cane has long been the most prominent argument—the chief necessity, alledged for the continuance of the employment of slave labour by the West India and Southern planters—Who can tell what effect this discovery, may produce upon that interesting question?

But to return to the point, in which we, and all the middle states of our union are most deeply interested; the increased consumption of our richest staple, wheat—That enterprising agriculturist and intelligent chymist Dr. Muse of Dorchester by a late analysis has decided, that our wheat is of a very superior quality to the grain produced in the north of Europe—And this region of our country contains one of the finest fields on the surface of the globe for the action of Mr. Wimmel's discovery.—Should these interesting accounts from Berlin be confirmed would it not be advisable for one of the branches of the Maryland Agricultural Society to direct their corresponding Secretary to open a communication with Mr. Wimmel, and invite him to come and enjoy the advantages of a patent taken out in this country?

The fact of the existence of a valuable portion of sacharine matter in wheat has long been established with the utmost certainty—The only questions are, whether the relative quantity be sufficient to make it a valuable article of commerce, and a practicable mode of operating the separation; and it would appear that Mr. Wimmel had settled both these interesting points.

In the meantime would it be amiss in the Agricultural Society to offer a handsome premium to stimulate our scientific Brewers and Chemists to assay the discovery of this valuable process.

T.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE FARMERS AGAIN,

And another day of Meeting.

The extreme inclemency of the weather on Tuesday last is a sufficient reason why the Farmers did not meet as invited—to which may be added, that the intelligence had reached us last week of the repeal of the Ordinance by the City Councils of Baltimore, the enforcement of which was to have been the subject of consideration.—There were but few, comparatively speaking, of the farmers at Easton, on Tuesday, and as those few did not like to act in behalf of the whole, there was no formal meeting

It is submitted to the sound discretion of the Farmers of Talbot whether the whole occurrence that has taken place, is not of so serious a nature as to deserve their general convention and deliberation on it, notwithstanding the repeal of the ordinance. As we seemed to be prompt to condemn what was wrong, in justice to ourselves, let us prove that we are as ready to applaud what is right. This subject merits our notice and the public expression of our opinion—it will be of good avail in future If we do not meet at all, after a proposal to meet, a while hence it may be thought and perhaps said, that it is doubtful whether the farmers disapproved of the ordinance or not, as they did not meet when invited—the rainy day may be forgotten—Or it may be concluded, that the farmers cant be got together upon any occasion that concerns their own immediate interest, and therefore encouragement is held out to heap wrong upon wrong upon them.

Farmers of Talbot, it is for you to judge and act as you think proper—But if when every other interest in the country is using a lexertion with united and active zeal to promote themselves, no matter who else is affected by it, and the farming interest stands looking on with folded arms, and will shew no union, no resistance even against actual or intended injuries, we must and we certainly shall suffer the evils consequent upon our listlessness. The advice of a brother farmer is (and he believes that it coincides with the feelings of you all) that it is better to yield *a little* for the sake of general concord, than to contend for *but little*. Yet it behoves us to take care, that our reasonable and good will concessions are not misinterpreted & presumed on so as to subject us to greater impositions—Let us shew ourselves vigilant, prompt, and united—Let us act with good temper, calmness, and liberality—Let us justly respect all other men's interests and resolutely defend our own.

It is submitted again, whether a meeting of the Farmers of Talbot ought not to take place to express their opinion upon the late Ordinance and its repeal—and Tuesday the 20th of February, inst. is proposed as the day of general meeting of the Farmers of Talbot at Easton at the Court House at 12 o'clock, A. M. for that purpose.

A TALBOT FARMER.

CUBA.—The recent warlike movement of Great Britain, in support of Portugal against the aggressions of Spain, attaches no little degree of probability to the following rumour, which reaches us by the way of New Orleans.

A gentleman who left Kingston, Jam. on the 20th Dec. gives us the following information:—A packet from England arrived at Kingston on the 19th of Dec. after a passage of 35 days. It was reported that she brought instructions to the British Admiral on the station, to be prepared to act against the Island of Cuba, which it was supposed the British meant to seize in case Ferdinand VII. persisted any longer in refusing to indemnify English merchants for piracies on the commerce, as well as settle with the government itself for money lent.—*Amer.*

The Bank of Kentucky has been robbed by its porter of about $3000. It is supposed that he had a false key to the vault.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.

To the Editor of the Centreville Times.

The question put to us in your last, by a Correspondent, signed M. is accompanied by unnecessarily uncivil and reproachful remarks, which forbid the answer that would have been cheerfully given without them—the Editor of this paper will never suffer himself to be personated by any one obnoxious to such strictures.

EPHRAIM K. WILLSON.

We take particular pleasure in announcing the appointment of this gentleman to a seat upon the Bench in the place of the late Judge Whittington. As a lawyer, a man of integrity, and a gentleman, he highly meritted it—but the appointment of such a man, who had always differed with the present Executive in political party, shews, in addition to other marked instances, that they are influenced by high, and worthy, and constitutional principles. Such appointments by the Executive, regarding the high character & fitness of men rather than old party names, must command the attention and confidence of the people—they deserve that confidence—and *Maryland* must feel elevated when she finds herself under the management of so liberal and enlightened an Executive.

MR. BANNING'S BILL

For the greater accountability and better regulation of the Poor House concerns in the several counties, will be held to be a profitable and good measure—it will improve the system—for how ever good the Trustees may be, yet if you dont give them a good system to work upon they cant make good and satisfactory work of it. This Bill, with the insertion of other counties besides Talbot, and with the blanks filled up, was considered so useful a measure, that it passed the House of Delegates by a unanimous vote.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Annapolis, Jan. 30th.

"To day came on the case of Rawleigh—the report of the committee was unfavourable, they were unanimous on the second reading of the report to day—Mr. Rawleigh rose to defend himself and occupied the floor for an hour and made a very eloquent and pathetic defence—had the question been taken at that instant, I am inclined to think a large majority would have been in his favour."

Extract of a letter from a Commercial gentleman of Baltimore, to a member of the Legislature.

"I have the pleasure to announce the entire repeal of the obnoxious and unjust corn law of this city, so that we shall be relieved from the painful necessity of troubling the Legislature upon that subject—The City Council so soon as we could fairly make them understand the subject, very promptly removed all difficulties—It left the trade unshackled—As this matter has produced considerable excitement in the country and some members may have received communications upon the subject—I hope you will make the repeal of the law generally known at Annapolis—although it had been of many years standing, it never was attempted to be enforced till lately."—

Annapolis, Feb. 1.

BANK DIRECTORS.

The following gentlemen were on Tuesday elected Bank Directors on the part of this State for the ensuing year.

For the Union Bank—Hugh M'Elderry and Alexander C. Bullit.

For the Commercial and Farmers Bank—Richard Estep and George Riston.

For the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore—William Stewart and Henry B. Griffith.

For the Farmers Bank of Maryland—Jeremiah T. Chase and Theodorick Bland

For the Branch Bank of Easton—William Clark and Lambert W. Spencer.

For the Hagers-Town Bank—David Schnebly and John Van-Lear, Jr.

For the Elkton Bank—Adam Whann.

For the Bank of Baltimore—John S. Skinner.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2

We copy the following article from the Philadelphia Palladium, and shall merely remark that as the rumour is thought to be important, its truth or falsehood might soon have been ascertained by proper enquiries at the Navy Yard:—

"IMPORTANT RUMOUR.

"There was a rumour in the city yesterday, that orders had been received from Washington at our Navy Yard, to launch and fit out immediately, the National vessels now in this place. It is said similar orders were transmitted to the other Navy Yards. We know not the origin of this rumour, or whether any dependence is to be placed on it."

SWINDLING.—A short time since, a vagabond, well known in this city approached one of our respectable physicians and pulling out a three dollar bill, told him he had stopped to pay him a dollar which he had been kind enough to lend him some time previous. The Dr. did not recollect of his having lent the money but being assured he had, and the man pressing the payment, he took the three dollar bill and gave the change. Upon examination the three dollar bill proved to be a counterfeit. This is a new trick.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

MR. RANDOLPH.—It appears that the administration are not to be left without the benefit of the very disirable opposition of Mr. Randolph. Dr. Crump, the sitting member of the house of representatives, from Mr. Randolph's district, has written home declining a re-election in Mr. Randolph's favor. After a labored eulogy of Mr. Randolph's character, the Doctor says—"If ingenuity, laying hold of personal eccentricities (more or less the effect of disease and organic irritability) may *plausibly* expose him to the objections of the *fastidious* republicans, in aid of the well founded opposition of the political heretics of the day, it will be *our* agreeable employment to afford to him and to the world, *our united testimonies* of that affection, confidence and gratitude with which *we* will guard his character, his feelings and his fame." The probability, however, is, that Mr. Randolph's opposition will not be as useful as before, as he has been taught a severe and wholesome lesson. He must now perceive, that even *he* cannot be allowed to outrage every principle of honor, decency and propriety in the senate house with impunity.—[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the National Intelligencer of 2d inst.

We said, in our last that the Bankrupt Bill was defeated: & so it was in the universal opinion, as well as in our belief, by the solemn vote of rejection, in the Senate. By the process of reconsideration of that vote, however, the bill has been resuscitated, perhaps only to a brief existence, but possibly to a different destiny. It was reconsidered yesterday, with the avowed purpose, which will be probably carried into effect, of striking out the 93d section, which authorizes others than traders, with their own consent, but not otherwise, to become bankrupts under the provisions of the law. This provision was inserted, to conciliate the favor of the agricultural and other interests not included in the bankrupt system as it exists in other countries. Without having this effect to any important extent, however, the insertion of that provision determined several votes against the bill, which would otherwise have been in favor of it—a sufficient number, it is supposed, to have decided the fate of the bill, as it was actually determined by the vote of Wednesday. The question now presented is, whether the 93d section shall be expunged; and if it be expunged, whether the bill shall pass as a system of bankruptcy adapted to merchants and traders only. It is supposed that both these questions will be decided to-day, in the Senate, though possibly not so soon.

The whole country looks, with great interest to the result of this great question; it being morally certain, that if it fail now, it fails for the present generation. It is not considered of so much consequence, however great the consequence may be, in what manner this question is decided, as that it should be put finally to rest.

Penitentiary in Maryland.—In a financial point of view, it appears to be able to furnish soon a revenue to the state, instead of being as heretofore, a charge upon the treasury. The operation of the institution for the last year, hows a nett gain of $12,-843 28 cents. It does credit to those who have the management of the Institution. This board of directors found the institution when they were appointed in 1820, labouring under a heavy debt of $58,000 & having an active capital of only $20,000. They have since that time, reduced the debt materially, regularly pay the interest of the loan, and to the sinking fund a quota, which is paying off the loan to the institution, and have increased the actual capital in hand to nearly $50 000. This wants no comment.—*Md. Rep.*

The prisoners are tasked in their daily labor, and are generally engaged at work, from *sun rise* until *sun set*, at which times, alternately, they are locked up and released.

The provisions used are of the coarsest and cheapest kind, though especial care is always taken in the purchase of them, that their quality be good and wholesome.

The meals per day are two—Breakfast and dinner; for breakfast half a pound of bread made of coarse middlings, and sometimes mixed with second quality rye flour. Half a gill of molasses, with water, and one herring each.

For dinner—three fourths of a pound of bread, of the same kind as at breakfast, half a pound of fresh beef or mutton, made into soup, or six ounces, of salt pork with potatoes, peas or rice, (the cost of the meat is on average about two and a half cents per pound.)

The Methodist Society have nominated a preacher to the Institution for every Sabbath. The ministers of other sects also, occasionally volunteer to preach in the afternoon—when there is no preaching in the afternoon of Sunday, we have Sunday schools for the instruction of the prisoners.

The Legislature of New Jersey the day before they adjourned passed a law authorizing the appointment of one commissioner in each of the United States with the power and authority of a judge of the Supreme Court as far as the same relates to taking the acknowledgement and proof of the execution of all deeds conveyances and mortgages of land situate in the state of New Jersey and all sealed instruments to be used or recorded in said State; also affidavits to hold to bail, and other depositions to be read in the courts of said State.

FINE HOGS.—Amos Warner, Esq'r. of Wrightson township, Bucks County slaughtered and sold to D Perry & Co of New-Hope, Pa on the 25th inst. his large hog, weighing 862 pounds!

This Hog from his nose to his hind hoofs measured 9 feet!

Girt behind his shoulders 7 feet 6 inches, and was 2 years & 4 months old.

Mr. Hugh Thomson, of the same township and county, on the same day, killed and sold to D. Perry & Co. 4 hogs, whose weight was as follows.—555, 567 552, 490,—Total 2170.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Gazette of Feb. 5.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Canada, Captain Rogers, from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 1st. and Liverpool to the 3d of January inclusive. It appears pretty certain if the opinions of the English Journalists be a correct criterion, that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed in consequence of the efforts of Great Britian in favor of Portugal. The London Courier of Dec. 30 contains a speech of M. de Chauteaubriand in the Chamber of Deputies, which is stated to be a reply to Mr Canning, but the Courier says it is little else than declamation. "Arguments are met by assuptions; principles by theories; and facts by conjectures."

Intelligence from Lisbon to the 26th of December had reached London, announcing the arrival of the first division of British troops, which caused great satisfaction among the Portuguese.

The Portuguese refugees under Brigadier Moges, had been beaten at Aronches by 4000 Constitutionalists, and pursued into the Spanish territory.

The papers do not furnish any news of moment from Greece or Turkey. The advices from Constantinople are to Nov. 25, at which time they were waiting with impatience for news from Alexandria relative to the expedition to the Morea, which the Viceroy still kept back, thus shewing his dissatisfaction with the Porte. It was asserted that Mr. Canning had again solicited to be recalled,—The English squadron in the Archipelago had been considerably reinforced.

From the London Courier of January 1.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM LISBON.

We have the gratification this day of communicating the most satisfactory intelligence with respect to the affairs of Portugal.

The Sir Edward Banks steam vessel arrived at Portsmouth last night at 11 o'clock, and brought passengers Mr. Black with despatches for Government. She left Lisbon on the 25th in the evening, and made her voyage home in six days.

Private letters speak with the highest enthusiasm and praise of the prompt and decisive measures adopted by Government. Mr, Canning's speech has been printed and circulated, and the effect produced upon the public mind was amazing It seemed to operate like a charm, dispelling at once all the gloom and fears that prevailed, and animated every class of persons with renewed hope & vigour.

His Majesty's Message had been officially communicated to the Portuguese Cortes by whom it was received with every demonstration of gratitude and enthusiasm.

The extraordinary rapidity with which the succour of England had reached the shores of Portugal excited general admiration. While they were only hoping to hear of promised aid, British ships and British troops had anchored in the waters of the Tagus. The effect was electrical.

The Pyramus was the only vessel, which at the date of these advices, had landed troops, but four line of battle ships, with other detachments, were seen off the Berlings by the Sir Edward Banks as she left the Tagus.

When the 4th. (King's own) Regiment of Foot landed, they were received by the populace with the loudest acclamations.

The following are extracts of private letters received by this conveyance:—

LISBON, December 19.

"It would be difficult to describe the joy with which the intelligence of the speedy arrival of our troops has been received by the public.

"The gloom and despondency which had been hanging over all, for the last fort-night, have at once dispersed and hope & confidence have revived, as if by magic.

"Her Royal Highness the infanta Regent, the Ministry and the Chambers are all equally warm in the expression of their gratitude to his Majesty—not only for his Majesty's ready acknowledgement of the obligations of Treaty but for the extraordinary promptitude with which effectual assistance has followed that acknowledgement.

"The Kings Message to the two Houses of Parliament was communicated to the Chambers this morning, and received with the greatest enthusiasm.

"The occupation of the forts at the entrance of the Tagus, by the British marines, has been readily agreed to by the Portuguese government, and will be carried into effect on Thursday or Friday.

FROM SPAIN.—The *Courier Francais* of Dec. 26, says—"Authentic accounts from Madrid state, that King Ferdinand, in consequence of the ultimatum which has been presented to him, acquiring him to answer it without delay and without subterfuge, has just recognised the Constitutional Government and Charter of Portugal, has promised to send an Ambassador to Lisbon, and to receive one from the Regency; to break off all kind of commotions and complicity with the Portuguese rebellion; and to give all other kinds of satisfaction which have been required of him by England."

This intelligence is confirmed by all the other French papers.

NORFOLK, Jan. 29.

ARRIVAL OF THE HORNET.

The U. S. ship Hornet, Captain Alexander Claxton arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in twenty two days passage from Vera Cruz, and proceeded directly up to the Navy Yard—officers and crew all in good health, and having lost but one man (by debility) since she sailed from the United States.

The Hornet discharged her Pilot off the Delaware Capes on the 2d December, & arrived at Vera Cruz on the 24th of the same month, where she landed Mr. Sargeant Minister to the Congress of Tacubaya who proceeded immediately for the city of Mexico. She sailed from Vera Cruz on the 6th inst. has had a very boisterous passage and been several days a little to the southward of the Cape.

Mr. Mason, Secretary of the United States Legation to the Mexican Government, and bearer of a Treaty of Amity & Commerce between the United States and Mexico recently concluded by Mr. Poinsett and Mr. Tolon Mexican Consul, for Philadelphia, came passenger in the Hornet.

The U. S. ship John Adams, Captain Wilkinson, arrived at Vera Cruz a few days before the Hornet, and sailed again for Tampico.

A letter from a Baltimorean in Paris, under date of the 13th Dec. communicates the regretted intelligence of the death of Count Lesteyrie, son-in-law of General Lafayette.

MARRIED

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Dr. Jacob Fisher, to Miss Mary Ann Ringgold, all of Kent county.

DIED

In Cambridge, suddenly, on Tuesday last, Henry Dickinson, Esq.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master

Will leave Easton *Point* on WEDNESDAY the 14th February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton & Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in business and his unremitted attention will insure him a liberal share of public patronage, All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Samuel H Benny, his clerk, at his office, at Easton *Point*, will be thankfully received & faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Feb. 10.

Baltimore & Easton Packet.

THE SCHOONER,

JANE & MARY.

The subscriber informs the public that the schooner Jane and Mary, will run as a regular packet and freight boat, between Easton Point and Baltimore, during the season. She will leave Easton Point for Baltimore every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and leave Baltimore for Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, during the season.

He has taken the granary belonging to Mrs. Vickars, which is in complete order for the reception of grain or any other freight the public may please to commit to his charge.—The packet is provided with an active and experienced sailing Master and a good set of hands, she is also provided with excellent accommodations for passengers, and the table shall be well furnished. Every necessary attention shall be paid to the comfort and convenience of the passengers. All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence with Mr. Bennett Tomlinson at Easton Point, or at Moore & Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punctually attended to.

The grain entrusted to the subscriber, will be consigned to Mr. James Barroll of Baltimore, for sale.

The subscriber hopes by the strictest attention to business & the most scrupulous punctuality to merit a share of public patronage.

The packet will leave Easton Point for Baltimore at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning the 18th of the present month.

RICHARD J. TRIPPE.

Feb. 10

N. B. An experienced Clerk is wanted to attend to the above business, to whom liberal wages will be given. R. J. T.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 20th, and FRIDAY the 23d days of the present month (February) at 11 o'clock *A. M.* and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By order

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

Feb. 10 10w

A Vacancy

FOR A SHOE & BOOT MAKER.

A single man, master of his trade, would find constant employment at this place, either by the subscriber, or a good set of customers; one who could do either coarse or fine work would meet with encouragement, as there is not one in this part of the county—Could also be accommodated with board on moderate terms.

JHO. R. WRIGHT.

Upper Hunting Creek, Feb. 10 3w

Taken Up

During the late severe freeze, a Row Boat from 12 to 15 feet long, and from appearance five or six years old—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

PHILIP HORNEY.

Tilghman's Island, Feb 10.

Bag Fox.

A fine healthy bag fox will be turned out near Easton on Wednesday morning next, at 9 o'clock—sportsmen & others who wish to join in the chase will please leave their names at the Bar of the Easton Hotel.

Solomon Lowe.

Feb. 10.

Wanted

In a County Clerks office a Deputy who understands the duties of said office.

None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and good moral character—For further particulars apply to the Editor.

Dec. 16.

Pocket Book Lost.

Lost last evening on the road between Easton and King's Creek, a red pocket book containing five twenty dollar notes on the Bank at Easton—several notes of hand and a variety of other papers.

Any person finding the above described pocket book and delivering the same with its contents to the subscriber, will receive a reward of ten dollars. ISAAC ATKINSON.

2d mo. 10th, 1827.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0442.jpg