of Portugal, the oldest and most faithful ally of Great Britain."—The motion was received with cheers; and Earl Bathurst was succeeded by lord Holland, the duke of Wellington, and the Marquis of Lansdown, all of whom applauded the course pursued by the ministers. Lord Holland and the duke of Wellington both believed the prompt dispatch of a body of troops to Portugal would be the surest means of preventing a war.—The motion was carried unanimously.

In the house of Commons on the same day, Mr. Canning moved the answer to the Kings' message, and made a very able and interesting speech. He entered into a minute detail of all the circumstances connected with the negotiations which had been carried on in conjunction with the French government, to avert, if possible, the crisis which had arisen. He also took a view of the various treaties by which England was bound to protect Portugal, observing that nothing but a case which his Majesty's ministers deemed one of paramount necessity could have induced them to apply to parliament for such a pledge as they now required. In conclusion, Mr. Canning declared that "the object of this measure is not war. (Cheers.) The object of this measure is to take the last chance for peace. If (said he) you do not go to the aid of Portugal, Portugal will be trampled upon, and you will be disgraced and then will come war in the train of degradation. (Hear, hear!) If you wait till Spain has the courage to ripen her secret machinations into open hostility, you have then the warfare of the pacificators and let us see how that war will end. The right hon. gentleman sat down amidst loud cheers." Five thousand troops were embarked immediately for Lisbon.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 20.

WAR IN EUROPE.

The late European Intelligence cannot be considered as very unexpected after the news brought particularly by the packet ship Howard from *Havre*, and after Mr. Canning's late speech in parliament, in reply to Mr. Brougham, on the reply to the King's speech. As we have no other intelligence, as yet, than what is contained in the King's message to Parliament, it is difficult to form any satisfactory opinion as to future results. If, as the message says, both England and France have been aware of such an event, as the invasion of Portugal by Spain, and both have united their exertions to prevent it, it would seem that Spain goes ill-advisedly into the war, without the hope of continental co-operation—in which case, the remarks of the London Editors have much reason for a war by Spain alone, in her present condition, against Portugal and England, can but be a war of very short continuance.

So far as the intelligence received goes, the war consists of an invasion of the Portuguese Territory by Portuguese Regiments, which had deserted and taken refuge in Spain, and which regiments Spain had solemnly engaged to disarm and disperse—To us, at this distance, this does not appear to be very alarming, as it might be supposed to partake more of the character of insurrection of Portuguese soldiers against the reigning Princess and existing constitution, than of a declaration of war by Spain—and, in this view it may be regarded rather as a family concern. Whatever "connivance" the crown of Spain may have been guilty of in this affair, is a matter of bad faith, for which it must answer to those concerned—But the promptitude and energy displayed in the British armament, which has by this time, arrived in Portugal, are calculated to excite a suspicion, that the state of things in the peninsula wears a more serious aspect, and perhaps Great Britain may fear that Spain is not so destitute of the hope of continental aid as she appears to us to be.

All is lost in conjecture, and in the absence of better information and in these barren times we live in, let us indulge a thought.

Could Spain have been so mad as to have "concerted the invasion of Portugal in violation of her promise and with the knowledge attributed to her, that both England and France were in co-operation against it" without having some pledge or some strong hope of continental aid? and where is that aid to come from? Can it be from France in contradiction to her united exertions with England to prevent it, and to the plighted faith of her monarch in his late speech to the Chambers of the 12th ultimo, *that he would unite with his allies to put an end to these troubles?*—But England says, Spain has broken her solemn promise—perhaps France may violate hers—we believe France has never been really satisfied with the new constitution in Portugal. Should France find it useful to aid Spain (a thing certainly, wholly incalculable from the view of things given us) how would Russia and Austria dispose of themselves during the conflict? For should a war occur, we can see no other ostensible cause for it than the organic principles of the new government in Portugal. If such should be the cause, that which would propel France to the aid of Spain, might lead the other two great Potentates to take the same side.

These are wild conjectures truly, but they are forced up by the circumstance of the extraordinary power and promptness with which England flies to succour Portugal—decisive and powerful as she usually is, this seems to be an unexampled instance of her energy.

Can it be, that England knows that Spain is madly engaged and without the shadow of a hope of assistance, and that she seizes this occasion, under the pledge of faith to Portugal, to enter the lists with paralysed Spain to possess herself of Cuba! Could Mr. Canning's late visit to Paris have been in contemplation of such an event and could he have offered any opiate to the French Monarch, the ally of his sovereign, that could have stilled him, whilst Great Britain made an attempt upon this rich possession? This, all will exclaim is unlikely—yet the question recurs, *why should Great Britain display such wonderful zeal and activity on this occasion?*

Such an attempt on the part of Great Britain would bring the thing home to our bosoms, and we should be obliged to resist it. Cuba is the key of the Gulph, and our coasting trade would have to pass under the guns of her fortress—If we yielded the occupation of Cuba, we might expect next to be called on to pay the tribute of gulph duties—But the trade of Cuba is too great and too important to us to lose; it would never do to have that Island placed under the Colonial discipline of Great Britain. Cuba must remain as it is, or it must become independent under a safe and competent guarantee. The United States can submit to no other change.

GOVERNOR KENT'S MESSAGE.

Our columns were so crowded when we published this paper that we had no room to comment on it. It is the second Message that we have ever seen from a Governor of Maryland that had any merit—Governor Goldsborough, many years ago, sent a Message to the General Assembly which commanded the proud approbation of his friends, and extorted the highest applause from his adversaries, aye, from those adversaries who in a few days after expelled him from the chair of state for no other reason than to get a party Governor.—That message was every where and by every body received as a great *state paper*. Governor Kent's Message ranks next to it, and is a production in every point of view, that reflects the highest honor upon him. That it is very extended, is evidently attributable to the numerous topics he was obliged to handle, in rendering an account to the General Assembly of the different and numerous subjects confided to the Executive care. The few topics voluntarily introduced are important ones, and they are treated on with becoming strength and perspicuity—The people of Maryland have reason to be gratified with this message—If it is allowable to indulge a sprightly thought upon a grave subject we would say, in looking back through past years, it is *a nosegay in the dreary waste.*

VICE-PRESIDENT CALHOUN.

Of the investigation going on in Congress relative to this gentleman we know nothing as yet, though much is said of various sorts of things. At this distance from the scene, without more particular information, we were at a loss how to treat this subject. To give ear to a surmise that John C. Calhoun could act sordidly and corruptly, we never could—His birth, training, and education all forbid that—He is of the first class of southern gentlemen. That he may have, and has acted outrageously wrong, as presiding officer of the Senate, and that his political course is fairly obnoxious to severe animadversion and reprehension in many parts, we believe—but that John C. Calhoun ever corruptly used or bargained away the public money, we will not believe upon less conclusive testimony than we could find a verdict for murder. A man of pure honor and honesty may act wrong or entertain bad opinions.

We did not like the phraseology of Mr. Calhoun's letter to the House—we dont mean to object to his demand for investigation—but in whatever way we read that letter, there seems to be a lurking suspicion that the administration are not altogether disconnected with the accusation. Now if Mr. Calhoun had justifiable proof of that, if he designed to give such impression, he should have bravely avowed it, and left nothing to implication—If he believed it and could not prove it, discretion as well as policy ought to have forbidden the slightest surmise of such a thing—but if he suspected it only, as a man of sense and honor he should have disdained the insinuation—Perhaps Mr. Calhoun can shew a fairer construction and freer from imputation—if he can, we will gladly accept it—We do not see how the Secretary of War could have more decisively affixed the seal of contempt upon Mix & his letter than he did—& as for 'Hancock' we have seen nothing of him in the affair that entitle him to notice—In the lurking suspicion we thought we saw the source of a deeply laid scheme—we shall rejoice to retract our error.

E. Griffith, Esq. has been elected in Dorchester county a delegate to the General Assembly, vice J. R. Pitt, deceased.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated
ANNAPOLIS Jan. 12.

"To day Thomas Kennedy, Esq. was elected Senator in our state above Merrick, yesterday it was 7 and 7—to-day one of Merrick's friends bolted and Kennedy was elected."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Annapolis, Jan. 15th.

"Since I wrote to you, we have nothing new, excepting the delivery this evening in the Chamber of the House of Delegates, of a very able and eloquent introductory lecture, by a Mr. Reynolds, on the subject of the concavity of the earth, Symmes' theory. It evinced great research, accompanied by strong reason, and the most eloquent and impressive manner of delivery. I had the pleasure of being in his company for a few minutes; and think it more than probable, from an intimation of his own, that he will be in Easton.

"Business introduced into our House, with which you are not yet made acquainted, is I believe, the bill to increase the jurisdiction of Magistrates to $100—the order of the day for Saturday next; and a message to the senate proposing a consolidation of the committees of the two houses on the Fee Bill, for the purpose of frequent conferences, with leave to meet during the sittings of the houses. To get through and arrange the different provisions of this bill is an Herculean task; but it is one demanded by the interests of the public, and one which I think the Committee seems disposed to perform."

Extract of a letter from Annapolis.

"You ask who are leading men here and who men of business? That is a question pretty hard to be answered—there dont appear to be any leading men—there seems to be no man more usefully and industriously employed, for the real benefit of his constituents and the state, than Mr. Banning from your county (Talbot.) He is not much of a speaker upon the floor, but what he says is good sense and much to the point. All he has proposed this session, and he has originated a good deal, has been important tending principally to save the interest of the state, to prevent excessive or unnecessary expenditures of public money, and to inquire into the execution of important laws that were made to answer good purposes, but have been left to lie long neglected and forgotten. It is generally considered here, I believe, that Mr. Banning is among the most useful men, and he is much esteemed and respected."

CHESTERTOWN, Jan 12.

THE ELECTION.—The election to fill the vacancy occasioned in our delegation by the death of Major Joseph Mann took place on Wednesday last. At the close of the polls in the several districts, the votes stood as follows:—

Districts.	*Ringgold.*	*Chandlar.*	*Meginnis.*
Lower	163	111	none
Middle	137	143	1
Upper	88	107	36
	388	361	37

Majority for Richard W. Ringgold, 27.

FREDERICK TOWN, Jan. 12.

On Wednesday an election was held in this county, to fill the vacancy in the House of Delegates, occasioned by the death of Mr. Cockey. Although the day was damp & disagreeable, there was a much better turn out than we had presumed there would be. The result as far as ascertained when our paper went to press, was as follows:

DISTRICTS	*Turbutt*	*Cromwell*	*McElhenny*
Frederick	400	295	19
Middle-town	146	60	5
Buckeys-town	51	48	1
New Market	67	78	20
Creagers-town	22	46	55
Liberty	16	94	43

ANNAPOLIS, Jan 11.

U. S. SENATOR.

General Samuel Smith was on Tuesday last unanimously re-elected Senator, by the legislature, to represent this state in the Senate of the U. States for six years ensuing the 4th of March next. [Gaz.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—It will be seen by the proceedings of the city council, that the First Branch yesterday passed by a *unanimous vote* a bill approving and adopting the law of the state relative to the establishment of public schools.—*Balt. Pat.*

A Comet has been discovered for several evenings of last week visible at a small distance S. E of the planet Mars—it is at present too distant to form any correct judgement of its course, but we mention the fact to draw the attention of the Astronomers to it.—*Nat Int.*

From the Chestertown Telegraph, Jan. 12.

FIRE!

Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock last night, an alarm of fire was given in our village, it was soon discovered that it proceeded from Washington College. The fire originated in the cellar under the Common Hall, or centre building, in a quantity of fodder and hay. It is not known whether it was the effect of accident or design. Our village engine arrived on the spot in a few minutes after the alarm was given and while the flames were confined to the cellar, but owing to a scarcity of water could not extinguish them.

The fire continued to increase with redoubled fury, ascending through the common hall to the roof, and from thence extending along to each wing, the whole building was soon wrapt in one sheet of vivid flame. We never witnessed a more awful and sublime sight. In little more than two hours the whole building was destroyed.

We have the satisfaction of knowing that all the most valuable furniture of Dr. T. Clowes, Principal of the Institution, was saved. Mrs. Sarah Blake who kept a boarding house in the west wing we believe, lost some of her furniture, which could not be got out on account of the great quantity of smoke arising from the burning of the hay in the commencement of the fire. Mr. Joseph M. Duncan vice principal of the College is also said to have lost a number of valuable articles.

The corner stone of this edifice was laid we believe, about the year '87 or '88, by that great apostle of freedom whose name it bore. Many worthy men, filling various public stations in our country, received their education in this institution.

On the 2d inst. in the New York House of Assembly, Erastus Root took his seat as Speaker of that body, and delivered an inaugural address to it, of which the following extract is a passage.

"It has been usual on occasions of this kind, for a Speaker to promise impartially in the discharge of the duties of his station; but if impartiality means a disregard of all those distinctions which divide our fellow-citizens, on political questions, let not the House expect impartiality from me. I am elected a member of this assembly by a political party, and I am placed in this chair by the vote of a political party, and when questions shall arise of a political character, a majority of the committees to whom the consideration of the same shall be committed, will be composed of members whose political opinions correspond with mine.—When a question of great local interest shall be presented, a committee opposed to the contemplated measure, will not be appointed, for the child shall not be put to nurse, where it will be sure to be strangled. But if by impartiality is meant a strict adherence to the rules of the house, and to parliament usage in the conduct of the business of the house, I can with safety promise it. By those rules I will be governed, and my political friends must not on this subject expect leniency or indulgence from me because they *are* my political friends."

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 11.

Mr. Vandeventer was yesterday examined by the Calhoun Committee. We understand that Mr. McDuffie is counsel for the Vice President, and attends regularly in that capacity. We repeat that the case is more difficult than the Vice Presidents' friends at first supposed; and if it be allowed to judge from *rueful countenances* particularly those of the witness & counsel just named, the developements of yesterday were not of a very pleasant character. We adhere to our original opinion that Mr Calhoun has been basely slandered, in reference to the *profits* of the contract; but we admonish those who appear disposed to acquit him by acclamation, of all *irregularities* in office, not to be too sanguine.

We learn from the New York papers of yesterday that advices had been received from Havana to the 2d inst. stating that Com. Porter had arrived off that place with a Mexican frigate two brigs and a schooner, and had sent a challenge to Com. Laborde, commander of the Spanish naval forces at Havana, who immediately put to sea with a large frigate a corvette, and a brig. The next arrival from Havana, will probably bring an account of an engagement between the squadrons. Com. Porter had recently captured the spanish brig Hercules, from Cadiz for Havana, with a very valuable cargo of quicksilver, &c. The U. S. ship Constellation arrived at Havana, from Pensacola, on the 24th ult. all well.

Shocking Transactions at New-London.

We learn from a correspondent at New-London, that on Monday night last, a quarrel took place in a cellar, occupied as a grocery, between a man by the name of Spencer, and two brothers by the name of Forsyth. Spencer was, or had been a sailor. After he left the cellar, the two Forsyths offered the fireman of the steamboat Long Branch, who was present, three dollars if he would "go and beat the d—d rascal," while they were to stand by with clubs, and knock the first man down who attempted to interfere. The fireman closed with the proposal, followed Spencer, and knocked him down in the street. After some struggle, Spencer succeeded in getting to the Hole-in-the-Wall public house, though not until he had received a severe flogging.

The fireman afterwards went to Spencer, expressed his sorrow for what he had done, and by way of settlement paid him the three dollars received from the Forsyths, and took his receipt in full for the flogging. Spencer afterwards died, and on Saturday the fireman and the two Forsyths were lodged in goal to await their trial. The same day, (Saturday,) the wife of Spencer, being somewhat intoxicated, met a Mrs. Barns, who was no friend of her's. A quarrel ensued, severe blows were interchanged, and Mrs. B. went off severely wounded. *Yesterday morning she died;* and the deceased Spencer's widow was lodged in prison with those who had compassed the death of her husband—all to meet their trials together.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

From late London Papers.

Extract from Mr. Canning's Speech on the subject of the Address in answer to the King's Speech.

"His majesty had told us that 'he is exerting himself with unremmitting anxiety, whether singly or in conjunction with his allies, as well to arrest the progress of existing hostilities, as to prevent the interruption of peace in different parts of the world.' Now, does the honorable gentleman mean to tell you, that in effecting this beneficient, this God-like purpose, there can be no necessity for keeping up certain most expensive services, which otherwise might be reduced. If we look to the New World, sir, what do we see there? We see many infant states ravaged by calamities to which humanity, as well as policy, must wish to put an end. If to the Old World, we see an ally in Europe, to whom we are bound by the treaties of an ancient date, in a situation that has exposed her to aggressions that might have been defeated or encouraged, as we were observed to be ready or unprepared to assist her. Was not our fleet in the Tagus wisely maintained there? Had we acted differently what fatal consequences might not have ensued to Portugal? But let it not be supposed, sir, that we shall be induced to exceed in regard to her the point which our own duty prescribes to us to observe. The limits of our duty are defined. It is our duty, sir, if their be faith in public obligations, to take care that the frontier of Portugal shall not be crossed by any invading army but it is no part of our duty to interfere, in order to give any one party or faction, in Portugal itself the ascendancy over another. Unquestionably it is no such thing: but while I am on this subject, I will venture to affirm, that during the last three anxious months, the presence of that British power has prevented, not, perhaps, the execution of some settled designs against the peace of Portugal, but acts of occasional hostility from another power, which might by possibility, in their consequences have involved the whole of Europe in a war. By not permitting the expense of such a service to be continued on for a year or two, expenses, the amount of which no foresight could anticipate might be entailed on the country, and on Europe. It is in this sense, sir, that the King's Speech recommends and promises retrenchment. But, in point of fact, there is no item in the great establishments of this country, upon which I am not prepared to enter with the honorable and learned gentleman; there is no such establishment, into the details of which I am not ready to enter with him, point by point, for the purpose of demonstrating with how much true wisdom, and sound policy, and ultimate economy, those establishments should be maintained on their present footing—and this, I take it, is a complete answer to the learned gentleman's objections on the score of economy; so much so, that I shall not feel it necessary at present to consider that subject any farther. As to his general charge of omissions, we all know that the absence of any one topic in the King's speech does not preclude Parliament from entering on its discussion. This speech lays, in short, before Parliament those points upon which early communication is necessary, and information can be laid before the Legislature alone on those upon which the King means to call on parliament to adopt some proceeding. For the rest, it may be the full intention of his Majesty to bring all such omitted topics before the House; but if it were otherwise, there can be nothing to prevent any member for calling the attention of Parliament to those subjects which he may think of greater interest than any actually touched upon in such a speech. Sir, I will not be tempted by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman into the discussion of some other particular topics to which he has alluded. *He* knows very well, and must be aware that I know as well as he does, that in the course of the present Session, those subjects must come on for discussion."

MARRIED

In this town on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull Mr. Nicholas Robinson to Miss Jane Benny.

——— On Sunday last by the Rev. Matthew Sorrin, John Colbert Jr. to Miss Emelia Schoolfield, all of Somerset county,

——— On the same evening by the Rev. Mr. Sorrin, Mr. Ephraim Eaton to Miss Lucy Horsey, all of Somerset county.

——— On Tuesday the 16th inst. by Rev. Mr. Iliff, Dr. John K. B. Emory to Miss Frances Ann Kennard, both of Queen Ann's County.

DIED.—On the 13th inst. James, eldest son of Thomas Murphy, Clerk of Queen Anns Co.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county letters of administration on the personal estate of Josiah Bowen, late of said county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the twentieth day of July next, or they may by law be exempt from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1827.

MOSES C. SMITH, Adm'r.
of Josiah Bowen, dec'd.

Jan. 20 3w

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the "*Colonization Society of Talbot County,*" will be held at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 30th day of January inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President,
JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.
Colonization Society.

Jan 20 3w

Money Found.

Found on the 12th inst. a sum of money, which the owner can have by paying the costs of advertising, and a small compensation will be expected to the youth who found it.

JNO. STEVENS, Jr.

Trappe, Jan. 20 3w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of Smith and Saulsbury is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. H. SMITH
WILSON SAULSBURY

Jan. 19.

William H. Smith respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the wheel wright business in all its various branches, at the old stand, & respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage and assures all those who may favor him with their custom that their work shall be executed in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Jan. 20, 1827.

Collector's Sale.

In pursuance of two orders of the Commissioners of the Tax of Talbot county, one dated in July 1825, and the other in November 1826, will be sold at the Court house door in the Town of Easton on Tuesday the 13th day of February next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M, and 5 o'clock P. M. all those tracts or parcels of land (or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the several sums due thereon) which were advertised in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Star, and Gazette, of Easton, in August 1825 and December 1826, on which the Tax has not been paid, or shall not be paid before the said day of sale—to be sold for cash, and the purchaser to pay the expenses of locating and conveying.

WM. FARLOW, Collector of Talbot County Taxes for the years 1824 & 1825.

Easton Jan. 20 1827.

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