAR SIR: The very high respect

I have for you, and your political character, added to the great zeal and interest I feel for the honour and welfare of our country, induce me to announce to you the receipt last night, from General Jackson, of a letter, dated the 5th inst. from his residence in Tennessee. He' most unequivocally confirms all I have said regarding the overture made to him, pending the last Presidential elec-tion; and asserts a great deal more than he told me, going most circumstantially and minutely into the bu-siness. It was always his intention, he says, that if Mr. Clay ever denied the facts, to give him up his authority. It is of the first character and order in our Government and country. It only awaits Mr. Clay's denial, when the whole subject will be brought to issue before the public. I make this communication to you on many accounts—but, especially as I understand Mr. Clay is torcall on you this morning, and pass an hour or two with you on his way down the river from Pittsburg. My friend, Mr. Hollingsworth, of My friend, Mr. Hollingsworth, this place, has seen the General's letter. He will bear to me any communication from you, which, as it is all a public matter, I shall be glad may be made in writing.

I am, dear Sir, most respectfully, vour obedient servant,

CARTER BEVERLEY. NOAH ZANE, Esq. Wheeling.

Mr. Zane's Answer. To CARTER BEVERLEY, Esq.: I have received your note of this morning, by Mr. John Hollings-worth. I request the favour of you to send me Gen. Jackson's letter. I

pledge myself to return it you. NOAH ZANE. Sunday morning, 24th June, 1827.

Copy of a letter to Noah Zane. WHEELING, Sunday morning, June 24, 1327.

DEAR SIR: From what my friend, Mr. Hollingsworth told me, after bearing my first letter to you of this morning, announcing to you the re-ceipt last night of Gen. Jackson's letter to me, under date of the 5th instant, (and from your subsequent message by him to me, requesting a view of the letter,) I fully calculated upon a meeting with Mr. Clay

at your house. . It appears, however, that he is gone; and, from what you since said to Mr. H. that he denies the whole of the charges alleged in the General's letter against Mr. Adams and himself. It did not at all occur to me, upon your application for the letter, that a copy would be taken of it without my special concurrence. It appears, however, that you have

taken one. opportunity given me of drawing loaned to you in the most perfect confidence; and therefore, I presume, ought to be so regarded. You will oblige me by returning the letter by Mr. Hollingsworth; and, agreeably to usage, I trust Mr. Clay's denial to you will be communicated to me in writing, under your own signature. The whole will now be made immediately public. This, I conceive, is due to Gen. Jackson and myself, and is called for by the resto Gen. Jackson and pect we all owe to the community. I am, dear Sir, respectfully, your

> CARTER BEVERLEY. Noah Zane, Esq. Wheeling.

obedient servant.

Mr. Hollingsworth's Certificate. I do hereby certify, that Mr. Carter Beverley, now at this place, called upon me and asked the favour of me to wait upon Noah Zane, Esq. of this place, yesterday morning, with a letter from him, announcing in Fayetteville, N. C. I accordingly waited on Mr. Zane and delivered Mr. Beverley's letter. Mr. Zane then wrote a note to Mr. Beverly by me, requesting the loan of Gen. Jackson's letter. Mr. Beverly hesitated, but delivered me the letter, which I handed over to Mr. Zane. Mr. Zane took the letter and left his house. Mr. Beverley, after some time, knowing that Mr. Clay was there, apprehended that they were his letter, as it had been kept so long from him; he then requested me to go to Mr. Zane and avert such a progress. I did so; but Mr. Zane refused to restore the letter until he had copied it. copies were taken; one of which Mr. Clay got, and the other was retained by Mr. Clay's friends in this place. Given under my hand, this 25th of June, 1827, at Wheeling, Va. JNO. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Gen. Jackson to Mr. Beverley. Hermitage, June 5th, 1827.

Dear Sir:-Your letter, of the 15th ult, from Louisville, Ky. is just received, and in conformity with

your request, address my answer to Wheeling, Va.
Your inquiries relative to the proposition of bargain made through Mr. Clay's friends to some of mine, concerning the then pending Presidential election, were answered freely and frankly at the time; but without any calculation that they were to be thrown into the public journals; but facts cannot be altered, -and as your letter seems not to have been written for publication. I can assure you, that, having no concealment myself, nor any dread arising from what I may have said on the occasion and subject alluded to; my feelings towards you are not the least changed. Ialways intended, should Mr. Clay come out over his own name and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friend to my friends and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communication came. I have not seen your letter alluded to, as habeen published in the Telegraph; although that paper, as I am informed, is regularly mailed for me at Washington, still I receive it irregularly, and that containing your leter has not come to hand, of course I cannot say whether your statement is substantially correct or not; I will repeat, however, again the occurrence, and to which my reply to you must have conformed, and from which, if there has been any variation, you can correct it. It is this, Early in January, 1825, a member of Congress of high respectability,

visited me one morning, and observed, that he had a communication he was desirous to make to me-that he was informed there was a great intrigue going on; and that it was right I should be informed of itthat he came as a friend-and let me receive the communication as I might, the friendly motives through which it was made he hoped would prevent any change of friendship or feeling with regard to him. To which I replied, from his high standing as a gentleman, and member of to me, which he supposed was im-proper. Therefore, his motives being pure, let me think as I might of the communication, my feeling towards him would remain unaltere The gentleman proceeded. He said he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them. saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State. That the friends of Mr. Adams were urging, as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to their proposition, that if I was elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued Secretary of State, (inuendo; there would be no room for Kentucky.) That the friends of Mr. Clay stated, the

West did not wish to separate from the West; and if I would say, or per-

mit any of my confidential friends

to say, that in case I was elected President, Mr. Adams should not

to the Presidential contest in one hour. And he was of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons. To which, in substance, I replied, "that in politics as in every thing else, my guide was principle; and contrary to the expressed and unbiassed will of the people, or their constituted agents, I never would step into the Presidential chair; and requested him to say to Mr. Clay and his friends, (for did suppose he had come from Mr. Clay, although he used the term Mr. Clay's friends,) that before I would reach the Presidential chair by such means, of bargain and corruption, I would see the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his friends and myself with them. If they had not confidence in me to believe, if I was elected, that I would call to my aid in the cabinet, men of the first virtue, talent and integrity, not to vote for me." The second day after this communication and reply, it was announced in the newspapers that Mr. Clay had come out openly and avowedly in favour of Mr. Adams.

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

I am very respectfully, your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON. Mr. Carter Beverly.

*Mr. Beverly enclosed a certificate of a gentleman, stating that he heard Mr. Clay assert that, so far as it respected himself, there was, in truth, no foundation for the statement contained in those letters. And that, so far as he knew, or believed, there was no foundation for the statements contained in those letters respecting his friends.

This must be the certificate referred to, but, inasmuch as it concludes with declaring that

"This statement is furnished in compliance with your request, but not for publication; not desiring to figure as a volunteer in the public Journals,"

We have not inserted it.

From the New-York Enquirer. THE MILITARY CHIEFTAIN.

The administration Journals confine their attacks on Gen. Jackson to his military character. During a long life of arduous duty in various stations, they cannot find a point on which his character as a man, or his fidelity as an American, can be assailed with success. Integrity and patriotism they admit he fully pos-sesses—they cheerfully concede to him great public services-a brilliant and successful career—they pro-fer no charge of ambition—of bartering for office-of mean personal electioncoring-they admit that his conduct has a noble, chivalrous bearing, free from taint or suspicion—but he is a "mere soldier"—"a military chieftain," and history has many melancholy records of the impolicy of confiding great civil immunities to hands accustomed only to wield the sword. It is true that the example of General Washington has been cited in refutation of this posicient and modern times. There are governments in which, we admit, it would be dangerous to give unlimit-ed power to a mere soldier; but what powers have the people of this country conferred on the president? He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy—a station requiring some military knowledge. He con-not declars war or make peace—he cannot make a treaty or appoint to office without the consent of the senate-he cannot draw money from the treasury without an appropriation by Congress—he has no important national powers which may be exercised to the injury of the country-the influence of his station may be improperly exercised—a fault attributable as much to a mere civilian as to a soldier-in short, if the president is an honest man, of sound judgment and discretion, it is of no consequence whether he has been brought up in a camp or in a

toto.

He took up arms during the revolutionary war, at the age of 14.— for a time deta He studied law and was admitted in The author says, a constitution for that state. After he was at no distant period to be the resigned that station, he was apruler. Some individuals, however, pointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, which he held for several years with great credit, and Tennessee once more called him to the is the life of the man who is trumpeted forth by the administration, as the mere soldier-the Military Chieftain-every station he held for forty years being a civil one. It is true he was a militia Generaltrue he was a general in the army, and after subduing the Indians, he achieved the greatest victory of modern times and saved the whole of the western states. Is he to be proscribed for this? Will the friends of Mr. Adams tell the militia officers of the Union, who are zealous in the cause of their country, that if they ver signalize themselves in the hour of danger they will become disqua-lified to hold office?

Such, however, is the language held towards Judge Jackson, be-cause he is called General Jackson and fought a great battle. How many able judges and brilliant lawyers has this country produced, who were generals and field officers duthe revolutionary war? Was not Major-General Charles Cotesworth Pinkney supported for President by the friends of Mr. Adams? and was it subsequently made an obstacle to any man's advancement in civil life that he has served the republic in the field? General Jackson has held more civil offices in this country than Mr. Adams, tho' not so lucrative, and with the exception of mere diplomatic experisuperior. He knows mankind-he nows the people—he knows human nature-he has a practical knowledge of men and things acquired during years of hard experience. He has served his country with honour, and his country stands ready to reward him-the people will decide upon those eminent services, and nothing will be left for intrigue and barter to accomplish.

From the Albany Argus. Life of Napoleon-by the Author

of Waverly.
The second number of the American Quarterly Review, just published at Philadelphia by Messrs. Carey, Lea and Carey, a periodical that promises to stand by the side of its Boston cotemporary, the North American Review, contains an article on the long and much looked for work. Life of Buonaparte, by Sir Walter Scott. "Perceiving, (says the Review,) that the biography proper of Napoleon by the author of Waverly -no longer the Unknown, but the self-avowed-has been extended to This adoption of my own.

Congress, and from his uniform, tility with such views; yet it is six volumes, and believing that we said that his case was a singular one, the would make any communication and he himself unparallelled in an
Congress, and from his uniform, tion, and his whole career is in hose six volumes, and believing that we said that his case was a singular one, the work in a single article, we have attempted to the work in a single article, we h pass in review, at present, the two only—the third and fourth of the Marengo. After having disposed of these, we may hope to be able to bring in a moderate compass, the exposition we purpose to give hereafter of the contents of the remaining four, which seem to be quite as worthy of special attention as the others.

The Review proceeds accordingly with a rapid sketch of the parentage and early life of Napoleon. Hisaptitude for the abstract sciences at the military school at Brienne at an carly age, and his subsequent earnest and successful application to them whilst at the school at Paris, which he entered when 14 years of age, are noted as indications of a neculiarity of mind that afterwards accomplished so much, He first distin-guished himself at the siege of Touly pinion, altogether insorrect his having received, the night belapreper and I endeavoured to fore, a letter from Gen. Andrew
it before the copy was made I seekson, of Tennessee, confirming a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end gular charge against Gen. Jackson's to his extraordinary skill and intredegree by the endeavour at the substance of his letter, published

military career amounts really to nothing; but we deny that Gen. Jackson is as much a military chieftain as he is a civilian. We deny it in downfall of Robespierre, however, threw a shade over his fortunes. He was superseded in his command, and for a time detained under arrest

1786; in 1793, Gen. Washington In May, 1795, he came to Paris appointed him District Attorney for to solicit employment in his profesennessee; in 1796, he was called sion. He found himself unfriended to the convention to aid in forming and indigent in the city of which he assisted him, and among others the celebrated performer Talma, who had known him while at the military school, and even then entertained senate of the United States. Here high expectations of the part in life which was to be played by 'le petit Buonaparte.' On the other hand, as a favourerof the Jacobins, his solicitations for employment were resolutely opposed by a person of considerable influence. - Aubry, an old officer of artillery, president of the military committee, placed himself in strong opposition to his protensions.

Meantime, his situation became daily more unpleasant. He solicited Barras and Freron, who, as Therminoriens, had preserved their credit, for occupation in almost any line of his profession, and even ne-gotiated for permission to go into he Turkish scrvice, to train the Mussulmans to the use of artillery. A fanciful imagination may pursue him to the rank of Pacha, or higher: for, go where he would, he could not have remained in mediocrity. His own ideas had a similar tendency. "How strange," he said, "it would be, if a little Corsican officer of artillery were to become King of Jerusalem!"

But the current soon changed When the Convention fell into disrepute, and sought protection from the regular troops against the armed citizens of Paris, a commander was also sought. It was then, observes the author, that a few words from Barras, addressed to Carnot and Tallien, determined the fate of Europe ence (always secondary to local know-ledge) he is equal to Mr. Adams; the man," he said, "whom you and in his local knowledge certainly want; a little Corsican officer, who will not stand upon ceremony." He accepted the command, and a series of successes followed. The first marriage of Napoleon belongs to this period, and is thus noticed by the author:-A fine boy, of ten or twelve years

old, presented himself at the levee of the general of the Interior, with a request of a nature unusually interesting. He stated his name to be Eugene Beauharnois, son of the cidevant Viscounte de Beauharnois, who, adhering to the revolutionary party, had been a general in the Republican service upon the Rhine, & falling under the causeless suspicion of the Committee of Public Safety, was delivered to the Revolutionary Tribunal, and fell by its sentence just four days before the overthrow of Robespierre. Eugene was come to request of Buonaparte, as General of the Interior, that his father's sword might be restored to him. The prayer of the young supplicant was as interesting as his manners were engaging, and Napoleon felt

This lady was a Creolian, the daughter of a planter in St. Dominwhole set—in which the mighty conqueror is traced from his birth to his decisive triumph on the field of Pagerie. She had suffered her share of revolutionary miscries. After her husband, General Beauharnois, had been deprived of his command. she was arrested as a suspected person, and detained in prison till the general liberation, which succeeded the revolution of the 9th Thermidor. While in confinement, Madame Beauharnois had formed an intimacy with a companion in distress, Madame Fontenai, now Madame Tallien, from which she derived great advantages after her friend's marriage. With a remarkably graceful person, amiable manners, and an inexhaustible fund of good humour, Madame Beauharnois was formed to be an ornament to society. Barras, the Thermidorien hero, himself an ex-noble. was fond of society, desireus of en-