

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

Amicable State of Affairs—Negotiations between the U. S. Government and that of Mexico—Peace of Tobacco—Letters and papers to the 25th ult., have been received from the city of Mexico, and to 29th from Vera Cruz by the arrival of the Crook at New Orleans. This is thirteen days later than the advice by steam frigate Mississippi. The Picayune learns verbally that the general impression at Vera Cruz was, that all difficulties between the United States and Mexico were in a fair way to be amicably settled. It may be that Mexico may desire the interference of our government to help her out of her difficulties with France, and perhaps with England; stranger things have occurred.

La Voz del Pueblo (an opposition journal of the city of Mexico) furnished the foundation of the report that negotiations were likely to be resumed between the United States and Mexico. It states that in a secret session of the two Chambers of Congress, on the 14th of October, the Minister of Foreign Affairs communicated to them that the Consul of the United States, resident at Mexico, had transmitted to him despatches from the Cabinet at Washington, the tenor of which was as follows:—That desiring to avoid hostilities between two Republics which ought to be firmly united by sympathy and a thousand ties of mutual interest, the Government at Washington was disposed to submit the affairs of Texas to negotiation; and that, in order to arrive at determination of the matter at once reasonable and honorable to both parties, it would send an Envoy Extraordinary, should the Mexican Government be disposed to receive him. The Government of Mexico replied that the relations between the two countries being broken, it could not receive the Envoy in a public character, but would admit him as the simple private bearer of the message in question, upon the condition that, first of all, the U. S. Government should withdraw its squadron from the waters of Vera Cruz. The Minister added, that without prejudice to these informal communications, the Mexican Government would continue to take measures to protect the nation from a coup-d'état on the part of the United States. Although these communications were declared rigorously secret, and to be kept perfectly inviolate, the editor of La Voz assures us that he has obtained the foregoing from an excellent source (.)

American Facts.

It is among the worst omens of the day, that we have in the United States no national feeling, no genuine love of country. The traveller in other lands finds everywhere the institutions and productions of a people prized by themselves, though they may be condemned by strangers. Here the order is changed. If any work in literature, art, or science, is by an American, it is set down by the mob of gentlemen who talk of such matters, as altogether worthless, or as deserving a favorable regard only on account of its resemblance to something foreign. We recite a few facts, admitted by all the world abroad, for the benefit of this sort of people.

Imprimis: The greatest man, "take him for all in all," of the last hundred years, was George Washington, an American.
The greatest metaphysician was Jonathan Edwards, an American.
The greatest natural philosopher was Benjamin Franklin, an American.
The greatest of living sculptors is Hiram Powers, an American.
The greatest of living poets is William Cullen Bryant, an American.
The greatest of living historians is William H. Prescott, an American.
The greatest living ornithologist is John James Audubon, an American.
The greatest of living novelists is James Fenimore Cooper, an American.
The greatest living painter, in portraiture, is Henry Inman, an American.

There has been no English writer in the present age whose works have been marked with more humor, more refinement, or more grace, than those of Washington Irving, an American.
The greatest lexicographer and philologist, since the time of Johnson, was Noah Webster, an American.

The inventors, whose works have been productive of the greatest amount of happiness to mankind, in the last century, were Godfrey, Fitch, Fulton, and Whitney—all Americans.
If one of these facts or estimates is doubted, we can prove them by foreign authorities, and so prevent all controversy.

The greatest poet of her sex, who ever lived, is Maria Brooks. She is as much above Mrs. Hemans, Miss Landon, Mrs. Norton, et al. as she is above the slickest sentimentalists of the chambermaids' gazettes. When her "Zophiel" was published in England Charles Lamb wrote to a friend about it, saying that Southey was trying to pass it off as the work of an American poetess—"as if there was ever a woman capable of writing such a poem!" Southey himself declares her to be the most impassioned and most imaginative of all poetesses, and there is no critic whose opinion is worth reading, who will dissent from his judgment. Maria Brooks is an American.

While clearing away forests, and making a road by which Civilization may take her march through the country, we have produced the above facts, and a great many more of a like kind, which we may hereafter lay before our readers.

JURY PANEL.—It is to be regretted that a "jury" is too often a "secret panel" through which villains escape from justice.



THE AMERICAN.
Saturday, November 22, 1815.

P. R. PETER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also at his Office No. 169 Nassau Street, New York,
and S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

A few 20 lb. kegs of printing ink can be had at this office, at Philadelphia prices, for cash.

We are indebted to the Hon. James Pollock for documents, &c.

On our first page will be found several amusing and interesting articles. Luther's marriage, the flight of Capt. Crabtree, &c.

CURIOUS HAMS.—Our readers will find in another column a recipe for curing hams. This is an important matter. Hams properly cured are worth much more in market than those cured in the old-fashioned way. They should also be well trimmed.

In our advertising columns will be found the card of Mr. BENJ. BASSAN, Editor of the Miners' Journal, proposing to publish "A History of the Anthracite Coal Trade of Schuylkill and the adjoining counties, &c." Mr. B. has been for a number of years engaged in collecting materials for this work, and we have no doubt, from his experience and abilities for the task, that the work will be highly useful and interesting.

Our readers will find the advertisement of Mr. Herr, in our advertising columns. We have only room to remark, that the reputation Mr. Herr has already acquired, is a sufficient guarantee, that his house will be well conducted.

The Philadelphia Ledger, credits the "Danville American," with an article from our paper, on the manufacture of rail road iron. This is a too frequent error with the city papers. There is no such paper as the Danville American.

Some miscreant poisoned four or five valuable dogs in this borough, within a few days. We trust the perpetrators of this fiendish act may yet be discovered.

LONGEVITY.—As an evidence of the health of this place, we have been furnished with a list of twenty-two persons, residents, whose united ages amount to 1,619 years, viz: 14 over 70 and 8 over 80 years of age. This is pretty good out of a population of 1,300.

John C. Calhoun has consented to accept a seat in the U. S. Senate.

Mr. TURNEY, the newly elected U. S. Senator from Tennessee, was elected by the whigs and six democratic votes, over the caucus candidate. The Washington Union says, that Mr. Turney is a good democrat, and speaks of him in terms of high commendation. This puts some of our peculiar democrats in "a tight place," who condemn Gen. Cameron because he was supported by the whigs, backed by seventeen democratic votes, and elected over a native, anti-tariff candidate. Surely, to be consistent, our peculiar democratic friends should not fail to denounce Mr. Turney. But *non verena*, as Mr. Ritchie says. We should certainly like to see what they think of the matter.

HARVESTING MACHINES.—We published about a year since, a statement from Mr. A. Y. Moore, of Michigan, giving an account of the operations of a Harvesting Machine used by him. Some of the newspapers at the time doubted the correctness of the statement. We received a letter from Mr. Moore a few weeks since, dated Schoolcraft, Michigan, Sept. 29th 1845, from which we take the following extract, in relation to the performance of these harvesting machines during the last harvest. We have only to say, that any statement emanating from Mr. Moore, can be relied on as entirely correct. We have also conversed with persons who have seen these machines in operation. It should be recollected, however, that in Michigan where these machines are used, the land is perfectly level, and the fields are large, containing from twenty to one hundred acres. But to our extract:

"Two harvesting machines have been in operation the past harvest, and cut, in all, 470 acres. One machine harvested 40 acres in 12 days, which yielded over 800 bushels. The other harvested in an afternoon 13 acres, which yielded over 200 bushels. These machines cut, thresh, clean and put the grain into bags; and in one field we filled 28 bags in 22 minutes, each bag containing 1 1/2 bushels. The machine is geared to travel 2 1/2 miles per hour. The cut or swath is 10 feet 6 inches wide. We used this year from 12 to 16 horses, for drawing said machine. I have built one for my own use. It costs me over \$600. We charged this year for harvesting, five bushels wheat per acre, and were found in feed and boarding. We have heretofore charged \$3, and shall charge that hereafter. We gather 2 or 3 bushels more from each acre than can be got in the ordinary mode of harvesting and threshing, so that our farmers are now thoroughly convinced that it is much the cheapest mode of harvesting."

GRIEST AND OTHER MILLS are now converted into Cotton Mills. One at Trenton has been rented, and will go into operation in February, with 4000 spindles. Some of our mills might be thus converted with profit to the owners.

United States Senator.

The election of Hon. H. S. Turney, to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of Tennessee, in opposition to the regular caucus nomination, has caused considerable excitement in that state. A number of ineffectual ballots were had, when the whigs voted for Mr. Turney and secured his election, he receiving some half dozen democratic votes.

Mr. Turney has for many years been a leading democrat in Congress, and was one of the democratic candidates for electors at the last Presidential election.

The Washington Union, the organ of President Polk's administration, in reference to the election, says:

"It is to be regretted that the democratic party in Tennessee suffered themselves to be divided and distracted in the election of a public servant, to serve them in the honorable post of Senator of the United States; and we much regret the animosities and recriminations growing out of this division. But now that Mr. Turney has been elected, we recur to his past public history and services in the democratic party, and find in them an undoubted assurance that he will continue the advocate and representative of the principles and party which he has so long and faithfully espoused."

Many of the democratic papers of our own state, acting upon the endorsement of Mr. Turney by the official organ, have congratulated the public in his election, and vouched for his all-volence to democratic principles. This is all very well. The whigs have a constitutional right to participate in the election of a Senator, and when, being unable to elect one of their own party to that distinguished station, they prefer one democratic candidate to another, we never could understand how such preference metamorphosed him into a whig. The journals to which we have referred do not think that such has been, or will be the case in regard to Mr. Turney, and we fully coincide with their opinion. But some of them who are very zealous in echoing the approving voice of the Union, were loud and fiercest in their denunciation of Gen. Cameron, who was elected under similar circumstances, except that he received three times as many democratic votes as Mr. Turney. Such conduct will be considered very inconsistent abroad; but at home, where objects and motives are seen more clearly, it assumes a more odious character. Denunciation and persecution are as foreign to the principles of democracy as they are hostile to their success; and we hope these scribblers will hereafter employ their time in lecturing their readers upon the virtues of consistency, instead of vituperating Gen. Cameron, who is immeasurably above them in everything that constitutes a sound democrat and true hearted patriot. Every man in the state whose mind is not poisoned by envy and selfishness, will recur to his past public history and service in the democratic party, and find in them an undoubted assurance that he will continue the advocate and representative of the principles and party which he has so long and faithfully espoused."

The Lancaster Intelligencer recently charged Judge Lewis with having been the author of several articles in the Lancaster Democrat, in which Col. Frazer and Judge Champeys were severely handled. Judge Lewis, in a card in the Examiner, denies that he has any thing to do in the conduct or control of the "Democrat," and says, that since he has resided in Lancaster, he has taken no part in politics. The other papers of Lancaster county, whig and democratic, bear testimony to the truth of the Judge's assertion, and speak highly of the manner in which he has discharged his judicial duties in that county. Col. Carter, we presume, is able to speak for himself without asking the assistance of his friends.

The Philadelphia Keystone publishes several letters, purporting to be from Hon. Simon Cameron to Judge Blattenberger, of Perry county, in relation to the nominations of that county, previous to the last election. The Keystone imagines that these letters divulge a plot to overthrow Jesse Miller, the Secretary of the Commonwealth. We looked in vain, however, for "the plot" alluded to. We do not know how these letters got into the papers, but Gen. Cameron, we venture to say, would have no objection, as far as he is concerned, to have them published in every paper in the commonwealth.

In Boston there are over 2000 persons above 18 years of age, who are destitute of education. This is surprising for Boston.

JUDICIAL FARMING.—The Wilkesbarre Democrat informs us that Luther Kidder, President Judge of the 21st District, raised this season one hundred and forty-two bushels of corn ears, from an acre of upland in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre.

Mr. BUCHANAN.—The Washington Union, alluding to a paragraph in the Harrisburg Union of a design to "sop" Mr. Buchanan out of the Cabinet, holds the following language:

"We suspect no one of any such intrigue, nor do we believe in its existence. We certainly will lend no countenance to it. We desire no change. We desire Mr. Buchanan to remain where he is, because he is eminently calculated for the duties of Secretary of State, and because our foreign relations are in such a condition as to demand the services of our ablest and most experienced citizens. No man now understands them as well as Mr. Buchanan. It is our ardent wish to see him contributing his best exertions towards the development of these foreign relations which he has so thoroughly studied. We desire him to remain in the cabinet, that the Whig party may have no opportunity to speculate upon the instability of the administration, or any change in our public councils. We go further, and say that we know of no man in Washington who wishes him to resign his Secretaryship. We are satisfied that it depends altogether upon himself whether he will leave the cabinet; and our own decided impression at present is, that there will be no change at all."

Willis's last letter is dated at Frankfort, Germany. He describes the houses in the suburbs as all white and wooden, thus differing from American cities, he says:

"The poor, in America, live in the outskirts of our towns, and almost every American capital is thus set in a ring of misery. The poor of Germany on the contrary, live in the narrow streets of the town's centre; and the suburbs of Frankfort, for example, are a ring of gardens—a public promenade of shrubberies, flower beds, and fountains completely encircling it. Outside of this garden-ring the wealthy build their houses, having the open neighborhood of the public promenade between them and the poverty of the city's heart. The German capitals owe this advantage of course, to their having been walled cities, the rim of the moat affording the unoccupied space now converted into a promenade."

The climate is said to be particularly healthy. One other advantage peculiar to Frankfort: if one dies here, he has the choice of returning to life, for two days longer than elsewhere. Bodies are taken to the cemetery, and after they are left by their friends, they are laid out with a bell-pull attached to the fingers by long thimbles. The least agitation of the hand, rings a bell and brings a waiter. This kind of half-way-house between death and the grave, would, I believe, have been a stopping place for many a traveller who has "gone on." I am sorry to say I did not see the arrangements of this humane provision. The caution and custom should be universal, and I should like to have material for saying more about it."

Frankfort, he says, is more the home of the Jews, than any other city out of Palestine. He speaks of the young Jews and Jewesses, as being excessively handsome. Their dwellings, however, display anything but comfort or taste. Their houses are wooden and unpainted, and present, he says, the color of smoked herring. Speaking of Madam Rothschild, the mother of the banker-princes, he says:

"Two of three of the most splendid palaces at Frankfort belong to her sons, and of course, it she chose it, she might be lodged as few can afford—Jew or Christian—but I was told by a German resident of Frankfort that she has a superstitious feeling on the subject, believing that, with her removal from that house would depart the prosperity of her children. She is now ninety years of age."

EDITORS AT LOGGERSHEAD.—Col. Webb of the Courier, is about to prosecute Horace Greeley for reviving the old charge that the Colonel was bribed by the United States Bank.

CALIFORNIA.—Albert M. Gilliam, late U. S. Consul at California, holds the opinion that the government of California will soon fall into the hands of the Anglo-Saxon race, and that a railroad, direct from San Francisco, either to New Orleans or some point on the Red river, might be made to great advantage. Mr. G. is engaged in writing a work on Mexico, &c.

TREBEL, the suspected Boston murderer, is supposed to have made his way to the sea, and thus eluded the pursuit of the officers who were sent after him.

PATENTS.—The number of patents issued in the month of October, was 34; amount for patent fees, \$3,540.

A YOUNG FISH BACK WHALE, 18 feet long, ran up with a high tide into the Great Marshes, at Barnstable, and was cut up near a cornfield, yielding two barrels of oil.

A FOOT RACE of ten miles was run at Albany on Thursday, in fifty-five minutes and thirty seconds, by Jackson, the American deer, and Gildersleeve, the former winning.

RAILROAD IRON FOR MICHIGAN.—There are four invoices of railroad iron which have been shipped from Boston during the past week for Michigan. The purchase has been completed of iron and spike for laying the track of the Central Road to Kalamazoo, and the Tecumseh branch of the Southern Road to the village of Tecumseh.

THE MORMONS intend to sell their land and buildings at Nauvoo, including the great temple, to the Catholic Church. An agent is now in Cincinnati, endeavoring to negotiate with Bishop Purcell. It is said that terms have been agreed upon.

PITIFUL DEATH OF A GIRL.—A little girl, about eight years of age, daughter of a widow woman, residing about eight miles from Laper, Michigan, was frightened in such a manner, that she died in about two hours after the fright. Her brother, a small lad, dressed himself in a dried bear skin, and chased her as she was going to a neighboring house.

SOME OF THE WEALTHIEST men in St. Petersburg, whose wards are good for £100,000 on the Exchange, are slaves, who, with their families, may be sent by their masters to herd swine and dig in the mines.

A WARRANT has been issued against a lady of Washington, who is very respectably connected, for bigamy. This will be a curious case, the lady having had a written separation from her husband a short time since, had come to the conclusion that she was divorced. Under this matrimonial hallucination she marries another gentleman—thus having two husbands "in the eye of the law."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—A letter from a gentleman to Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Washington, says the ripe seeds of the plant *ora*, much used in soup, &c. burned and used as a coffee, cannot be distinguished from it, even the best Java. The seeds are sown an inch deep in drills, four feet apart in May, and cultivated like corn or pass. It yields abundantly, and is very healthy. Mr. E. has the seeds.

From the U. S. Gazette.

SUNBURY AND ERIE AND PITTSBURG RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia and particularly those engaged in commercial business, must be convinced of the want of a connection with the lakes of the North West and Ohio river of the West, by some means. Business is floating eastward. New York and Boston during all the commercial convulsions of the past few years, have not neglected to keep the avenues of trade in "perpetual motion," but have also formed new thoroughfares through which the rich and varied products of the West are poured into their markets, in vast quantities, adding largely to the wealth of thousands in their cities, and to the states of which they are the metropolis.

We commend their vigilance—but why should Philadelphia be so lethargic? It is a fact that her commerce is annually decreasing by reason of the energy of New York and Boston and Baltimore, in furnishing a cheap and speedy means of transportation, to and from the great West. Philadelphians open your purses, open your eyes to your geographical position, take the map of your state in your hands, and examine the route of the Rail Road that heads this article—Philadelphia and Pottsville are joined by a Rail Road, not equalled in the United States for permanency, and soon will be by a canal admitting steam vessels of two hundred tons burden. Pottsville at a small cost can be connected with Sunbury, by finishing the Danville and Pottsville Rail Road. From Sunbury the route of the Erie and Pittsburgh Rail Road, passes up the West-branch of the Susquehanna at Williamsport uniting with the Elmira Rail Road to the mouth of the Sinnemahoning, up this river to the head of Elk Creek, down Elk to Jacob's Mill, one mile above Ridgeway, situated at the confluence of Elk Creek and Clarion river—at this point, a branch to Pittsburgh might diverge which would be about 110 miles long, descending the whole distance, and having no grade exceeding 12 feet in a mile. From Ridgeway the line to Erie passes up the valley of the Clarion to Johnsonburg, and then takes the west fork and continues to its head, which rises near the South branch of the Teonista—from thence following the Teonista to Cranberry Swamp, from which the water flows into Teonista Creek, and also into the Allegheny river two miles above Warren. At Warren the Allegheny is crossed and followed to the mouth of the Brokenstraw—up the valley of this stream and its tributary Harris Creek, to a summit between it and Mills' Branch of French Creek. The line then continues down this to Big French Creek, and by the valley for three miles to La Bouteff Creek near Waterford, and from this in nearly a straight line to La Bouteff summit, at the head of Walnut Creek, flowing into Lake Erie, from which summit it descends to Erie harbor by an easy grade.

Of this route Mr. Miller, Engineer of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road, in his report to the managers says:—"It appears that the whole distance from Sunbury to Erie is 283 miles, and in this distance are five summits, two of which, Cranberry Swamp and La Bouteff are of small consequence; that the total amount of rise and fall from the surface water of Lake Erie to that of the Sunbury dam is 4301 feet—all of which may be advantageously overcome by locomotive power, and that it is in no case necessary to increase the length of the line to attain this rate of activity; that on 5-6ths of the road, no grade exceeds 33 feet per mile, on 3-4ths none exceed 20 feet per mile, and on 2-3ds none over 12 feet per mile occur. The steep grades are confined to four places, and except that of Erie are in positions where Bituminous Coal abounds, and thus extra locomotive power may be used with advantage." In this place we will state for the information of those unacquainted with the fact that this line contains about 200 miles through a country abounding in Coal and Iron Ore of excellent quality—this with the other advantages this route has over the roads of our Northern or Southern rivals (such as a shorter and easier road) will enable a company to carry passengers and freight, not only cheaper but more rapidly than any other in the United States. We refer again to Mr. Miller. "It will not of course be expected that an accurate estimation can be made of the cost of such a work from the preliminary examinations alone,—from as careful calculation, however, as I am able to make from the existing data, aided by the experience I have had in constructing similar works in a similar country. I believe that in order to finish it with a double track of heavy iron rails including turnouts, stations, warehouses, machine shops, land damages and engineers' expenses, the sum of \$9,508,000, or \$33,000 per mile will be required." The cost of a single track with turn-outs and all contingencies at this rate would be about \$7,000,000. The branch to Pittsburgh would be for the extra distance through a Bituminous Coal region, and the rich Iron country of Western Pennsylvania. This road at \$33,000 per mile, will cost \$4,950,000, or a single track, about \$3,000,000. Mr. Miller estimates that 100 passengers carried daily for 340 days in a year, in each direction at a toll of two cents a mile, and 50,000 tons of freight each way per annum, at two cents per ton per mile, will pay the repairs and superintendence, and yield an income of more than 8 per cent on the investment, supposing no profit whatever be made on transportation.

The advantage of this connection over all other routes, is that there are no steep grades, no short curves no high bridges, cheap fuel, by reason of the abundance of Mineral Coal—and that Philadelphia may thus be connected with the Lakes and Pittsburgh—and thus secure a share of their commerce, by less Railroad than any other route: to connect Sunbury with Erie, it will require 283 miles,—branch to Pittsburgh by Sinnemahoning, 110 miles,—together 393 miles. What if this distance is a few miles greater than the Juniata route, still it will require less road to be made to connect Philadelphia with both Pittsburgh and the Lakes, and less money than to complete that one connection.

Any one acquainted with the resources contiguous to our N.W. Lakes, and large rivers of the West, will not doubt a moment that the trade and travel pouring into this road, will fully compensate the stockholders, who embark in the enterprise. It is estimated that 800,000 passengers are now annually passing between the Eastern and Western States, of this number an able writer in the "Railway Journal" states, 400,000 pass through Buffalo, the remainder seek the East by the line on the Monongahela and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-roads. Finish this road, and the majority of this vast number will pass over it. The immense tonnage that annually is to be transported East and West by some means or way, burdens even thought with its weight. During 1844, eight millions of dollars worth of flour and wheat were brought into Buffalo alone, seeking an Eastern market, this is but one item of the vast catalogue of Commerce of the North-west, but from it the rest can in some measure be judged. A Northern Statesman estimates "the lake region within the United States, at 280,000 square miles, and adds it is twice as large as France and about six times that of England having 180 millions of acres arable land, and a large part of surpassing fertility." Bordering the Ohio and Mississippi, is the most extensive tract of fertile land known in the world, thousands on thousands of people are added annually to the millions who inhabit that far region.

Who can conceive the prospective extent of that population? who can conjecture the amount in tons, or the value in dollars of the commerce between that population and the East? Going East we shall have the surplus produce of 12,000,000 busy and industrious people. Going West, we shall have all the luxuries and necessities for that population. Those of the East will get their bread from the West, and we of the East will supply their wearing fabrics and other products of every sort, of every mechanic and manufacturer. This commerce and the multitude who must travel in consequence, we say will seek this route, because it is the nearest to the Atlantic, of any practicable way, grades easier, fully as cheap, and all tending to furnish speedy and low transit. There is 2400 feet less rise and fall than on the New York and Erie Rail-road, our Northern rival, and about 4000 feet less than the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road, our Southern rival for the Ohio trade; we have no grades but those admitting locomotives with heavy trains, and without extra power, whilst our rivals will be compelled to have their road, over the steepest of ours, 33 feet per mile.

It is said that Philadelphia has never known the value of their position in regard to the West, and that generally little is known of the importance of that trade; this should not be. Now is the time to secure to this city, commerce without stint, a trade that during this generation will realize more wealth to Philadelphia and the people of our State by ten times than the cost of the means by which it is to be secured.

LEHMAN.

THE GOLDEN PEN.
"This golden pen! this pen of gold!
So nicely nibbed and so elastic!
So fit for eyes now getting old!
So fit for an ecclesiastic—
How I admire it! not because
Of the rich metal it is made of,
But for the smooth stroke that it draws,
The letters that it gives the shade of.
I never saw a pen, I think,
More free, more springy to the touch,
Or one that better gave the ink,
Or one that held so much."
The above is an extract from a poetical epistle playfully perpetrated and addressed to a friend of ours, by a clergyman of this city. We have before alluded to the admirable qualities of these Pens, and recommend them as the best instrument of writing now in use.—*Bost. Atlas.*

CURING HAMS.—For every one hundred lbs. of meat, take five pints of good molasses, (or five pounds brown sugar,) five ounces saltpetre, and eight pounds rock salt—add three gallons of water, and boil the ingredients over a fire, skimming off the froth or scum as it rises. Continue the boiling till the salt, &c. is dissolved. Have the hams nicely cut and trimmed, packed in sacks with the shank end down, as the pickle will thus strike in better. When the pickle prepared as above is sufficiently cool, pour it over the hams. They may lie in pickle from two to six weeks, according to the size of the pieces, or the state of the weather—more time being required in cold than in warm weather. Beef or mutton hams, or tongues intended for smoking and drying, may be cured according to this mode, and will be found excellent.—*Cult.*

A lady in Wisconsin, Mr., has applied for a divorce, because her husband keeps putting his cold feet against her leg—limbs after they go to bed at night.

THE WAY TO GET KNOWLEDGE.—Of ten ask then decide questions; this is the way to better your knowledge. Your ears teach you, not your tongue; so long as you are ignorant, you should not be ashamed to be instructed.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, Nov. 17.

GRAIN.—There is a pretty large supply of Wheat at market to day, and the demand being active, prices have improved a cent or two per bushel. Sales of good to prime reds were made to day at 123a127 cts.—Sales also of two or three parcels of Penna. red at 126 cts. and of White at 128a130 cts. Several lots of family flour white sold at 130a135 cts.

Corn is also in full supply, and prices have improved. Sales of new white at 62a63 cts. and of new yellow at 63a64 cts.

WHISKEY.—The stock is very light and sales have been made of hds. at 27 cts. and of bbls. at 28 cts. which is an advance.