company if they will go back to his farm and put a wharf there!!

No man of *reflection and of property* can contemplate the present state of society on this Shore and the probable continuation of the present times without gloomy forebodings for his own fate or that of his posterity.

Our E. Shore is naturally one of the finest spots upon the globe, but various causes are operating to make it one of the least desirable, without a speedy reformation in the habits of our people.

AGRICOLA.

Jan. 13th, 1827.

☞The Centreville Times and Chestertown Telegraph are requested to republish this.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Our readers have without doubt, perused the speeches of Mr. Canning, inserted in our paper on Monday, and have drawn their own conclusions as to the pacific or warlike character of them. There is one excessively inflated and egotistical paragraph, which deserves some commentary —it is in these words:

"I admit, Sir, that the entry of a French army into Spain was a disparagement to Great Britain—was a blow to the feelings of this country. I do not stand up here to deny that fact. One of the modes of redress was, by a direct attack upon France —by a war upon the soil of Spain. The other was to make their possession of that country harmless in rival hands—to make it worse than harmless, to make it injurious to the possessor. The latter mode I have adopted. Do you think, that, for the disparagement of England, we have not been compensated? Do you think, that for the blockade of Cadiz, England has not been fully compensated? I looked, Sir, at Spain by another name than Spain. I looked upon that power as Spain and the Indies. I looked at the Indies, and there I have called a new world into existence, and thus redressed the balance of power. (Loud continued cheering)

"I redeemed the movement of France, while I left her own act upon her unmitigated and unredressed, so that I believe she would be thankful to have relief from the responsibility of her assumed undertaking, and to get rid of a burden which has become too bitter to be borne without complaint. Thus, Sir, I answer the question of the occupation of Spain by the army of France. That occupation is an unpaid, an unredeemed burthen to France. I say, that France would be glad to get rid of the possession of Spain. I say, Sir, that France would be very glad if England were to assist her to get rid of the possession."

Here we have it from his own lips, that the Right Honorable George Canning, His Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, called a *new world* into existence in the southern hemisphere, and thus redressed the balance of power in Europe, which was leaning on the wrong side in consequence of the occupation of Spain, by the forces of France. As France from the Secretary's own showing, is heartily tired of the bargain, and is anxiously disposed to relinquish her foothold in Spain, perhaps the next arrival may inform us that she has withdrawn her troops, and thus permitted the political scale to vibrate on the side of Great Britain. How would matters stand then? We presume that, to be equally consistent and magnanimous, Mr. Canning,—

"Who doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus," would annihilate the southern republics as effectually and with as much facility as he called them into existence, thereby proving to *his creatures* that his only object in creating them was superseded by the equipoise of his balance, and therefore he had no further use for dead weight. If there be any merit due on the occasion of the emancipation of South America, it belongs, of right exclusively to the United States of North America—they were the first to call the new world into existence, and without this precedent, Great Britain would never have found it convenient to make the southern republics aid her old notions of preserving the equilibrium of Europe.—We shall follow up these observations by others, hereafter, our space preventing any very extended remark to day; but we think sufficient is said above to induce our readers to believe, that, among other good qualities, Mr. Canning possesses that of extreme modesty in a high degree.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Edward Bonaffe, the Editors of the New York papers have received Havre dates to the 16th, and Paris to the 15th ult.

The Indicatuer of Bordeaux of the 10th Dec. says;—"The news which arrived here yesterday from Bayonne by letters dated the 7th, appears little in accord with what has been published from Zamora and the frontiers of Portugal. It is said that Sylveira has been completely defeated, that half his men perished in the only action in which he engaged; that the rest fled in disorder, and that Sylveira himself fled without it being known what had become of him."

The *Memorial Bordelais* gives some further particulars of the attack on Braganza by the Portuguese Refugees under the Marquis de Chaves. Their success was accompanied by serious excesses. For example the 400 men who had entrenched themselves in the castle of Braganza, after having been forced to capitulate, were all shot. The grand rue des Juiss was sacked, but their cupidity was in a great degree disappointed, as the inhabitants of this street had transported the principal part of their wealth to Oporto. They appeared however, disposed to make up for it by *massacreing without pity* (these are the words of the *Memorial*) all the Constitutionalists that fell into their hands. From this *debut* an idea may be formed of the vegeance and attrocities that this party will commit if they should obtain a complete triumph.

The Journal du Commerce, of 13th Dec. before the English news was known, thus comments on the King speech—

As soon as the speech was public, a considerable fall occurred in the funds: this may have been the result of several combined causes, but the words put into the king's mouth must mainly have contributed to it. These words offered but feeble assurance of general peace.

That portion of the speech which relates to foreign affairs; is inexplicably laconic, considering the deep interest of the actual relations of France with other Powers.— Not a word of the East, when the English government is publicly mediating between Greece and Turkey, and will probably not neglect her own interests.—Not a word of America; whilst French commerce, abandoned by our diplomacy, is exposed to a thousand vexations on the coast of Buenos Ayres, and is menaced by a new blockade of the coast of Brazil; it is not even said whether the treaty of occupation with Spain will be renewed. The only express thing is the reference to the troubles in Portugal. "I will unite my efforts," say, the authors of this speech, "with those of my allies, to bring to a close, and prevent the consequences of these troubles." And yet the last phrase in the speech supposes the case that honor might compel France to display her warlike virtues. This parade of sentiments and expressions, is it called for by such an insignificant event. as the taking up arms by a band of deserters seems to be, if it were not feared that, that event might produce consequences more important than internal commotions in Portugal.

PARIS, Dec. 15.

MADRID, Dec. 4.-[Private Correspondence,] —I can assure you that the uneasiness of our government is very great in consequence of the invasion of Portugal, and it spares no pains to quiet M. Lamb, whose notes daily become more threatening. To this end the Minister of war sent the following order to all the commanders of the frontier provinces:

"Every Portuguese Constitutionalist, who may have been made a prisoner of war on the invasion of the Infantistes, and shall enter the Spanish territory, shall be treated with every kindness, and such hospitality shown him as is due to the subjects of friendly nations and allies."

But events have become so serious that it is not in the power of the government itself to stop them, not only those which are passing in the interior of Portugal, but even those which are taking place in the Spanish territory; for we learn to-day, that the regiment of the Prince has passed the frontiers in a body with the exception of its officers. If this be true, of which I have no doubt, this may be considered as a reinforcement sent by our apostolicals to their brethern of Portugal.

The Portugese charge d'affairs yesterday communicated to our government the decision of the Portuguese Regency, not to recognise M. de Casa Flores as Spanish Ambassador. To this communication was added the reports of the governors of the Portuguese Provinces on the frontiers of Spain, announcing the invasion of the Portuguese refugees. He concludes his letters with new complaints, and by demanding further explanations, but instead of giving them, M. Salmon in his reply yesterday evening, observed that as the functions of M. de Casa Flores had ceased at Lisbon those of Ponte de Lima, Portuguese Charge d'Affairs at Madrid, were also at an end and that consequently he was under the necessity of terminating his diplomatic relations with him.

The latter (M. Ponte de Lima) received his despatches by an extraordinary courier sent from Lisbon to the French minister at Madrid. In these despatches he was informed that others would be sent the next day, (the 28th) but we learnt yesterday that the bearer of them was arrested at Villa Viciosa by the Portuguese refugees. There contents are of course unknown.

Nothing appears to have transpired respecting the intentions of the French government in regard to the recent measures of the British government for supporting Portugal. The French Cabinet held long sessions daily and the stocks had fallen about three per. cent. The *Etoile* published the whole details. and Mr. Canning's speech without one word of comment.

Don Miguel is said to have issued a declaration disavowing explicitly the proclamation made in his name by the Royalties when they entered Portugal.

Bell's London Weekly Messenger, of the last of November, says—

"It has happened to us to pass through some of the distressed districts recently, and we can add our own personal testimony to the wretched air of nearly all the manufacturing towns in the west and north. Whole streets nearly closed, and the signs of deserted public houses creaking loosly in the wind. Men, women, and children, all wretchedly clothed, and all squalid with the filth and hopeless desolation of famine. Where is this to terminate? We fear to give the answer which our own minds suggests. In plain words, our own decided conclusion is, that, under the seductive facilities of our former currency, and the imprudent encouragement furnished by the discounts of country bankers, our manufactures have been forcibly pushed to nearly double the actual demand of the home & foreign markets, and that we can, therefore, expect no relief but in a return to the ancient state of things. Some portion of the manufactories, in almost all branches, must continue to lie unoccupied, and in a short time, all will then be prosperous. The most melancholy consideration is, what is to become of the poor labourers, who for the last fifteen years, have been nursed up under this mischievous system? We cannot answer this question in any other mode, than by saying that charity must perform its office; and that the manufacturing parishes must keep their own poor, and must feed them by whose labours, in other times, they have become enriched. In some of these towns, for example, land has risen in purchase, from forty to one hundred pounds per acre. This excess has all been derived from manufactures. Should not such land and such houses, and such a township, now be made to contribute to the distresses of its own former servants? Let us not, however, be mistaken. We know that these large towns cannot do every thing; and therefore, we say, that private and general charity must not forget its office."

The London Morning Chronicle, of the 9th December, has this paragraph—

"The subject of Emigration was last night agitated in the House of Lords, on the presentation of a petition by the Marquis of Lansdown, from the Emigration Societies of Cambuslang and Corkfieldbank, in the west of Scotland. In that part of the country, and in Lancashire, there are hundreds of thousands of human beings in a state of misery, which baffles all description. Indeed, such is the distress in Scotland, in particular, that we do not think it safe to repeat what we have heard from sources of the most undoubted credit, with respect not merely to the sufferings of the weavers, but also the apprehensions of the other classes."

Intelligence from Hayti received by the editor of Genius of Universal Emancipation, renders it highly probable that the concerns of the Island will in a short time assume a character of importance in the political world. A letter of the 15th December states that "*The Government of Hayti has declined giving France the advantage of half duties*: and it is conjectured, by some, that Baron Makau will visit us with a formidable force."

It is probable that the fleet preparing at Brest, may have a destination very different from that given to it by the opposition prints in Paris which generally connected its equipment with the political disturbances in Portugal and omitted to mention, or seemed to forget that the Commercial regulations between France and Hayti had not assumed a character quite as permanent as the French diplomatists imagined.

We remember that the Paris ministerial papers claimed much credit for the government in the great foresight and political sagacity evinced by the ministry in its negotiations with Hayti, supposing that cunning had accomplished what force could not effect.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

We hope, from the severity of the weather in January, that we shall have an early break for the spring, and that we shall see this delightful passage boat soon again upon her way between the two shores of the Chesapeake.

It is said Captain Dickinson has resigned the command—if so, it is high time his post was supplied, and that too by an experienced seaman and an obliging and gentlemanly man.

It is to be presumed, that the Maryland is undergoing thorough repair during this lay-by period—Her boiler, and works, and frame, and sheathing ought to undergo the most pains-taking and critical scrutiny, to see that every *flaw* and *wear* of the slightest kind should be substantially repaired; and this being done in the manner it ought to be done, from the most dutiful considerateness to human lives, it should be published for the satisfaction of the public, as well as to draw increased custom to an establishment that thus shows itself to be under such wise and faithful management.

Judiciously and well managed as this fine passage-boat has been, we are persuaded that it is yet immensely to be improved in comforts and convenience and in profits—the promotion of the first inevitably produces the last, and we wish the highest success to the Maryland, both as a great public convenience and improvement, and because the company, under whose direction she is, deserve it.

Of the Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary army who served six months and upwards, it is estimated that there are about 20,000 now living.

We are gratified to find that the bill appropriating twenty thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Alexandria has passed both houses of Congress. The relief thus afforded will be both seasonable and effective. It is said that soon after the bill passed the Senate, it was enrolled, signed by the presiding officers of the two Houses, submitted to the President of the United States, signed immediately by him, sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and a draft forthwith transmitted to the Mayor of Alexandria for the amount of the appropriation.

Balt. Amer.

We learn from Missouri, that Thomas H. Benton has been re-elected by the Legislature, a Senator in Congress from that State for six years from the 3d of March next, when his present term of service will expire.—*Nat. Int.*

Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger, of the 10th ult. remarks—

"If emigration is to take place from this country' we decidedly object to Canada—A Canadian soon becomes an American: eventually he must be one. Canada never was, and never will be worth keeping."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Annapolis, Jan. 26th.

"This day put a final death to the Bill to elect the Governor by the people—the result of the yeas and nays you have herewith enclosed, affirmative 19—negative 56 —Mr. Banning's bill relative to the duties of the Trustees of the poor for a number of counties, passed yesterday without a dissenting voice—The bill to elect the Governor by the people was argued by Tyson for the bill and Goldsborough and Campbell against it—both the latter gentlemen acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of the house."

Affirmative—Messrs. Speaker, Boon, Buchanan, Turner, Denny, Nicholson, Ridgaway, Barnes, Hope, Norris, Sutton, Montgomery, Keene, Saulsbury, Hardcastle, Brown, Tyson, Stricker, Fitzhugh, 19—

Negative—Messrs. Hawkins, Millard, Gough, Richard Thomas, Wilmer, Campbell, Ringgold, Stewart, Compton Kent, Linthicum, Bourne, Somerville, Brooke, Chapman, Rogerson, Jno. Hughes, King, Bennett, Banning, Done, Dennis, Gibbons, Teackle, Goldsborough, Wright, Rawleigh, Griffith, Jno. W. Thomas, Thompson, Beall, Peach, Duvall, Gantt, Speed, Crabb, Stevens, Winchester, Samuel R. Smith, Slemaker, Bishop, Hitch, Sappington, Farquhar, McIlhenny, Hall, Tidball, Newcomer, Edward Hughes, Peter, James, Lansdale, Ridgely, Hoblitzel, Armstrong, Shaw—56.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

From our Correspondent.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 16.

Leave was granted Mr. Johnson in the Senate to-day to bring in a bill to change the time of electing our Representatives in Congress.—He stated, I understand his object to be to postpone those elections until the expiration of the time of service of the Representatives. As the law now stands it frequently does happen and must continue frequently to happen, that those representatives serve a session after they have been displaced by the people. In such a situation the people have no safe hold on the conduct of the representative nor does the latter meet with the same confidence and support on the floor of Congress that under different circumstances he would receive. In principle too the present system seems at war with the theory of a popular representation, and, if I mistake not, it has been abandoned by nearly every other State in the Union, and I can hardly think ours will longer adhere to it.—

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Extract of a letter, dated

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 24.

"On motion of Colonel Edward Lloyd, president of the Senate, leave this day was granted in the Senate to bring in a bill to change the constitution of the state, so as to give the appointment of the Chancellor and of the Judges of the Courts of Law, to the Governor, with the approbation of the Senate. The present mode of appointment has existed since the first establishment of the state government, as far as I am advised, has never till now met with avowed, express or implied censure It has been reserved for the peculiar astuteness of the gentleman I have named to discover the vice of the present system. That his movement in this matter has been owing to a sincere conviction that this system is intrinsically vicious, and not to any disappointment in relation to those appointments, which have recently occurred, I doubt not. If I am not mistaken, this gentleman for three years, at the least, was the Governor of the state and during all that time, when this power was in his own hands, he never thought of suggesting to the Legislature to make the change he now proposes. Charity compels us to presume, that at that time he was not satisfied that a change was necessary—Now, subsequent reflection, or recent disappointment has satisfied him, that with these appointments vested in a body, of which he is the head, he is much less likely to be foiled in this result, than promises now to be the case with him."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

We are sorry to hear, from Georgia, that there is more trouble on the frontiers. The surveyors of the State of Georgia, in attempting to run off the lines of the land Westward of the New Treaty Line, & East of the Georgia Commissioners' Line, have been stopped in their course by a deputation of Indian Chiefs from the Little Prince. The Indians, it is said, exhibited to the Surveyors a plot of that section of country with the New Treaty Lines marked thereon and protested against the right of Georgia to cross it, for the purpose of surveying the territory, which, they maintained, yet belonged to the Indians. We hope the Indians will be satisfied with protesting.—*Intel.*

General Washington's Works.—It is with great satisfaction we have learnt, that Mr. *Jared Sparks*, Editor of the North American Review, has made arrangements with Judge WASHINGTON, for publishing an entire edition of "General Washington's Works," to consist of his letters to the Governor of Virginia during the French war, his State Papers, Official Correspondence, both military and civil, and such of his private letters as may be deemed suited for publication; the whole to be comprised in a series of volumes, with notes and illustrations by the esteemed editor. It is well known, that Gen. WASHINGTON preserved, with scrupulous care, copies of his own letters, as well as the prodigious number of originals, which he received from other persons. In addition to the full use of these papers, which are now at Mount Vernon, Mr. SPARKS will profit by a mass of materials for Revolutionary History, which has been gathered by a personal inspection of the several public offices in the old States, as well as from various private sources. The records, correspondence, and other papers of the old Congress, are preserved in the Department of State, to which he will also have access.

With these advantages and resources in aid of the Editor, it may be expected that the work will posses a national interest and constitute a most valuable addition to our political history. We understand that Chief Justice *Marshall* cordially approves the plan and will contribute such facilities as may be in his power to promote its execution.—*Nat. Intel.*

WASHINGTON, January 24.

Some of our readers may have a curiosity to know what is the progress of the business before the Committee of investigation, appointed in the House of Representatives, on the communication of the VICE PRESIDENT. We therefore state, that that committee has been in session, without intermission, every day since we last adverted to its proceedings, and has not yet concluded its deliberations. It is said that Mr. MIX was under examination (for the second time) during the whole of the day before yesterday.—Intel.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Jan. 11.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, at Mr. J. B. Morris's, were present—George Howard Pres't, Richard Caton, John B. Morris, Col. N. Bosley, Jacob Hollingsworth Samuel W. Smith, Allen Thomas, George Cooke, James Swan, J. S. Skinner, Corresponding Secretary, James Cox, Treasurer.

Mr. Caton, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of memorializing Congress to allow the importation of *rock salt* free of duty, having stated the purport of the memorial it was

Resolved, That the same be deposited in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary to be by him forwarded to one of our representatives in Congress.

A memorial to the legislature of Maryland, on behalf of the Maryland Academy of Sciences and of the Agricultural Society of Maryland. praying for the passage of a law authorising a geological and mineralogical survey of the state, was read and approved. Whereupon it was

Resolved unanimously, That said memorial be signed by the President on behalf of the Board.

In testimony of their unabated respect for their late President; Gen. Charles Ridgely, of Hampton now a member of the board, it was agreed that the next meeting be held at his residence on the 22d of Feb. the birth day of the illustrious Washington.

Test, J. S. Skinner, *Sec'y pro. tem.*

MARRIED

On Thursday the 1st. inst. by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. George Emmerson, to Miss Rebecca Carter, all of this county.

DIED

At Snow Hill. on Thursday morning the 25th inst. Mrs. Mary Handy, consort of Col. Samuel Handy, in the 78th year of her age.

—— On the 21st inst. in Worcester county, William Whittington, Esq. Associate Judge of the county courts for that District.

ERRATA

In the memorial of the Farmers in our last. —In tenth paragraph instead of 'enjoyments' read, engagements—in the next, the eleventh, instead of on 'our' side, read, on one side—concluding part of paragraph before the last, instead of 'county' read, country.

Notice.

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscribers petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, to appear before the judges of Worcester county court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why they should not have the benefit of said laws—that day being appointed for a hearing of their creditors and discharge.

WILLIAM SMITH,
ELIJAH DORMAN,
LEVIN HOUSTON.

Worcester county, Feb. 3 3w

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The special meeting of the Officers and managers of the Colonization Society of Talbot County, is postponed until Tuesday the 6th day of February inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the President,

JAMES PARROTT, Secry, C. S.

Millinary

AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE REARDON, respectfully informs the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. John Camper, on Washington street, at the head of the point or landing road, where she intends to carry on with the assistance of Miss SUSAN ANN WILSON, the Millinary and Mantua Making, in all its variety.

The newest fashions will be procured to *suit all seasons*, and work shall be done with neatness and despatch.

Easton, Jan. 13 3w

N. B. Mrs. R. would accommodate a few genteel BOARDERS, on moderate terms.

NOTICE.

The Farmers of Talbot and all Citizens friendly to the interests of Agriculture are invited to meet at Easton on Tuesday the 6th of February next, at the Court House, at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration what course they ought to adopt in relation to the New Ordinance of Baltimore City compelling them to Sell their Corn at 55lbs. to the Bushel.

Jan. 27

MARYLAND:

Talbot county Orphan's Court,

29th day of December, A. D. 1826.

On application of William K. Lambdin, administrator of Joseph *Haskins* late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

L S

Test, JAS: PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Haskins, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 21st of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of January, A. D. 1827.

WM. K. LAMBDIN, Adm'r.
of Joseph Haskins, dec'd.

Jan. 27 3w

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