

LATE FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

The steamship McKim, at New Orleans on the 2d, passed the steamship Princeton at the Southwest Pass. The Princeton left Vera Cruz on the same day as the brig Somers, the arrival of which at Pensacola has already been noted. The intelligence consequently is not later than was before received. It is understood, however, that the Mexican Government is anxious for a restoration of friendly relations with this country, and that the despatches which have now gone forward will probably lead to a speedy renewal of diplomatic intercourse. The condition of Mexico is represented to be deplorable in the extreme. With external quarrels on all hands, and internally discontent, insubordination and alarm prevailing every where, the government is entirely powerless and inert, exposed to the bitterest denunciations, and threatened daily to be overthrown. In Durango, and other northern departments, the encroachments of the Indian tribes are as serious as to throw the people into a state of universal consternation. A deputation had reached the capital to demand assistance, and declaring that if it were not granted them, the Northern Departments would be compelled to throw themselves on the protection of the United States. The Government had no means to render the aid required, and no measures of relief had been devised.

We have also this report in the New Orleans Commercial Times. Important if True.—A gentleman of respectability, who came passenger in the steamer McKim, from Galveston, has informed us that the bearer of despatches to Washington in the U. S. steamer Princeton, late from Vera Cruz, had stated that the news he bore was of the utmost moment. The Mexicans, it is stated, had offered to withdraw their forces from the frontier if the United States government would order their troops also to retire. They would also forthwith pay up the instalments due on the indemnity, and acknowledge the independence of Texas.

My name is Hanes.

There are thousands of people in this country who make use of the common expression, "my name is Hanes," when they are about leaving a place or party suddenly, yet few know from whence the expression is derived. A more common saying, or one in more general use, has never been got up. We hear it in Maine and in Georgia, in Maryland and in Arkansas; it is in the mouth of old and young, the grave and gay—in short, "my name is Hanes" enjoys a popularity which no other cant phrase has ever attained. Having said this much of the reputation of the phrase be it our next care to give its origin.

Some forty-five years since, a gentleman by the name of Hanes was travelling on horseback in the vicinity of Mr. Jefferson's residence in Virginia. Party spirit was running extremely high in those days. Mr. Jefferson was president, and Mr. Hanes was a rank federalist; and as a matter of course, a bitter opponent to the then existing administration and its head. He was not acquainted with Mr. Jefferson, and accidentally coming up with that gentleman, also travelling on horseback, his party zeal soon led him into a conversation upon the all-absorbing topic. In the course of the conversation, Hanes took particular pains to abuse Mr. Jefferson, calling him all sorts of hard names, run down every measure of his administration, poked the non-intercourse act at him as most outrageous, and rained, ridiculing his gun boat system as preposterous and nonsensical—opposed his purchase of Louisiana as a wild scheme—in short took every leading feature of the day, descended on them and their originator with the greatest bitterness. Mr. Jefferson all the while said little. There was no such thing as getting away from his very particular friend, and he did not exactly feel at liberty to combat his arguments.

"They finally arrived in front of Mr. Jefferson's residence, Hanes of course not acquainted with the fact. Notwithstanding he had been vilified and abused "like a pick pocket," to use the old saying, Mr. Jefferson still, with the true Virginia hospitality and politeness, invited his travelling companion to alight and partake of some refreshments. Hanes was about getting from his horse, when it occurred to him that he should ask his companion's name.

"Jefferson," said the president blandly. "What! Thomas Jefferson?" "Yes sir, Thomas Jefferson." "President Thomas Jefferson!" continued the astonished federalist. "The same," rejoined Mr. Jefferson. "Well, my name is Hanes," and putting spurs to his horse he was out of hearing instantly. This, we are informed, was the origin of the phrase."

UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.—It is said that the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Central America has arranged with a company of capitalists of Belgium, French and English to make a ship canal from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific, the expense of which can be defrayed for ten millions of dollars, which we think can be easily done, using the canal for navigation. It is very possible that in this age of internal improvements, the two seas will be united before much more time elapses, and unless we avail ourselves of our unrivalled facilities for communication with the Pacific, by the shortest and most expeditious route via Oregon, England will head us off completely.—New York Sun.

THE ENGLISH have heard so much of our "canvas back ducks," that they have a desire to taste them. A gentleman in Baltimore has received an order from England for some canvas backs, to be sent over in one of the steamers.



V. B. F. J. H. E. R., Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and accept for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

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

We refer our readers to the advertisement of the sale of the property of the estate of Daniel Herb, by his administrators, on the 5th and 10th of December. It is a property of great value.

We also refer to the advertisement of the estate of Abraham Rothermel, to be sold on the 15th of December, in Little Mahony township.

THE PENNSYLVANIA JUSTICE.—This work containing a practical digest of the laws of Pennsylvania from 1839 to 1845, with forms, and intended as a supplement to WILSON'S, MCKINNEY'S or BISS'S Justice, published in 1840, may be had on application to H. B. Masser. Price one dollar.

The Bloomsburg Democrat says, that the stock of the Cattawissa rail road has got into the hands of a Company of wealthy men, and will soon be completed. The editor thinks the route infinitely superior to the routes below them, with their inclined planes, tunnels, &c. The misfortune of the Cattawissa road is, that it is one continued inclined plane from western end to summit, and another from the summit to its eastern termination.

The Harrisburg Reporter publishes an extract from the Sunbury Gazette, for the purpose of "exulting the honest democracy of the Forks," and laying all the blame upon Major Dewart and his friends, in regard to the late Senatorial election. So far as the article was necessary to endorse the democracy of some of the leading democrats of the Forks, we have no objection, as they were sorely in need of some such palliative, and we have no desire to deprive them of this crumb of comfort, cooked expressly for their relief. We can tell the Reporter, however, that, though the democracy of the Lower End, (the democracy that give our majorities,) regret the election of a whig; they have no cause of regret for the course they have pursued, and would act again precisely as they have done, under similar circumstances. If the editor cannot comprehend the humble quotation he makes from the Miltonian, he should brush the cobwebs from his brain and try it over.

"We forbear, at this time," a notice, in becoming terms, the puerile winning of the Sunbury papers over the failure of their impudent attempt to outvote and outnumber Danville at the late Rail Road Convention in this place, by sending according to the requirement of their secret circular, "powerful delegations." We are willing to let them enjoy the gratification of sending, even though it be in rather ill-measured terms, but we cannot consent, just now, to endanger the progress of so important a work as a Rail Road connection between this place and Philadelphia, by idle newspaper quarrels. We can afford to be generous, when the attacks come from such a harmless source, as the quiet and unimportant town of Sunbury. This much, however, we do say, that if they should continue their unprovoked attacks upon Danville, we may be called upon to retaliate in language not to be misunderstood. So they may govern themselves accordingly."

The above "beautiful extract" is from the Danville Democrat of the 7th inst. The editor's ideas were evidently wool gathering, when he wrote of our "impudent attempt to outvote Danville." Such an attempt would at least have been "impotent," which is probably the word intended, when it is recollected that the tenantry of the Rolling Mill and Furnaces were ready deluded to down the voices of distant delegates in the Convention. In regard to the threats in the above article, we have only to say that we are ready and willing to meet the editor and his friends at their earliest convenience. In the contest, we presume, they would be quite as successful as they were in the convention, in yielding by compulsion, all that was fairly and honorably asked of them. Truly, our Danville friends can "afford to be generous" upon compulsion. We have no desire to enter into any strife that would endanger the great enterprise of constructing a rail way from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna. And if some of our Danville friends could only divest themselves of the idea, that their town is the sun and centre of the universe, and think that there are a few other places on the globe, not wholly unimportant, we should be able to get along smoothly.

READING AND POTTSVILLE.—The editors of these two thriving towns, are quarrelling upon the subject of the relative prosperity of the two places. They are both flourishing towns, and therefore, both are saucy. Within the last year, 250 buildings have been erected in Reading. In Pottsville, 67 houses have been erected in the same time, and 11 are in progress of erection. Pottsville contains 1208 houses. There are in the borough, 12 churches and 10 taverns. How many grog shops the papers do not state. The town also contain 158 stores, an almost incredible number to those who are unacquainted with the immense trade created by the coal business. The Pottsville Gazette states, that Pottsville was surveyed and laid off in lots in 1816, by Henry Donald. There is a slight error in the name. Henry Donnel, Esq., father of the late Judge Donnel, of this place, is the person alluded to. Let our friends in their rivalry, aid in extending their rail road to the Susquehanna at this place, so that we can enter the lists with them.

The Manufacture of the T Rail.

While attending the Rail Road Convention at Danville, a few weeks since, we stepped into the Monteur Rolling Mill to witness the process of making the edge or T rail. This mill is one of the most stupendous works of the kind in this country. It contains, we believe, twenty-two puddling furnaces. They have not yet, however, all been put in operation. In order to make the T rail, the iron is first rolled through one set of rollers into heavy flat bars, about three inches in width and three fourths of an inch in thickness. These bars are then cut into pieces, something less than three feet in length. A number of the pieces, probably 15 or 20, are then placed together, making a square bundle or faggot, weighing nearly four hundred pounds. This faggot is then placed into one of the furnaces and brought to a white heat, when it is drawn out on a small iron hand cart and conveyed to the rollers. The great weight and intense heat of such a heavy mass, requires considerable skill as well as strength, in passing it through the rollers. The bar as it passes through, is caught and supported by iron levers fastened to chains, that are suspended on pulleys from above. The bar first passes through the square grooves of the rollers three or four times, before it is run through the different grooves that gradually bring it to the form of the edge or T rail, as seen upon our rail roads. Through the last grooves it passes five or six times before it is completed. It is then placed on a small rail way carriage, on a track 18 feet wide, and hauled up about twenty feet, when the rail comes in contact with two circular saws, one of which is placed on each side of the rail way. These saws revolve with great rapidity, and the moment the rail, still red hot, reaches them, the red, sparkling iron saw dust is scattered in every direction. The rails are thus cut off square at each end, exactly 18 feet long, apparently as easily as if they were made of tough hickory wood. The rail is then dragged to the pile and left to cool, perfectly finished. The rails we saw made were intended for the Harrisburg and Lancaster road, and weighed fifty-one pounds to the yard, or something more than three hundred pounds each. These are said to be the first rails ever made with anthracite iron in this or any other country, and are, we believe, superior to any that have ever been imported. The above is an imperfect description, but may serve to give our readers a general idea of the mode and manner of manufacturing this very important article.

James Clarke, editor of the Iowa Reporter, has been appointed Governor of Iowa.

There is a project on foot or rather talk of, to make a rail road from Charleston to Texas. That there will be one before twenty years, we have no doubt.

The Rochester folks are anxious to have a rail road from that place to Philadelphia, by way of Canandaigua, Auburn, Corning, Blossburg, Williamsport, Sunbury and Pottsville. The distance is 318 miles of the contemplated route. 190 miles of the route is already in operation, leaving 128 to be finished.

Democracy is again triumphant in the city as well as in the State of New York. The Tribune is very much out of humor, and says, the State has expressed itself in favor of "Polk, Oregon and Texas." We should think it had. New Jersey has gone as usual, for the whigs, but by a decreased majority.

Counting.—Major Heiss, of the Washington Union, recently bewailed Mr. Gray, the Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, whom Father Ritchie called an "unnaturalized foreigner." The gallant Major had forbidden him coming into the office, and not minding the prohibition he was fogged accordingly.

SEVERITY OF NONSENSE.—Our readers will find a slice of this article in the following criticism of De Meyer's piano playing in New York. It is rich and racy—a fine specimen of bombastic magnificence. "Such a union of Cyclopean force with gossamer tenderness; of grotesque nervousness with the most delicate precision—never has before been witnessed. So astonishing is the inexhaustible strength with which he throws his soul into the instrument that she remains for a moment crushed and shrieking in her agony. But she soon regains her beautiful proportions, again to be tortured and expire in the storm of musical thunder which dashes around."

The Wilkesbarre papers mention a recent visit of the Managers of the Lehigh Navigation Company at that place, and state that they are making active preparations for transporting coal over their railroad thence to White Haven for 25 cents per ton. This will enable the coal operators to reach the New York market on terms that will insure a fair profit. It has been suggested that fifty thousand tons will pass over that route next summer. If this should prove true, we may anticipate for the Wyoming Valley an active coal business season in the direction of the Lehigh Navigation.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—The Pottsville Journal says, it is probable that more than \$1,000,000 have been expended in that region during the past year in making improvements of various kinds. At least six hundred new houses, for miners, have been built, exclusive of those in the large towns.

THE MORMON PATRIARCH, William Smith, is lecturing to crowded houses in St. Louis. He handles Brigham Young and the eleven without gloves. They must be a wicked set according to his account. He solemnly declares that murders are planned and executed there, that young women are ensnared and ruined by the elders and others, and that the Church is robbed temporarily and spiritually by these self-elected successors of the Prophet. Discredit is thrown upon his statements, however, by his exaggerations.

For the American. Mr. Editor:—Having sometime since received a letter from a young friend, of which the following is an extract, and considering it worthy of a place in your columns, you will confer a favor upon me by giving it an insertion. It is published without the knowledge of the writer; but when the motives that prompted its publication are considered, I have no fear of its displeasing you. E. B. M.

CARDEN, N. J., Nov. 8, 1845. "Having recently paid a visit to our great worthy and talented U. S. Senator, Hon. Simon Cameron, I found in him all the qualities that will do honor to the station in which he has been placed by the people of the Keystone State. As a private citizen, he will compare with any man—as a Senator, will represent with as much ability and firmness the interests of tax-ridden Pennsylvania, as any other person she could have selected. His election to this important and honorable station, is, indeed, an honor to the lowly and humble, as well as to the more elevated portion of society. It shows that honest industry and perseverance will be justly rewarded by a grateful people. General Cameron commenced his career under circumstances that were enough to daunt and intimidate any youth of less energy of character or honest perseverance of purpose, thrown upon his own resources, almost without friends and money. Happily for our honorable Senator, nature had endowed him with decision of character that enabled him to overcome all the trials that beset his way in early youth, which were not a few. There is scarcely any thing impossible to man, that industry and perseverance will not accomplish. The success of the Hon. Simon Cameron is an example. He had not the advantage of being nursed and cradled in the lap of luxury; but on the contrary, was obliged to exert himself even in his early days to procure an honest livelihood. The people of his native State and of the whole Union, can look upon his elevation to the important station he now occupies with just pride. It is a beautiful illustration of the principles upon which our republican government is formed. When poverty stared him in the face, he "shouldered not," but pressed "onward." Such men, who, through their own exertions, have risen from the humblest to the highest stations in the gift of a state, should be honored and cherished; for they honor their country and dignify their race. These, as a writer somewhere says, "are the very men who make the country—who bring it to whatever of the iron sinew and unflinching spirit it possesses or desires—who are rapidly rendering it the mightiest land beneath the sun." Let the young men of our country, follow the example of Gen. Cameron, and recollect that honest industry always brings its own reward. "Honor and shame from no condition rise. Act well your part, there all the honor lies." Gen. Cameron is the friend and benefactor of the poor. No man, in need of assistance, applies to him in vain. He is justly capable of appreciating the difficulties that a poor young man has to encounter on starting out in the world. His example prompts them on to perseverance, and "never to give up, though the grape shot may rattle."

He has been traduced and slandered to no little extent, by a small portion of the press, claiming to be purely democratic; but they will find to their discomfiture, that, however great their exertions to lower him in the estimation of the honest yeomanry of the Keystone State may be, his name will soar far above all such selfish and narrow-minded attacks. He is, in truth, the "people's Senator," and will sustain such measures as are beneficial to the interest of Pennsylvania, which he, as a true patriot, has at heart, unswayed by the attacks of a few mercenary presses, that have attempted to vilify his fair name. C. M. H."

BANKRUPT STATISTICS.—A statement of the United States Bankrupt Court in New York, gives the following account of its business. There are three hundred and ninety petitioners who have not been discharged, and three hundred and fifty-six who are opposed by creditors. Out of the number of 2650 bankrupts, there are 268 whose debts were over \$100,000, and 12 over a million each. Of these latter, the largest was one of the Messrs. Josephs, whose liabilities were \$5,781,000. The whole amount of indebtedness issued out by the operations of the law, reaches the enormous amount of one hundred and thirty millions, five hundred and eighty thousand dollars. They describe themselves as follows: Merchants, 726; clerks, 405; mechanics, 372; no occupation, 161; brokers, 85; farmers, 47; gentlemen, 40; agents, 31; physicians, 26; lawyers, 18; office holders, 15; auctioneers, 12; laborers, 11; victuallers, 11; other occupations, 500; residing in the city of New York, 1900; do. out of the city do. 650.

HOBBS.—While two men employed in Bissell's Iron Works of Allegheny city, Pa., were standing near a tap-box, the vehicle was upset through the inexperience of a third hand. The molten ore exploded and was thrown into their faces and eyes. One of them, Mr. Richard Keep, lost both his eyes, and the other, Mr. Thomas Boyd, had his left arm burned to the bone. It was thought both of them would die.

AN OLD RESIDENT OF BROOKLYN died recently at New Orleans, leaving \$50,000 to the Baptist Bible Society, and \$100,000 in equal shares to two sisters, who are at present at service in Brooklyn. While he has been in possession of so much wealth, his sisters have been toiling in servitude.

WESTWARD.—The steamboat Confidence arrived at Hannibal, (Mo.) on the 4th inst., with about two hundred Pennsylvania Germans on board. They are from Westmoreland and Beaver counties, and from five to six hundred more are expected from the same counties, during the present season. They were all bound for Shelby county, Missouri, where the united colony will make them about three thousand souls. They have been settling there for a year past.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, we see, have held a meeting in Washington city and elected Amos Kendall President pro tem. Mr. Kendall stated to the company that he was in negotiation with gentlemen in the city of New York, for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum of money to extend the line of telegraph from Philadelphia to Baltimore. He also reported that the line of telegraph between the cities of New York and Philadelphia was in great forwardness, and would probably be completed and open for the transaction of intelligence in a few weeks.

The following rates of charge for the distance between New York and Philadelphia were agreed upon:— For the transmission, writing out, and delivery of every communication, not exceeding ten words, every figure being counted a word, exclusive of the signature and address, and the directions of the writer as to the disposition of the communication—

Table with 2 columns: Distance and Rate. 50 miles, and under, 10 cents. Over 50 and not over 100 miles, 20 " From New York to Philadelphia, 25 " From Philadelphia to New York, 25 " For all distances over 100 miles, 25 "

For every addition not exceeding ten words the same rate of charge will be made as on the first ten.

The following regulations have also been adopted:—

- 1. All charges for the use of the telegraph must be paid in advance. 2. All communications to be sent by the telegraph must be put in writing, and handed to the managers. 3. When a communication is received by telegraph, it will be immediately written out and delivered by a carrier, or put into the post-office, or retained until called for, as the person sending it may request. 4. The telegraph offices will be kept open for business every day from sunrise until 10 o'clock, P. M., except the ordinary hours for morning and afternoon service on the Sabbath. 5. The first to come shall be the first served; but no individuals, or combination of individuals, shall have the use of the telegraph for more than fifteen minutes at one time when any other individual is waiting. 6. The arrival of every steamship from Europe shall be telegraphed gratis to every station on the line as soon as known at the station in New York, together with the prices in England, as soon as received, of cotton, flour, and other staple articles of American produce; all which shall be posted up on a bulletin for public information.

BLOOMSBURG IRONDALE FURNACE.—This Furnace is continuing to do an excellent business, having made, upon an average for the last three weeks, one hundred and fourteen tons of No. 1 iron per week & in one week, one hundred and nineteen tons were made, using less than two and a half tons of coal, and a half ton of Limestone to a ton of metal. This is making more iron and using less material, we believe, than was ever done in the same time, by any anthracite furnace of 14 feet boshes, in this country. The other stack will be completed and put in blast in a few weeks.—Bloomsburg Dem.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The synod of New Jersey met in Salem on the 21st ult. From the reports received by the Presbyteries, it appears that there are in connection with the Synod 103 ministers, 107 churches, 22 licentiates, and 54 candidates. They decided to send the Rev. Dr. Fair to attend the convention to be held in London during the ensuing spring, to debate upon the best method of resisting prevalent errors, and promoting union and co-operation in favor of the truth, as a delegate for the Synod.

A Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church has lately been held. The great question in this Synod was on the orthodoxy of Professor Schall's book on Protestantism. The subject was brought before the Synod by a series of resolutions adopted by the classes of Philadelphia, disapproving what are regarded as semi-Puseyite views, in that great work, on tradition, the nature of the union between Christ and believers. The subject was referred to a committee chosen from all the classes, whose report sustained the orthodoxy of the professor. A discussion ensued. When the question was taken, all voted in favor of the report, excepting Dr. Berg, two elders, and one non-liquet.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions received during the months of September and October the sum of \$701 69. The Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, was held in New York, N. J., on the 30th Oct. The receipts of the society were about one-third less than those of the preceding year.—N. Y. Mirror.

WALKING UPON WATER.—In Hanover, two young men, one a Swede, and the other a Norman—taking the hint from that sort of foot-gear of fir-planks, called skies, by means of which in those Northern countries, the inhabitants pass through valleys and ravines filled with snow, without sinking—have been exhibiting, in that capital, the exploit of walking on the water by means of skies—made, however, for the latter purpose, with iron plates hollow within. An European journal says:—

"Backwards and forwards, much at their ease, according to the report, did the exhibitors walk and run—going through the military exercises, with knapsacks at their backs—and finally drawing a boat containing eight persons—all without wetting their shoes. The Minister of War, has, it is said, put a portion of the garrison of Hanover under the training of these gentlemen, for the purpose of learning what might prove so useful a military manœuvre; and as MM. Kjoelberg and Balcken propose carrying their invention into other countries, our readers will probably suspend their opinion till they have a nearer view of this novel meeting of sky and water."

The Schuylkill Coal Region.

The Miners' Journal asserts that the improvements made in the Coal Region during the past year have been greater than during any three years preceding. It enumerates the opening of the whole of the Schuylkill Valley Coal Region, by the laying of the new road, which has given an impulse to the business in that region. On this road, Mr. George H. Potts has recently made some half dozen or more openings in White Ash coal veins, a short distance above Patterson, and laid out a new town called "Brockville," in honor of Mr. John Brock, of our city, who is part owner of the land. A number of new houses have been erected, and one hundred and twenty have been contracted for, which will be completed by the first of May next. On Silver Creek too, new works have recently gone into operation, and a large number of miners' houses have been built.

The Mill Creek road has been re-laid and great improvements made on its route, new openings have been started, old works enlarged and a number of miners' houses erected. The town of St. Clair is growing rapidly, numerous buildings are constantly going up, and three or four new Coal Engines are being erected.

On the West Branch, the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad has been extended to the "Otto Tract," belonging to the "Forest Improvement Company," and upwards of fifty new miners' houses have been erected on that tract alone. Another branch of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad, extending to "Tremont," a new town in the Swatara region, is now in process of construction; improvements are making along the line of the work. When completed this road will open new and rich tracts of coal land, which have previously had no communication with the market. The Mount Carbon Railroad has not been extended, but there have been great improvements made along the line; about forty new houses have been erected by one concern in the vicinity of this road. A number of the lateral roads leading to works in various parts of the region have also been re-laid, to adapt them to the large cars used on the Reading Road.

There have never been two years in which so many new steam engines were erected in this region as the present year, both for mining and breaking coal. It is probable, from the calculation of the Journal, that more than \$1,000,000 have been expended in the region during the past year in making improvements of various kinds. At least six hundred new houses for miners have been built, exclusive of those in the large towns. The consequence has been an extraordinary activity in trade, and business of every kind has been usually brisk this year.

During the boating season of next year, the Journal thinks the region will send forty thousand tons of Coal to market per week—the trade will steadily increase at the rate of between 2 and 400,000 tons per annum—and the prosperity and business of the region will progress with the increase of the coal shipments. We cannot but congratulate our Schuylkill county friends on their cheering prospects, and trust their anticipations may all be fulfilled with profit to themselves and the public.—North American.

FRENCH GALAXY.—In one of the cavalry encounters between the armies of Wellington and Marmont, in September, 1811, a French officer, in the act of striking at the gallant Felton Harvey, of the 14th Dragoons, perceived that he had only one arm, and, with a rapid movement, brought down his sword into a salute, and passed on.

A BULL.—Of O'Connell this anecdote is told. Some one requested his autograph—to whom he sent the following Irish answer, "Dear Sir—Your request has been received and it cannot be complied with—Yours, Daniel O'Connell."

A HARD THING TO BE KICKED WITH.—A Sailor in Boston used his captain for kicking him with a wooden leg.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, Nov. 16. GRAIN.—The supply of Wheat is not large, which causes more firmness in the market, though prices are no higher than last week. Sales of good to prime reds were made today at 115 a 120 cts., and one parcel at 121 cts. We quote white Wheats at 120 a 122 cts. for ordinary, and 126 a 130 cts. for lots suitable for family flour. Corn has advanced considerably. Sales of new Md. white were made today at 63 cts.; of yellow at 65 cts.; of old white at 65 cts. and a parcel of Penna. yellow at 65 cts. Rye has also advanced. Sales of Md. at 70 a 72 cts., and of Penna. at 75 cts. WHISKEY.—The market still continues dull, and sales have been made at 26 cts. for hhds, and 27 cts. for blbs, and in some instances at 26 1/2 cts. for hhds, and 27 1/2 cts. for blbs.

ORIGIN OF EVERY DISEASE, AND THE MEANS OF CURE.—In the year 1795, Le Roy clearly demonstrated that every disease originated from impure or undigested particles, becoming mixed with the blood and fluids. And also, that to cure every disease it was only necessary to open the natural outlets of the body, and all-went to remain open, by which means the blood and other fluids would release themselves from these undigested and impure particles, and a state of health would be certain to ensue. The Royal Institute of France awarded to him for this discovery, the Gold Medal of the Institute. This is a historical fact.

All which the Brandy Vegetable Universal Pills profess to do, is to carry out this principle, and experience has fully established them capable of it. When, therefore, a bad state of health exists in the body, all that has to be done is to continue to rub it effectually with them, and the more virulent the disease, the more powerful must be the dose.

Purchase of H. B. Masser, Sunbury, or of the agent, published in another part of this paper.

DIED.

On Monday morning last, EMILY ROSANA, daughter of Mr. Jacob Young, of this place, aged 3 years, 3 months and 9 days.