

Maryland Gazette.

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Jonas Green,

MURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

—Three Dollars per annum.

Advertisements for the Legislature.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Abner Linticum,

Charles R. Stewart,

Robert W. Kent,

William J. W. Compton,

Christopher L. Ganitt,

Charles S. Matthews,

John S. Williams,

John S. Sellman,

Robert Welch, of Ben.

Edward E. Anderson,

Stevens Gambrell,

Joseph Nicholson.

from the Military Sketch Book.

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHAN.

Among soldiers—men whose ha-

bitude of life are almost in direct oppo-

sition to social and domestic enjoy-

ment—who are strangers every-

where, and whose profession is to

stray their fellow-men, it is aston-

ishing to find tenderness and sympathy

of position are frequently to be met

with. If a comrade dies and leaves

behind him an object of distress

and grief, it is not unusual to see

himself to a regiment—such

as a traveller, unable to proceed

without a subscription

immediately set on foot, and al-

though a few pence from each be the

entire of the alms, yet, with men

whose pay is so limited, it bears the

character of a considerable gift; but it

is not the amount of the subscription

looked to most; it is the gener-

ous promptitude with which the

cause is adopted.—Nor are such

marks of tenderness in the

soldier: oftentimes has it occur-

ed that an orphan has been left in a

camp, and the child has either

been supported and domiciled with

company to which its father be-

longed, or a single soldier has under-

taken the care of it. I believe one

remarkable instance occurred imme-

diately after the battle of Waterloo

the infant was discovered under

the carriage of a field piece. Another

I believe, at this moment to be

either in the 76th or 79th re-

giment. That which fell under my

observation I will relate: and I

think it affords undoubted proof of

the kindest and most amiable heart.

At the battle of Talavera, a soldier

had his wife, and a child about

two years and a half old in the regi-

ment with him, was killed. His

wife wept heavily at the heart

of the woman, and together with a

young child caught in marching, pro-

ceeded to wander through the ranks

of the regiment until they were

lost. Her infant, this left father-

less and motherless, became an in-

teresting object of pity. The offi-

cers of the regiment put the boy in the

charge of a woman belonging to their

regiment. This woman, how-

ever, was a drunkard, and the com-

mander of the regiment perceived

that she neglected the child. He

ordered this to the officers, and they

permitted to remove it; but on ex-

amination it was found that there

was no other woman in the regiment

pearance from that which he ex-
hibited when first taken in charge of
the soldier; and he became a rosy
faced, chubby, hardy little hero, as
ever bivouacked 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 pro-
curing 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
it. 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 di-
vision after division, until the whole
arrived within the lines of Torres
Vedras. The whole of this march,
from the mountains of Busaco 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 dying—all endeavour-
ing to make their way into Lisbon;
for which purpose all the asses and
mules that they could find were tak-
en with them, and the poor animals
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 di-
vision, and was approaching Albanda,
when I observed four or five
men standing on a ridge, in the val-
ley through which we were passing.
One of them ran towards me, and
said that there was a man lying un-
der a tree a little way off the road,
beside a stream, and that he was dy-
ing. A staff surgeon was close by;
I told him the circumstance, and we
immediately proceeded to the spot.
There we beheld a soldier lying up-
on his back, his head resting against
a bank, his cap beside him and filled
with water as if he had been drink-
ing 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
tears. 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 give an unintelligible answer.
The surgeon thought the man had
died of fatigue, probably from march-
ing 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 di-
vision was passing up the hill, and
the French columns appeared about
half a mile behind. There was no-
thing 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
to the boy, to take him away from
the body; but he cried out, while
tears rolled from his eyes, "No, no!
less than two months, the little
impetuous was very different in ap-

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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
Jackson'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 propos-
ed to General Jackson. General
Jackson says that a Member of Con-
gress, 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. Why
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
that which was told to him by the
distinguished member of Congress,
and says:

"I have always intended, should
Mr. Clay come out over his own
name, and deny having any knowl-
edge of the communication made
by his friends to my friends and to
me, that I would give him the name
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. Bever-
ly, we enclosed a copy of it to that
distinguished member of Congress,
and received the following reply:

Dear Sir—I received yours of the
30th ultimo, on the morning of the
5th inst. In answer to it, I can
only, at present, refer you to my an-
swer to yours of the 12th of Octo-
ber last. I have a very distinct re-
collection of the only conversation I
ever held with Gen. Jackson, concern-
ing the last presidential election, prior
to its termination, and when com-
pelled to disclose it, I need not say
that I will speak the truth.

Every think in this State, at pre-
sent, 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 pre-
tently well understood. I hope that
nothing may occur to mar his pros-
pects here, as a doubt about the vote
of this State might have a serious ef-
fect against him throughout the Uni-
on. From your friend

Let it be remembered, that the
member of Congress by whom this
letter was written, is, in fact, a mem-
ber 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 apprehen-
sion as to the result.

Mr. Clay asserts, further, that
Gen. Jackson charges that the propo-
sal was made with his (Mr. Clay's)
privacy 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 sup-
pose 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 "privacy and con-
sent." Gen. Jackson is responsible
for the truth of his statement, and
no more. Gen. Jackson formed an
opinion upon facts, for the truth of
which, so far as stated from his own

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 misled 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 a e-
quivocation, attempt an evasion?
He may, by this stratagem, deceive
the ignorant and misled his devoted
followers, but, with intelligent and
disinterested men, there can be but
one opinion. Truth is never attain-
ed 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
the nature of his defence is obvious
—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
not expect.

Mr. Clay knows well that Gen.
Jackson is not his accuser—that Gen-
eral Jackson is not bound to do
more than state the facts of his knowl-
edge, and give the name of his in-
formant. The facts are given—when
Mr. Clay, instead of calling for the
name, attempts to evade an investi-
gation, by charging that Gen. Jack-
son has voluntarily become his pub-
lic accuser. Instead of meeting the
charge, and defending himself on the
merits, he attempts to get up a
new question as to who should pro-
secute 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
is innocent, his only hope to estab-
lish 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 knowl-
edge of which alone, a just opinion
can be formed.

Mr. Clay may be eventually driv-
en 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 satisfac-
ted 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. Jack-
son's reply; and the fact that Mr.
Clay, who had so long maintained a
serious silence, did, two days there-
after, openly avow himself for Mr.
Adams, goes far to confirm the truth
of that opinion.

OHIO.
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 coun-
ty, 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
or sweet oil, has been recommended
as the most effective application in
the above complaint.