PRODUCE RATES.

Baltimore Market.

Monday, Nov. 22

GRAIN—The supplies of wheat during the latter part of the last week were inconsiderable.

Red wheat from good to best brought from 98 to 100 cents per bushel as per quality. These rates remained steady to the end of the week—white wheat brought as per quality, from $1 to 1 07 cents per bushel.

CORN—This article remained pretty firm at the prices of last week, prime old white and yellow were sold at 55 and 56 cents per bushel, and new at 48 and 50 cents per bushel.

RYE. A slight advance took place in Rye—good parcels brought 56 to 58 cents per bushel.

Contracts for Timber.

PROPOSALS will be received, until *Monday*, the 20th December, at the Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Co. in this city, for the supply of *Lumber*, of the following descriptions and dimensions, to be delivered to the said Company, during the next Spring, in the city of Baltimore.

Prime Ash Scantling, to be divested of the Heart Piece, viz:

35,000 Feet 4 by 7 Inches, and in lengths of 15 and 16feet

30,000 Feet 5 by 5 Inches, and in lengths of 14 and 15feet

23,000 Feet 3 by 6 Inches, and in lengths of 10 to 11 feet

35,000 Feet 3 by 5 Inches, and in lengths of 12 and18 feet

Seasoned Ash will be preferred.

White Oak Plank, well seasoned viz:

20,000 Feet of Plank, 2 inches thick.

Southern Yellow Pine viz:

75,000 Feet of Plank 1 Inch thick

Persons disposed to contract for the above lumber, or any part of it, will please address their Proposals to

P. E. THOMAS Pres't.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Co.

Nov. 22, 1830. d4t

NOTICE.

HAVING determined in my own mind, as soon as it may be practicable, to remove from this part of the country for the purpose of trying the effect of a more genial clime for the recovery and establishment of my health, now indeed a matter of the first interest to me; I am induced to offer all my property, real and personal for sale, to wit:

The farm on which I now reside, two thirds of which are now beautifully set with clover, well known for its pleasantness of situation, fine improvements, and abundant resources to make it a most valuable estate. Also a meadow lot in Chestertown, Kent County, well adapted to the growth of Timothy off which I have myself obtained heavy crops, of that grass, equal on the average for several years successively to $45 per annum containing about *one and three quarter acres*.

Of Personal Estate, there are also for sale the most desirable head of neat Cattle, being of the long and short horned Kind, there are milch cows, Heifers, Yearlings, Calves, and a young Bull of first rate promise. Also two yoke of fine Oxen—there is also a number of fine young Horses, of which two *would be to me* desirable as brood mares. In addition a few fine breeding sows and shoats. The stock of winter provender is also good and abundant, as corn tops and blades, hay, &c. &c.—farming utensils in good condition, generally; such as Ox and Horse carts, Ploughs, Harrows, Flukes, Cutting box, wheat Roller, a new Fan, &c.

I am also disposed to include some very valuable House hold furniture, such as a new Mahogany side Board, Mahogany Tables, complete, 3 belonging to the set; elegant chairs, and a first rate eight day clock, &c. many articles necessarily omitted both valuable and desirable, yet not to be included within the compass of an advertisement.

Application may be made for a view or Terms of Sale, for all or any part of the said Property to the Subscriber whom when himself unable to attend, will have an agent to supply his place, to give every attention that may be desired.

Feeling solicitous now to settle up all his affairs with all possible dispatch he would also invite all and every person to whom he may be indebted, to call and view the valuable Property now put into the market; should there be any article desirable to them they may have an early opportunity for a settlement of their claims.

He would moreover observe, that if a sale shall not be effected, in the course of a short period, that then the whole of the said estate, real and personal, will be offered at public sale, for the time of which due notice will be given.

EDWARD ANDERSON.

Nov. 19, 1830. tf.

ITEMS.

The New York dandies wear shirt collars and ruffles made of paper The ruffles are plaited with irons made for the purpose and look as well as cambric ones. They are worn but one day; and are bought for half a cent a piece.

In New York, on Saturday, two young men, brothers, and sons of a respectable physician, during a gunning excursion fell into some slight difference, and the younger becoming enraged, drew a dagger and plunged it to the heart of the elder who almost instantly expired. The feelings of the afflicted relatives at such an event can scarcely be conceived.

A foot race was run at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. for $10 on Saturday. Time to run and win the bet (which was against Time,) 1 hour; the distance 7 miles. It was accomplished in 48 minutes.

A facetious person named New, had his first child christened Something, as this was *Something New*. When his second child was born it was christened Nothing, as this was *Nothing New*.

Not less than 20 boarding houses in New York have been robbed within a few days of hats, cloaks, &c.

The small-pox rages with great violence in Morristown, Penn. Some of the effected have died with it.

Miss Clark is giving Concerts in West chester, Pa. She is 28 years old, 44 inches high, and weighs 46 pounds.

43 vessels from the Chesapeake, and 75 from the Delaware, passed through the Union Canal last week. Total, 118 Tolls received, $571 16.

A gentleman in Montgomery county, in this state, has RIPE STRAWBERRIES in his garden.

Sales of Land have lately taken place in Washington County, in this State to considerable extent. Prices ranged from 24 to 40 dolls. per acre. Some very valuable estates are still in the market.

The small-pox has made its appearance at Winchester, Vir. The Town authorities have recommended a general vaccination.

A man named Caborn, lately split the head of his mother in law with an axe at Salisbury, N. Carolina, and then chopped her head into pieces!—he next murdered one of his own children and chopped it into two parts and then attempted to fire the house and burn the remains; but the neighbours came and prevented it and took him into custody.

Mr. Benjamin O'Bannan was recently murdered in Chester District, S. C. by runaway slaves.

The grand jury of Burke County, N. Carolina, have presented Wm. Hines for cruelly whipping his slave.

In New Orleans a slave receives from 5 to 25 lashes if he sails in a boat or rides in a carriage!

In Kentucky both of the political parties are holding conventions for the purpose of furthering their views in regard to the next presidential election

The skeleton of an animal of prodigious size was lately found in Kentucky. There are ten or twelve sets of tusks, from 4 to 12 ft. long. The claws are 4 ft. long and 3 ft. broad. The tusks are arranged in circular order, as if by the hands of man, within the circle the bones were deposited, which when placed together showed the animal to have been at least 25 ft. high and 60 feet long! The scull bone alone weighed 400 pounds! Five thousand dollars have been refused for the skeleton.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer asks Gen. Duff Green the following question—"Has Green yet paid back the money he borrowed of the Jackson men of Pennsylvania?"

It is said John A. Hamilton has been offered the mission to Russia, and refused it.

An Excellent Epitaph.—Rambling in a church yard the other day, we discovered the following line on a tomb stone. Its brief eloquence induces us to give it a publication:—

My debts are paid, and I'm at rest.

How expressive! It might furnish the materials for an elaborate discourse, if some modern Hervey would undertake it. But as there are no Herveys in these times, we will even atempt a few commentaries ourself.

His debts were paid—he had paid all—printers, butchers, bakers, &c. and finally the debt of nature, which, of course, was the last debt he had to pay. *He was then at rest*, and well might be; for a clear concience is an excellent opiate. He no doubt departed this life with the greatest composure, for he owed no one, and therefore felt no apprehension of being disturbed in his last moments by duns. What a happy state of things! To die thus is certainly to be most blest; and the resurrection also may be anticipated with joy. He fears not to meet an accusing creditor at the last high chancery, because his debts are all paid.

We hope all our readers, and especially such as are in arrears to us, will endeavor to deserve the same epitaph. We entreat them to pay their debts,—and then shall they be at rest—Post.

TO THE PEOPLE OF QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

You have too much intelligence and patriotic feeling to be alarmed, when I invite you to look at and examine Mr. TEACKLE's project for a State Bank, which is designed to place the enterprize and industry of the County, in some sort, on a footing with that, which is to be found in our cities. The adage, "give a dog an ill name and you had as well hang him at once," has been too successfully and rigidly applied to Mr. Teackle. It is true that Mr. Teackle was at one time a dashing speculator, and from his own over-trading, was landed where many other speculators, (who have rendered much service to the community by their enterprises) have been landed, in the ruin of their fortunes. It is in vain that he has used his time and talents to achieve one of the most desirable objects, which can exist in a Republic, *the Education of the People*; and by which alone he has demonstrated great zeal, talents and industry worthy of success; and I will add *patriotism*; yet every thing which emanates from him or rather which he takes a lead in, is scoffed at and derided; I should be glad to say, by the ignorant and prejudiced alone. No man, who loves his country and values the prosperity of our institutions, ought to hesitate a moment to contribute the whole extent of his available means for this object, and to apply them with promptitude and decision, whether Mr. Teackle, or Mr. Any-body else, renders his time and services to promote its success.

Without pretending to be the originator of these schemes himself, Mr T. proposed to introduce into the State, a System of Education, such as is successfully practiced in other states; and he now proposes the establishment of a STATE BANK. Don't be alarmed gentle reader! for it is such a Bank as is already in successful operation in several of the Southern states, and which has proved highly advantageous to the people,-- particularly agriculturalists. Without having studied as closely myself the details of this System, as I may hereafter, I will invite your attention to it, and throw out for your consideration a few of its leading features, and some facts connected therewith.

1. This system proposes to establish a State Bank, the whole revenue, or the whole interest arising from the loans of which, after deducting the small expenses incident to the operation, shall go into the State Treasury, or in other words into the pockets of the people of the state. Thus relieving us from taxation, by furnishing a fund for the expenses of the State Government.

2. It proposes to give, every holder of real property in the state, the right to take a loan from it, to the amount which his real estate may be more than amply sufficient to guarantee the repayment of.

The advantages resulting to the farming interest would be these: Money would be plenteous in the country as well as in the cities, which might always be commanded by the enterprising and industrious: Property in the Country would then bear a relative proportion to its value in the cities, and their neighbourhoods; and might always be sold at a price bearing a proportion to its intrinsic, or productive value. There would then be no such thing as a farm worth $5000, being sold as has sometimes been the case, for $500 A farm has sometimes been sacrificed at public sale for a sum, which one year's crop clear of expense of tillage, would have paid for. This is surely the result of the existing System, (radically wrong,) which drains the country of money, and concentrates it in the cities. The next great advantage which results from the circulation and *expenditure* of money, in the country, is its *improvement*, in draining and reclaiming lands in building good houses, fences &c. These add to the substantial comforts, and wealth of the country. They become permanent; for it is a fact that improvement in the country, begets improvement. And suppose a few men in the country borrow money, and by foolishly spending it, ruin themselves, there are hundreds more, who are enterprising and industrious, and who would make a good use of it; and even if improvements were inconsiderately made by some, & they should suffer by them, the benefits would still accrue to the community and country at large. Some people will be ruined under any circumstances, and it would be folly to legislate against this fact.—But we should legislate to redeem a whole country from dilapidation, and a whole people from almost universal poverty.

It is a fact that money is so plenteous in the cities, that capitalists are anxious to loan it, to almost any amount, on good *city securities, at 4 per cent and even less*; whilst in no one county, at least on this shore could the small pittance of $5000 be loaned in the whole county of all the lenders at *six per cent*. The same difficulty exists in almost all the counties of the Western Shore—These facts shew something in our legislation, radically wrong.

It may not be amiss to state, that in Talbot county, (the only County where the *evil* of Banking has been permanently inflicted,) by the wise and judicious management of that institution, the county is in an infinitely better agricultural state, taken in the aggregate, and there are less sacrifices of lands, and they bear a rate of value greatly better, in proportion to their natural and local intrinsic value, (if I may use the expression) than elsewhere on this shore. The vicinity of the Bank of Smyrna in Delaware, shews the same effects.

It is time the people had thought on this subject—and having thought, they should act. A FARMER.

Editors of Newspapers, on this shore, are requested to publish the above. The suggestions have been hastily thrown out on a subject, deemed a very important one to the community, and they are invited to examine and criticise them.

A Farmer.

DE L'ORME.

We have received from the ever teeming press of Messrs. J. & J. Harper, of New York, DE L'ORME, a novel in two volumes, by the author of Richlieu and Darnley.

Mr. James, the author of De L'Orme has shewn himself in previous works possessed of genius and taste, and has in the present volumes, brought these qualifications into continued and pleasing use. The story of De L'Orme is simple but effectually told, and the moral of the tale is good. We add from a contemporary, (says the U. S. Gaz.) the following brief abstract of the plot.

"De L'Orme, while yet a boy, on his return from College, becomes embroiled with the Marquis de St. Priere, a haughty and insulting nobleman. The marquis dishonors De L'Orme with a blow, and the high spirited youth avenges the insult with his sword. He draws blood from the marquis, disarms him, and is about to slay him in his anger.—At the moment a singular interference takes place, and inclines him to the side of mercy. In all this he does right, for all must applaud that spirit which resists oppression, avenges insult, and yet passes not beyond the bounds of mercy.

The marquis being a powerful and vindictive man, it is judged to be expedient by the family of De L'Orme, that the latter should be sent to Spain, until circumstances rendered safe his residence in his native France. He is accordingly sent to Saragossa, where one single rash adventure gives birth to a train of consequences which long influenced his destiny. In leaving his home he leaves a beautiful and radient girl on whom his affections are devotedly fixed, and who loves him with a fervour equal to his own. Ere he has been three months in Spain, the image of his Helen being fresh and unfaded in his memory,—the wild spirit of adventure, which is part of his enthusiastic nature, leads him into folly.

The bright eyes and voluptuous form of a Spanish maiden excite his enthusiasm, not his love, for that is with Helen—in his own words 'the only incentives he had, were idleness, youth and a passion for adventure.' With no object save that of passing away his time agreeably, he makes love to the Spanish lady and his first interview with her is attended with circumstances the most appaling. He finds that jealousy and rage have made her a murderess, and he sees before him the bloody corpse of her victim. The whole scene—the astonishment of De L'Orme, the ghastly appearance of the dead—the wild and pale and yet beautiful face of her who slew him—the brief and passionate history she gives of her provocation and her resentment, form a picture and story unsurpassed perhaps (we will not say unequalled,) by the effort of any living author.

DE L'ORME sought adventure, and he found it. Pity and compassion induce him to undertake the removal of the body at midnight. He is detected and arrested as the murderer, and although a singular event causes his release and freedom, his future career is long affected by this first act of folly, adventure, and enthusiasm. But for this, he would have escaped the dangers, the sufferings, and disasters that long beset his path. They are various and manifold, and the author throughout his pages, carefully connects them with this *first* indiscretion. We have been thus particular with the moral of De L'Orme, because one of the works of the gifted author of Pelham, lately published in this country, (we mean Falkland) is in despite of all ingenious justifications and apologies, immoral & corrupting in its tendency; and altho' we do not wish a novel to be a moral essay, we desire at least it may not be an immoral one.

There are so many striking incidents in this work that we hardly know which to consider the most impressive. At one time we are in the midst of a tempest in the savage Pyrenees, and are ready to exclaim that there is nothing so grand and sublime as the war of the elements. At another we are in a battle, the war of human passions surrounded by physical and moral horrors, and so strongly are they pourtrayed that they make the heart beat with a consciousness of their presence. Then again we are carried into the deep recesses where ambition plots her dark and selfish schemes, and we see how the most trifling circumstances influence the mightiest events. In depicting all these Mr. James is eminently successful. He is great in the wild, the terrific and fearful in nature; in the picture of the stronger, more enduring, and active passions of the heart, In the mild and gentle, he is less successful; he could paint a guinare better than a madora, and none but a Caravaggio could describe on the canvass that which he has described with his pen.

We have before us a number of the Union, a paper published in Harrodsburg, Ken. The leading editorial article is well written, and will be found, as we imagine, quite interesting to its regular readers. It contains the editor's reason for deserting Gen. Jackson, when it is known that he warmly advocated his election to the presidency. The change, the editor declares, grows out of no different views which he has imbibed of national policy, but is caused by an abandonment on the part of the President, of the very policy upon which the Union advocated his cause. The expensive changes in our diplomatic relations, and the proscriptions of public officers upon personal grounds only, are referred to pointedly and warmly. The Union thus continues.—*U. S. Gazette.*

"Gen Jackson when canvassing for the Presidency held forth to the nation that he was in favour of the Tariff and Internal Improvements; and upon these grounds the West supported him. Indeed General Jackson in several instances himself voted for them, and that too in opposition to his favourite South. The bills for which he voted while Senator of the U. S. were;

1st. A bill authorising a road from Memphis in the State of Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas,

2nd. A bill for laying out and making certain roads to Florida.

3d. A bill to procure necessary surveys of Roads and Canals.

4th. A bill to improve the navigation of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri rivers.

5th. A bill to make a road in the state of Missouri, and several others. Were those roads National? How then could we have known, that in 1829 Gen. Jackson would have been opposed to Internal Improvements? And we very much fear that the destruction of the Tariff is next to follow. While the whole line of the Atlantic shore from Maine to Mexico, is to receive the aid of the National Treasury for Internal Improvements, the west, particularly Kentucky, must take her flight inglorious and not receive one cent; because says the President in his Veto Message upon the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike, it would retard the payment of the National Debt. When he voted for those Internal Improvement bills, while a Senator, that debt was about One Hundred Million of dollars; and if ever there was a time to oppose, that policy it was then. It is now reduced to about Forty Millions. But the fact is, the President has nothing to do with the reduction of the public debt. It is lessened ten millions per annum, by what is called the Sinking Fund, and no President is entitled to the credit of it

RETRENCHMENT.—As it is conceded by the Administration papers, that Mr Randolph had permission before accepting his mission to Russia, to leave that court when he pleased—the necessary consequence was the employment of a Charge d'Affaires, who was entitled to receive an outfit of $4,500, and an annual salary of $4,500 during Mr R's absence, thus making this extraordinary mission cost at the rate of $27,000 a year.—The outfit to a Charge, is as regular as to a Minister, and a Secretary of Legation becomes Charge as a matter of course, whenever the Minister leaves the court.—*Balt. Chron.*

We find the following very copious article in the Alexandria (D. C.) Gaz.

"We think it no more than due to the present "glorious administration," which is absolutely "blazing in glory," to state, that their *protege*, the *Hon.* Henry Lee, late Minister Plenipotentiary to his Highness the Dey of Algiers, returns home perfectly satisfied with his rejection by the Senate, having found time to feather his nest comfortably, and opportunity to do a handsome brokerage and commission business for the benefit of sundry old Jews, who during the bombardment, were somewhat "afraid of their ears." It is generally believed, that this administration have been the means of *rewarding* the Hon H. Lee to the tune of about $70,000. Verily "a blaze of glory,"—Harry Lee and all!

[In such mal-practices by public officers the Executive is implicated only so far as the previous habits or principles of the offender might have justified a fear on weak principles.—*U. S. Gaz.*]

A SNORER.—In days of yore, when it was fashionable to wear his hair in a queue, a countryman was heard one day snoring most sonorously at Church. As he very much annoyed the congregation, the minister despatched the deacon to awaken him. The deacon approached on his tiptoe, and was about to give him a smart jog when, what was his astonishment to find his eyes wide open. "My gracious," exclaimed the deacon, "who ever seed the like? a man snoring with his eyes open! Surely it is a judgement upon him for sleeping at Church." A crowd gathered around, and various were the remarks made on the subject of the miracle, when it was finally discovered by an old lady in specs, that the poor man's hair was tied so close to his head, as effectually to prevent him from closing his eyes.—N. Y. Amer.

STRAYED from Wm. T. Wright's farm on Sunday night last, a small BLACK HORSE. I will thank any person to let me know where he is. J. B. SPENCER.