reigns at Warsaw!" Yes, the order of the tomb! the order of the funeral pile! the order of the dungeon, the rack, the maniac, the idiot, and the dying! "Order reigns at Warsaw!" That is, Russia is triumphant—the bloody standard is once more unfurled, the Diet is driven from the walls of the city, the orphan and the widow alone remain to gaze with vacant eye on their oppressors, or to die the victims of the lust and the blood-thirsty appetites of their tyrants and masters. "Order reigns at Warsaw!" Then it is that "order" which precedes the last convulsive throes of the dying martyr; when engaged in an act of devotion and of reflection, he first commends his soul to his God, and then surrenders his body to his merciless executioner. Oh! how my soul loathes this wretched, wretched system, which has brought France to anarchy, the Throne of the barricades to pity and contempt, and the Revolution of July to be the subject of mockery and scoffing by every driveller on the 'Change, and by every puling politician in the Salons of this vast metropolis. But it is the same system in London. You have done no more in England than we have done in France. The same system of subserviency to Prussia, Russia, and Austria; the same determination to adopt in 1831 the bloody and cruel treaties of 1814 and 1815; and the same indifference has been manifested by both the Governments for the rights of men, the interests of liberty, and the happiness of the world.

The scenery of this tragedy I am not about to attempt to describe. I am not about lending my pen to pander the taste for mere news, whether that news be serviceable or injurious to human nature; nor am I about to dwell with savage curiosity on scenes which would madden by their interest, or should disgust by their atrocity. You may take, however, if you will, the following sketch:—It is accurate and brief. It will show you that Poland is entitled to your honour as well as your love. But neither honour nor love will avail her, without an expedition be sent to the Baltic, and a squadron to the Black Sea. If the British Government will not make this sacrifice for Polish independence, and the cause of liberty throughout the world, the day will come when Great Britain as well as France will repent of her cowardice and avarice, with tears of blood.

"According to reports in circulation, Paskewitch offered the Poles, on the 5th September, humiliating conditions, which they could not accept without dishonouring themselves; they preferred to die with arms in their hands. The fighting continued for two days; the carnage was frightful. On the 7th, Paskewitch renewed his propositions on a soil smoking with the blood of the brave. If on the 5th the muscovite yoke was rejected, it may be supposed that it would be rejected with horror after the massacre of two days. If they could not prevent the victor, bathed in the blood of the Patriots, from entering Warsaw, at least the defenders of their country have not to blush at having yielded it to him. The Russian Government is, in fact, in possession of Warsaw, and that is all; as to the right, it has less than ever; no free nation will ever recognise it."

But have we no hope for Poland, independent of those we would desire to derive from the still clinging fondness for our country's honor, and our anxiety to remove our contry's shame? If neither France nor England shall demand the independence of Poland as a separate and distinct kingdom, will she, from henceforth, become the slave of Russian ambition and the victim of Russian tyranny? I do not believe this. Our excellent and admirable friends of the Polish Committee do not partake this opinion.

The brave, the gallant, the patriotic, the intrepid, undying hero of two revolutions, and of liberty both in France and in America, the immortal Lafayette! has still not merely hopes for Poland, but the strongest and the liveliest hopes. Even from that Prince of Jesuits, M Horace Sebastiani, we learn there were 36,000 Polish troops in Podlachia, who had not surrendered, as well as 24,000 at Warsaw, who had retired upon Modlin. Still, then, we have some grounds for hope; for although the Lithuanian revolution is not prosperous, yet it is not extinct; and though in Volhynia the insurrection had not been successful, yet "order" had not been "re-established;" and in the Russian provinces, though at Novogorod the military tumults had been for the moment appeased, yet dissatisfaction and disorder universally prevail. This band of 60,000 men may yet be able to preserve the ark of freedom from becoming the prey of tyrants; and we may yet hear of triumphs and victories which shall restore to warmth and animation, for at present we are frozen, torpid, and dead.

The Rentiers, the Bankers, the Bank and East India directors, and the pursy, the sleepy, gold loving men of London will hope for other results. They will hope that the Emperor will manifest his "clemency, prove his "forbearance," publish an amnesty! appoint a Polish Viceroy! "grant a Constitution," "retain his sovereignty!" but "pardon his offending children," and thus restore "peace and order!" They will exclaim "Brave Poles!" "Magnanimous heroes!" "Wonderful people!" But if you look for their names amongst the holders of Polish subsidies, you will discover not even one of them, though, after this signal success, they will purchase Russian bonds at a rise of five or ten per cent. But the friends of freedom, of civil and religious liberty all the world over, and of the greatest happiness principle, will not thus feel or thus hope. No, no; the Poles must come to no terms; must listen to no proposals; must carry the war into the enemy's country; must keep the Russian forces from obtaining either provisions or forage; must proceed to Volhynia, Lithuania, and the Russian provinces, and excite all the empire to revolt and insurrection. They must take the cholera to one province, and the pest to another, and war and famine every where, and compel the Emperor Nicholas to evacuate Poland, or to establish national and representative governments where now no law is known but his will, and where no rights are enjoyed but those held by virtue of a royal. The Poles must not, and I believe will not, lay down their arms. They must not, and I believe will not ever recognise the Emperor of Russia as their sovereign. But the battle must be fought inch by inch with despotism, while a sword and soldier remain on the field. Hungary may rise, Posen may rise, Prussia may rise, the small German states may rise; the cause of Poland is every where felt to be European but in France and Great Britain; and though Warsaw has fallen, I am not reduced to despair.

The impression produced by this news at Paris has been marked, decided, profound. It has not been confined to a party—nor to the students, or the journalists, or the Deputies, or the middling or the lower classes. The funds have fallen—even the public funds, cruel and cold as they are—have felt this triumph of despotism to be a vast evil; the Theatres are closed—the streets are the scenes of agitation; the residence of Sebastiani has been attacked by the people—some citizens have sought for arms as in July, 1830—the Marseillaise has been sung under the windows of Pozzo di Borgos—the Deputies expressed their regrets, their shame and their disgrace in no measured language, and with no set phrases or terms of oratory—the Journals are full of bitterness and invective, and the most moderate men hang down their heads and mutter. "We are certainly for peace, but not for peace and dishonor, disgrace and shame."

At the Palais Royal mobs assemble; the Journals are read aloud; bursts of indignation are heard from all parts, and there is but one cry—"Vive la Pologne!" and "A bas les Ministres." The black flag has been hoisted in the Rue St. Martin. A gunsmith's shop has been entered, and all the arms seized on the Boulevard Poissonniere, and every where we meet crape hat bands, crape weepers, and we hear the loud and deep curses of those who made the Revolution against those who have thus ruined it. On Monday M. Mauguin, the General Lafayette, and M. Laurence will bring on the subject for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. The Minister must be overthrown. M. Perrier must be sent back to retirement, obscurity, and even disgrace. The Revolution must march; and if war be necessary to assure the independence of Poland, and the progress of the Revolution of July, then we must make war, and sustain war, and defeat all our enemies; rather than the principle of our Revolution should be overcome either in France, Poland, Italy, Belgium, Spain or Portugal.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Perrier has been defeated—both yesterday and on Thursday—signally and triumphantly defeated. You know the jabberers about politics told you that this man had a majority in the Chamber for his system, as well as for himself. I told you no; and each day confirms my statement. The titles conferred by Napoleon during the 100 days were of course taken away by the cruel and ignorant Restoration. Those entitled to honors and pensions have, since the Revolution, applied to re-wear and re-enjoy them! But M. Perier has refused his assent, and has pleaded the question as one of finance and not of honor—of pounds, shillings and pence, and not of justice or national feeling! Yesterday and Thursday, Marshal Soult opposed a project for re-conferring these grades and pensions; but he opposed in vain, and the Camber adopted the measure by a great majority.

The drums beat to arms! The mobs are assembled in the streets! The Place Vendome is full of citizens! There is but one cry, "Vive la Pologne!" "Down with the Ministers!" 'Patience, and you shall see who is right—Casimir Perier, or

Your obedient servant,

O P. Q.

Eastern-Shore Whig

AND PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1831.

MOST GLORIOUS NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Within a few days past we received the gloomy intelligence of, what was then considered, the total defeat of the Poles, their abdication of Warsaw, and retreat before the Russian arms to the fortress of Modlin. Before, however, our blood had resumed its wonted circulation, after this chilling news, we were cheered, not only by a contradiction of the account of their defeat, but by the most undoubted information of their having obtained over the Russian forces the most signal victory, having killed the Russian General, Count Paskewitsch, with ten thousand of his troops, taken thirty thousand prisoners and put the whole Russian army to flight. This is looked upon in Europe, as almost tantamount to the full and complete emancipation of this gallant people from the yoke of foreign oppression.

But what, to every mind enlivened by the glow of sympathetic feeling for the sons of freedom throughout the world, must be even more cheering, if possible, than this glorious triumph of the gallant Poles, is the demonstration of public sentiment in favour of the holy cause of freedom, evinced by the great body of the French nation. The right of man to self-government, seems by them to be well understood. They seem to consider the Poles, not only as entitled to their sympathies, but to their open and avowed support. They view France as having set an example to the nations of Europe, and an example which she should assist them to follow. The government of France will not be able to resist the enthusiasm of the people. She must espouse the cause of Poland, if her services are required, or the stability of her own institutions will be endangered. With France an ally, and England favouring their cause, the Poles cannot be crushed. The combined despots of Europe cannot enslave them. Should the Russian autocrat not yield to them the right of self-government no human mind can calculate the consequences. Tyrants must tremble. The enlightened mind cannot endure slavery.

Col *John Tilghman*, of Queen Ann's county, has been appointed to represent this Congressional District in the National Republican Convention to be held in Baltimore next month, in the room of R. H. Goldsbough, Esq. who declined the appointment.

We lament to hear that Col. *Geo. E. Mitchell*, the representative to Congress from the district composed of Kent, Cecil and Harford counties, was on Thursday evening last afflicted with a stroke of palsy.

We have given place in this day's paper to the Vice President's reply to Major Eaton.—We sincerely hope this will close a controversy in which few real friends of their country can feel any pleasure.

NORFOLK, Oct. 3

We are politely favored with the following extract of a letter, dated

U. S. Ship *Lexington*,

"ST. SALVADOR, Sept. 9, 1831.

"I have pleasure in informing you of our arrival at this place via Bahia, after a passage of 55 days from Norfolk. We are all well.—We touched at Pernambuco, where we lost an anchor, and the stock of another one, which compelled us to put to sea, and in 7 days after we arrived at this place. We will sail in a few days for Rio de Janeiro"—*Norfolk Beacon*.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the Courier and Enquirer, Nov. 21.

Two Days Later from Europe.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

THE POLES TRIUMPHANT—THE RUSSIANS DEFEATED.

By the arrival of the ship Ajax, Capt. Heirn, from Liverpool on the 22d, we have been favored with a Liverpool paper of that date, containing London dates of the 20th. Our regular files of London Papers, Shipping Lists, &c. have not come to hand.

We are most happy to state that the news we published yesterday, announcing the fall of Warsaw, was a fabrication of the Prussian State Gazette, without the slightest foundation. By that account Warsaw capitulated on the 7th; whereas it would be perceived by the following extracts, that so far from capitulating, the gallant Poles made a sortie on the night of the 7th—drove the enemy from the intrenchments, with the loss of their commander Paskewitsch and ten thousand soldiers, besides nearly twenty thousand prisoners! It now appears that the Poles retired from their batteries on the evening of the 7th, according to the instructions of their Chief, for the express purpose of lulling their enemy into security, and annihilating him during the night. This was a masterly manœuvre on the part of Dembinski, which we doubt not, has secured the independence of a gallant nation.

[Office of the Times, Thursday, September 20th

3 o'clock, A. M.

Our express from Paris has just arrived and it affords us unfeigned pleasure to announce to our readers, that the information which we laid before the public on Saturday afternoon, announcing the fall of Warsaw proves to have been a wilful fabrication, originating no doubt, in that pander for the Court of St. Petersburg—the Prussian State Gazette. Whether it was intended to answer a stock-jobbing purpose in Paris and London, we do not presume to affirm;—it is enough for us to know that Warsaw is safe, and that the Russians have met with a reverse which cannot fail to secure the Independence of Poland. Dembinski has proved himself worthy of the high trust reposed in him, and those who deny the right of the people to participate in the Government, have been taught a lesson which will long be remembered.

[From the Montieur, dated Saturday]

The population of Paris was in the highest state of excitement yesterday in consequence of the rumored fall of Warsaw, & the friends of good order were apprehensive of consequences, when an Extraordinary Express arrived to Government, with the gratifying intelligence that the rumor was premature, and that although the Russians had obtained possession of the batteries about Warsaw on the 6th and 7th, that city had not fallen. It now appears that at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, the Poles abandoned their batteries by order of Dembinski, and retired within the walls of the city. This was the result of a previous determination of that General, and the fighting on the 7th was more for the purpose of giving the enemy the appearance of victory, than to retain possession of the batteries. At 1 o'clock, in the morning the Polish Army, to the number of 80,000, was put in motion, and a grand sortie made upon the Russian Camp—which resulted in the entire defeat of the Russian Army, and the loss of their Commander, Count Paskewitsch.

The sortie was entirely unexpected, and the Russians almost to a man, were reposing in the confidence of an unconditional surrender on the following morning. Paskewitsch is said to have done wonders to retrieve his fatal error, and might have succeeded, had he not fallen soon after the sortie. His fall was soon known to the soldiery, and all attempts to defend themselves ceased to be made.—A perfect route ensued—upwards of ten thousand were left upon the field of battle, and the prisoners are said to be nearly thirty thousand in number. The Russians continued their flight towards Dembi Wielki, hotly pursued by the victorious Poles; and when the express left Warsaw, prisoners were constantly arriving. It was impossible to give any accurate estimate of their numbers.

This welcome news was immediately communicated by the Government to the people, and the loud murmurs which were previously heard, quickly changed into notes of joy and gladness. The greatest enthusiasm pervades the public mind.

Postscript.—A second Express has just arrived, bringing the Official Bulletin of Dembinski, which will be laid before the public with all possible expedition. It more than confirms all the cheering intelligence given above.

DENTON, Nov. 4th, 1831.

Mr. Mullikin,

I did not intend to have noticed Joseph Richardson any further, but as he may not be so well known out of the place and county where he lives, as in it, I must beg the favour again of your paper, to pay him a little attention,—at least to prove that he is not entirely regardful of truth; which I have not only done heretofore, by disinterested testimony, but by his own statement and acknowledgement; and it is a truth that will generally hold good, that if a man will prove false in one thing he will in another; which by reference to the last Intelligencer and the certificates below will more fully appear to the satisfaction of the virtuous and intelligent, and will more clearly show to what length, he would descend to vent his hellish spleen, and for what cause. If his life was at stake, he would then confess the truth, that notwithstanding all he could say, I am too well known for his malice to affect me in the smallest degree. Richardson has published an instrument of writing signed by Doct. Wm. Whitely, about his opinion of fraud, &c. between John Brown, dec'd and myself. Whenever I am called on by *gentlemen*, such as Joseph Brown and Wm. Jones, Esqrs., I will satisfy them of my correctness; but I do not feel bound to do so to Richardson. I should like to know what right he had to overhaul the papers of a dead man, but as I cannot see how he got the instrument without, as the administrator says he has it and never gave him a copy, then how could he get it if not by searching over the papers before the administration was granted. I have been, and now am, accountable in different ways for Mr. Brown, for about three thousand dollars, *which I can prove*. And how many valuable papers may have been destroyed if my opponent put his hand on them? who can tell? I heard Brown say on his death bed, and can prove it, that there were two men in the world he could not forgive; Richardson was one of them. I also heard him say he was the greatest tyrant on earth, and who had sought every opportunity to sacrifice him, and he could not forgive him.

JAMES SANGSTON.

To all whom it may concern.

Having been called on by James Sangston, Esq. to state my recollection of a certain case of arbitration between myself and him, and which was referred to John Brown and J P W. Richardson, Esqrs. several years past, and more particularly as respects swearing any of the witnesses, or the parties concerned, I hereby certify, that during the transaction I was not present when any oath was administered, nor do I recollect of hearing any required, nor have I any knowledge directly or indirectly of any being taken, other than what I have subsequently understood from J. P. W. Richardson, Esq.

MARCEY FOUNTAIN.

Having been called on by Mr. James Sangston, to state my recollection of a settlement and arbitration between Mr Marcey Fountain, and the said Sangston, in 1826 or 1827, I do certify, that I have no recollection of any oath being taken by the said Sangston, relative to Twenty Dollars, as stated by Mr. Joseph Richardson, or on any other account, before the said arbitration, nor do, believe the said Sangston was sworn in the case.

JOHN OZMAN.

Having been called on by James Sangston, Esq. to state my recollection of a certain case of arbitration between Marcey Fountain and himself, which was left to John Brown and Joseph P. W. Richardson, wherein I was called on as the third person in 1826 or 1827. I do hereby certify, that I have no recollection of Mr. Sangston taking any oath, relative to the matter in dispute between him and said Fountain, nor do I believe the said Sangston was sworn in the case.

Given under my hand the 26th Oct. 1831.

LUTHER SWIGGETT.

Baltimore Produce Market.

FRIDAY, Nov. 4.

GRAIN—		
Wheat, white,		110a120
" best red,		105a107
"ord to good (Md.)		60a105
Corn, white } new		52a55
" yellow } new		52a55
Rye,		72a75
Oats		40a41
Clover seed		
Timothy seed		2 50
Flaxseed, rough		1 37
Beans,		75a80
Peas, black eye,		56a70
FLOUR,		
Howard street		5 25a
City mills, standard		5 00—
" do extra,		5 25a
" Rye Flour 1st and 2d		4 50 a 4 00

DIED

In this county on Wednesday night last, after a long illness, Mrs HENRIETTA, consort of George Thompson.

In this county on Sunday night the 30th ult. FRANCES ANN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Stevens.

Departed this life on Saturday, Nov. 5th, LOUISA, second daughter of Andrew Skinner, of Fairfew, in this county.

Her mortal remains were yesterday consigned to the tomb, amid the tears of her afflicted relatives, and friends. It is the happiness of many to have known, and to have appreciated the excellent qualities of this young lady. Her bereaved family carry with them the most heartfelt sympathies of all such.—Her morning of life had just diffused it's cheerful light around, when, Lo! it' is extinct in the dark night of death! But

"What is death? 'Tis life's last shore,
Where vanities are vain no more;
Where all pursuits their goal obtain,
And life is all retouched again;
Where *in their bright results* shall rise,
Thoughts, virtues, friendships, griefs and joys."

A few weeks only have passed away, since the intelligence of a friend's untimely death reached us; since we were summoned to mourn for him, who was indeed "a son most duteous, and a brother kind." One victim could not suffice the insatiate archer! Again our sensibilities are keenly aroused by the too early removal of one, than whom,

"Not summer morns more mildness could disclose,
The Hermon lilly, nor the Sharon rose."

[A second obituary notice of this amiable young lady by an intimate friend, was received after our paper was so far arranged as to render its insertion inexpedient this week. It will, however, be attended to in our next.]

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultura Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Myrtle Grove, the seat of R. H. Goldsborough, Esq. on *Thursday* next the 10th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at which a punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

R. SPENCER, Sec'ry.

Nov. 8

Public Sale.

THE Subscriber will offer at public sale at his Farm near Easton, on THURSDAY the 17th inst. his entire stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,

and Hogs, which are generally very good, among which are some fine breeding sows, and fat cattle, also his farming Utensils and household furniture, consisting of beds and bedding, Carpets, Tables, Chairs, a Sideboard and Clock, and no excellent Cook Stove. Terms of Sale, six months credit, on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security before the property is removed, and for all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, Nov. 8 2w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore county, on the 4th of September, 1831, by Nicholas Norris, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself NATHAN WELSH, says he is free, that his mother belongs to Widow Welsh, Baltimore county. Was committed as the property of John Stoner. Said colored man is about 31 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, very light complexion, stout and well proportioned. Had on when committed, a cotton shirt, cotton cord pantaloons, and blue vest. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore county Jail.

sept—nov 8 5w

New Boot and Shoe Store.

The subscriber has again opened a

BOOT & SHOE STORE

in Easton, at the stand opposite the Market-House, next door to the Drug Store of Dr. Spencer, where he solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers, and assures them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use and the public's;

A large and elegant assortment of

the above articles, to which he

HAS ADDED

CAPS, &c. &c.

of the best quality and newest fashions, all of which he will dispose of at much lower rates than has ever been done in Easton. He requests of his friends and the public to give him a call, view his assortment, enquire the price, and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction, and as he has been for years in the business, he has no doubt of doing so, if first rate articles, in his line, at low prices and on liberal terms will command it.

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton Nov. 8

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County, on the 23d day of August, 1831, by James B. Bosely, esq. a justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore as a runaway negro woman, who calls herself ANN BROWN—says she is free, came from near West River, Anne Arundel County, Md. Said negro woman is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 3½ inches high; has a scar under the left eye, and the upper part of each arm above the wrist. Had on when committed a domestic plaid frock, silk apron; cotton handkerchief on her head.

The owner of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she shall be discharged according to law.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore County Jail.

aug 27—Nov. 8 8t

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County, on the 5th day of September, 1831, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself MARY BROWN, says she belongs to Robert Brown, of Queen Ann's County, Eastern Shore, Md. Said colored woman is about 24 years of age, 4 feet 11½ inches high. Had on when committed, a black worsted frock, check apron, and cotton shawl. The owner of the above described colored woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DBVID W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore County Jail.

Sept. 9—Nov. 8 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County, on the 22d day of August, 1831, by Thos. Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself ELIZA SMITH, says she is free, that she did belong to a Mr. Bowen, at Ellicutt's Mills, Baltimore County. Said negro woman is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on the upper lip—had on when committed, a plaid cotton frock and check apron.

The owner of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore County Jail.

aug 27 —Nov. 8 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County on the 26th day of September, 1831, by Chas. Ketnan, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a black colored boy, who calls himself JOHN COLLICK, says he is free, and that he lived with Mr. Burns, in Bank street, Philadelphia, at which place he was born. Said colored boy is about 13 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, has a small scar on the right breast. Had on when committed, a coarse cotton shirt, brown twilled pantaloons and tarpaulin hat—says he came to Baltimore in the schooner Mary Ann, Capt. Sadler, now lying near the steam saw mill. The owner of the above described boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore County jail.

Oct. 6—Nov. 8 8t

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 27th day of October last, a Black BOY calling himself Joshua Harris, and now calls himself Joseph Harris—about 15 years of age, five feet high. Says he belongs to Joshua Rollings of Anne Arundle county. Had on when committed, a pair of corded pantaloons, blue round about, tow linnen shirt, old wool hat, and has a scar in his forehead he says was occasioned by the kick from a horse. Unless said negro is released, he will be disposed of accoording to law, for prison fees.

JOSHUA GUYTON,
Sheriff of Harford County.

Nov. 8 4t

LEATHER.

THE Subscribers, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand at the saddlery Shop of Mr. Higgins formerly Mr. John G. Stevens'

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LEATHER,

consisting of Coarse upper, Kips,

CALF-SKINS, HORSE LEATHER,

Lining Skins, Sole

LEATHER, &c.

which they offer for sale on pleasing terms for cash, hides and country produce generally. We wish to purchase Hides and Skins, of all descriptions, for which cash and the market price will be given. Also, Hides tanned on Shares, and the Leather returned in 12 months.

HENRY E. BATEMAN, & Co.

Sept. 20

M. L. MYHARTS,

Portrait and Miniature

PAINTER!

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity that he has taken ROOMS in the rear of Dr. Dawson's Drug Store, for a short time only. Those who may wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity will please to call.

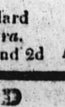
HIS PAINTINGS

may be seen every afternoon.

Nov. 1

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year:



THE HOUSE AND GARDEN of the late Captain Samuel Thomas, at Easton Point. The house is comfortably arranged for a small family, and the garden handsomely improved. The rent will be moderate to a good punctual tenant.

Apply to

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Nov. 8 5w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County, on the 15th day of September, 1831, by Lewis Baltzell, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored Girl who calls herself CATHERINE GRAY, says she is free. Said colored girl is about 15 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a scar on the left ear caused by an ear ring. Had on when committed, a spotted calico frock, no shoes or stockings. The owner of the above described colored girl is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take her away otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore County Jail.

sep.—Nov. 8 8w

New Fall Goods.

WM. H. and P. GROOME,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the lowest terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank, an unusually large assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching season,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Cloths & Cassimers

of the most fashionable colours;

COMMON DITTO,

CASSINETTS, FLANNELS,

Blankets; Merinoes, Circassians, Bombazines,

Merino Shawls and

COTTON YARNS FROM No. 4 to 24,

together with a general assortment of

Hardware & Cuttlery,

China, Glass, Queensware, Stone Ware,

Powder and Shot,

also, a full supply of

Groceries & Liquors

Among which are some superior

OLD WINES & FRESH TEAS

Which have been selected with great care. Feathers, Linsey, Kersey, &c. taken in exchange.

Oct. 18

NEW GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

HAS Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting in part of,

Superfine and common Blue, Black, Brown, Olive and mixed Cloths,
Cassimeres and Casinets,
Devonshire Kerseys,
Flushing and Baize,
Painted floor Cloth, and Carpeting,
Rose, Point, Duffil and Mackinaw Blankets,
Flannels,
Silk Bombazines, Circassians,
Merino Circassians,
Bombazette and Camblet,
Silk Velvet,
Florentine and Moleskin Vesting,
Italian Lutestring,
Gro de Nap, Sattin and Florences,
Opera Cloth and Leather Caps.

A general Assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS:

Hardware and Cutlery, Glass, and

QUEENSWARE: GROCERIES

AND LIQUORS

And a large assortment of all kinds of

LEATHER.

All of which he offers at very reduced prices, for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Meal or Hides.

Easton, Nov. 1 1831

An Overseer Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to procure, for the next year, an overseer, who possesses all the requisite qualifications for the management of a very large Farm. To such a person liberal wages will be given.

He also offers for rent with or without a suitable number of labourers, his plantation at Shoal Creek; and the place commonly called Little Horn's Point.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, Nov. 1

The Steamboat

MARYLAND.

Will continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corsica landing; and return the same day.—Passage and fare the same as last year.

☞ All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

march 22

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