THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1847.

☞We present the "Chronicle" of this week to our readers in a new dress. We wish to make our paper in every respect, worthy of the patronage of its friends, and we hope they will come forward and assist us in our enterprise, by becoming subscribers. Every man should take a newspaper, and in these times of sterling interest every man must feel the need of one in order to keep pace with the progress of events. We are sure that our subscription list could be greatly augmented if the friends of the paper would use a little exertion to obtain subs cribers; and we appeal to them to lend us a helping hand. Soon the Gubernatorial canvass will be opened when it will be important that light should be spread before the people upon the momentous topics that now agitate the political world; and we think we have afforded a sufficient earnest by our past course that the "Chronicle" is a faithful and vigilent defender of the principles of the Whig party.

THE ARMY.—The latest intelligence from the seat of war informs us that General Taylor had returned to Monterey after chasing Gen. Urrea beyond the Tula Pass. As soon as his arrangements are complete he will take up the line of March for San Louis Potosi where it is expected he will form a junction with Gen. Scott. The latter was still at Vera Cruz awaiting the arrival of transports. When he obtains these he will push on to the city of Mexico, and unless peace is declared before he will dictate one in the "halls of the Montezumas."

GENERAL TAYLOR.—We percive that a large number of able and influential Whig papers have raised the banner of this distinguished individual as a candidate for the next Presidency. The popnlar enthusiasm in his favor is wide-spread and overwhelming and from present appearances he will be nominated by general acclamation. That he possesses all the elements of true greatness none can deny. A clear, comprehensive and far-reaching intellect—indomitable energy—undaunted courage,—inflexible integrity—overwhelming benevolence and humanity—these are the qualities that distinguish this truly great man, and assimilate him so nearly to the character of Washingtcn. It is not to be wondered that his splendid victories in Mexico have endeared him to the American people, for it will be recollected they were achieved against fearful odds, and in the face of numerous and almost insurmountable obstacles. Added to this he was fiercly assailed by some of the Democratic Members of the last Congress, and it has been strongly hinted that Mr. Polk himself is jealous of his rising fame and popularity. All these causes combined will in all human probability make him the Whig candidate for the Presidency. We confess that our own strong predelictions are still in favor of Henry Clay for this high office, and we would not yield them until all hope of his nomination is at an end. But if the Whig party of the country should decree that General Taylor is to be our candidate, we will yield him our cordial support and battle with all our might in his cause. We honor the old hero, and would be proud to see him elevated to the Presidential chair. We believe he would make a nise, discrut and honest chief Magistrate—one in whose hands the general welfare of our country would be promoted, and many of the abuses that unfortunately have crept into the government, be successfully eradicated.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS.—We believe it is an acknowledged truth that wealth consists in natural productions changed and wrought upon by the labor of man, and hence it follows that the country which possesses most of the elements to work upon, such as good soil, abundance of water power, forests of timber, quaries of different stones, mines, and also of different kinds of minerals, &c. must have the most natural wealth. It then only requires the hand of industry and skill to put these materials into shape, and to put them together, to form real substantial wealth. This is the duty of the farmer and the mechanic. They are the second creators of wealth. They take the raw material as it came from the hands of the Almighty, and change it by their labor into the thousands and tens of thousands of different forms which render it useful to man and subservient to the wants of human life. The more industrious and skilful this class is, the more wealth will be accumulated in the country. Do farmers and mechanics consider these things rightly? Are they not too apt to regard themselves as mere plodders and servants, rather than second to the Great First Cause in productive increase of wealth?—And, indeed, is there not a false standard of respectability too much in use in society, and are not productive classes apt to measure themselves by it? This standard appears to be *idleness and a fine coat*, and consequently the more idle a man can be, and the finer the dress, the more of a gentleman. Not so—respectability consists in an improved mind, and skilful and industrious hands. Moral qualifications being equal, he should have the most honor who by the combination of the efforts of his mind and physical powers, has contributed most largely to the increase of those things which constitute wealth. Such a one has done more for the amelioration of society than a thousand unproductive *dandies*, who loll in the shade and wash in cologne—and society should bestow upon such a corresponding meed of honor.

SANTA ANNA'S AGE. Santa Anna was born at San Juan del Rio, about 1804, and is the son of an exiled Spanish nobleman.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS ON THE MARKETS.—In the Baltimore market, yesterday, all kinds of breadstuffs were unsettled, and as far as we learn no operation took place, both buyers and sellers preferring to wait the receipt of the Cambria's mail, with their private letters. The last sales of Howard street flour, previous to the arrival of the Cambria, was at $7, whilst City Mills was held a shade higher. The English papers and letters will doubtless reach hear this morning, when the market will be more settled.

At New York, yesterday we learn from the Patriot's despatch, ours not having come to hand the transactions in flower moderate. Sales in small parcels of Genesee brands were made at 7, 87 a $7 93 3-4—purchasers rather backward. Southern brands held at $7 50 on the spot Nothing done in Corn Meal. Not much done in Grain. Small sales of white Corn at 92 a 94 cents and of yellow at 95 a 98. Oats 49 cents. Whisky 29 a 30 cents.

At Philadelphia, yesterday, says the Evening Bulletin, the flour market was inactive and prices still unsettled. A sale of 500 bbls, of fair brands at $7. Corn meal dull; a sale of 17,000 bushels Pennsylvania wheat at 1 53 a $1 57. Corn dull, and cannot be quoted over 95 cents for yellow.

A hundred and ten square rigged vessels have arrived in New York from Europe this month, principally from Great Britain.

THE PEACE PROPOSITION.—The Picayune says: The terms indicated by Senor Atocha in his letter to Rejon as the propositions of the United States to Mexico to obtain peace, we find in the *Diario del Gobierno*, of Mexico, copied from a paper of Guadalajara, without a word of dissent. They are as follows:

A commission shall be named to arrange the conditions. This commission shall be composed of Messrs. Benton and Buchanan and one member of Congress of the opposition, and two Mexican commissioners. The commission shall assemble wherever the government of Mexico may appoint.

The United States demand the parallel of 26 degrees of latitude from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, as the dividing line.

The United States will pay fifteen millions of dollars in cash for the territory occupied, solemnly engaging not to exact or claim any expenses of the war. These expenses are estimated at about thirteen millions; consequently, the United States consider that they would pay twenty-eight millions of dollars for the territory described.

The United States guarantee that it will never consent that any territory or State of Mexico shall be annexed to the American Union; it equally guarantees the sovereignty of Mexico, especially her territory south of the parallel of 26 degrees.

The United States will place ten thousand men, infantry and cavalry, upon the boundary line, to prevent smuggling and the incursions of the Indians.

The United States engage to adjust all disputes about old claims. An alliance offensive and defensive shall be signed between the United States and Mexico to repel all European intervention in the affairs of America.

Atocha is authorised by the Government of the United States to adjust the terms of the treaty of peace.

THE CAPTURE OF ALVARADO.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Mobile Register has further advices from Pensacola as to the capture of Alvarado. The Advertiser says:—

We have also conversed with an officer of the St. Mary's, from whom we learn the following gratifying particulars of the capture of Alvarado by Lieut. Hunter commanding the steamer Scourage. From our information we learn that on the night of the 2d instant the steamer Scourage. appeared before the town, and fired two guns, when Lieut. H. summoned the authorities to surrender.

The Mexicans wanted time, which Lt. Hunter refused to grant, threatening at the same time that if the demand was not instantly complied with, he would immediately order 3,000 troops who were in the neighborhood, to enter and batter it down. The authorities yielded, when Lt. Hunter took possession and landed a midshipman with five men, while the Scourage proceeded up the Alvarado river to a small town called Tlacatalpan, which was also surrendered to Lt. H. without exchanging a shot.

On the 3d inst. Gen. Quitman arrived with the troops, and Com. Perry with all the small vessels of the squadron—but they found the place already under the American flag. About 800 Mexican soldiers, belonging to the two posts were made prisoners.

We learn that Lieut. Hunter had been placed under arrest for disobedience of orders, in entering the port of Alvarado. Although he may have violated some rule of military etiquette, yet we opine that his punishment will be light.

Col. Harney, with a squadron of dragoons two pieces of cannon from Capt. Taylor's battery, and a detail of infantry from the 2d brigade, started out on a reconnoissanee on the 1st inst., and on the 2d the command entered Antigua 5 miles from Vera Cruz, where there was a force of 50 Lancers, whom they charged, and captured 8—one of whom was an officer. Before entering the town they had been told that there were no troops in the neighborhood, and the first indication of an enemy was seeing them running through the streets.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The official vote of the recent election for Mayor, is as follows:

Brady (Whig)	21,310
Brownell (L. F.)	19,867
Drake (N. A.)	2,078
Scattering,	431

The Chestertown, Kent County, Md., News of Saturday says—

Wheat, the early seeding, and Mediterranean, on fallow lands, generally presents a healthy and good appearance, having sufficient growth—but the corn ground seeding, in most cases, is unpromising, but a good rain and a warm sunshine would materially improve the latter wheat.

Most of the farmers in our county are engaged in planting corn and some few have finished. The weather has been fine for planting, but too cold to allow corn to vegetate, and the spring is rather a "backward" one.

Quick Work.—On the occasion of the illumination in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday evening, the whole of Barnum's hotel, including the ligh s in the transparencies, exceeding 3000 in numl er, were lighted in less than half a minute; and at the Exchange hotel, 1700 candles were lit in five seconds. The wicks were previously wet with spirits of turpentine, and persons stationed to light up at a given signal. The effects of this almost instantaneous lighting was grand.

Arrival of the Steamer Cambria.

14 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

DECLINE IN ALL KINDS OF BREADSTUFFS.

Great Decline in Indian Corn—Receding of Prices of all kinds of Grain and Flour—Cotton Market Improved—Advance of 3-8d. per pound.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston about 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

She brings dates from Liverpool to the 4th instant, being fifteen days later than the news received by the Washington Irving.

The purchase of French stock by the Emperor of Russia and the Queen of Spain, has excited very great attention in the money market circle.

The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 16th ult.

The proceedings of Parliament are principally in relation to Ireland. The poor laws are still debated in the House of Commons.

The government measures met with much opposition. The amendments proposed were various, and mostly shared the same fate. Lord Morpeth has introduced his importation bill.

The suffering by the famine in Ireland, Scotland, and on the continent, continues unabated.

There was a great fast in England, on the 24th ult., on account of the famine, which was rigidly kept.

The distress in France was also great. In some departments carts and boats containing grain, require an escort of military to preserve them from pillage.

O'Connell has quitted Paris for Italy. He is not so ill as represented, but will doubtless never appear in public life again.

The first Frence mail steamer will leave Havre on the 1st of May, for New York.

The total inhabitants of the town of Eglesbach, in Germany, fourteen hundred in number, have requested permission to emigrate to the U. States. There was also extensive preparations throughout the country to emigrate to the States. Some districts were threatened with depopulation from this cause alone.

There was occasional disturbances in Thesalonica, on account of the large exports of grain. The Pasha avoided outbreak by forbidding future exports.

At Hamburg, wheat had declined three shillings per quarter.

CORN MARKET.—The corn markets are receding in every direction, and in some descriptions, that of Indian corn for instance, the fall has been astounding—the price has receded about 24s.

The rapid rise in this species of food surprised many persons, and even in the judgment of the uninitiated exceeded the necessities of the case. Flour, like Indian corn, has sustained a considerable fall, and the existing depression can hardly fail to be increased by the fine spring weather we are now enjoying, which foreshadows an early and prolific harvest.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—There have been several changes in our corn market since the sailing of the Hibernia. Large imports of all descriptions of breadstuffs to all parts of the kingdom have had the effect of putting down prices of all descriptions of grain and flour.

The fluctuations during the month amount to 1s. per 70 lbs. on wheat, 6d. per 45 lbs. on oats, 6d. per 60 lbs. on barley, 4s. per quarter on rye, peas and beans 6s. per barrel, and 8s. per sack on flour, 2s. per load on oatmeal, 24s. to 25s. per 480 lbs. and 10s. per bbl. on Indian cornmeal.

Within a few days past a re-action has been experienced in peas 2s. per quarter; in barley 2s. per sack: in Indian csrn meal 2s. per bbl., and the trade generally has assumed more firmness, with some heavy transactions in flour at 37s to 38s per barrel for Western Canal; for Philadelphia and Baltimore, 36s to 36s 6d.

New Orleans 34s to 35s per barrel on the spot, with the usual allowances. American wheat rates from 10s to 10s 9d for Southern, up to 11s 5d to 11s 6d per 70 lbs. for Northern white.

April 3d.—The trade to-day is again rather firmer. There are buyers of wheat at full prices.—Flour supports the amendment.

Indian corn in request at 52s per 480 lbs. for Northern yellow, and meal at 25s per bbl.

Cotton market good. Sea Island 15 1-2d to 18d; Bowed Georgia 6 1-2d to 6 3-4d; New Orleans 6 7-8d to 7 1-2d.

FROM THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.—THE AMERICAN ARMS AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

Lieut. A. E. Gray, of the U. S. Navy, arrived at Baltimore on Thursday morning last, from Jamaica. Lieut. G. came overland from the Pacific to Chagres, and there took passage in a vessel sailing for Jamaica., whence he reached Baltimore as above stated.

The Patriot has been furnished with the following memorandum of startling events in the Pacific:

On the 8th of January last, Com. Stockton with 400 seamen and marines, 60 dismounted dragoons and also the same number of riflemen, under Col. Kearney, (who volunteered to go with Com. S.,) met the enemy with 700 artillery and dragoons, on the banks of the "San Gabriel." The commodore pushed his force forward, and crossed the river in the face of a plunging fire from the Mexican battery. The seamen draging six pieces of artillery through the water, (their pieces having been transported by the seamen 140 miles from the ships,) under Lieut, Tilghman, of Baltimore, charged up the heights, dislodging and taking the Mexican battery.

On the 9th, Gen. Flores again made a stand on the plains of "Mesa," and another severe action took place. The American arms were again triumphant. The Mexican cavalry charged repeatedly on the seamen, who met them in squads, armed with the ships "boarding pikes"—the dismounted riflemen in the centre—dealing out destruction with their unerring weapons.

The American loss was 16 killed and wounded. Lieut. S. C. Rowan was the only officer wounded, and that slightly. None killed. The Mexican loss is about 90 killed.

It is believed that if Col. Fremont had been able to have joined Com. S. in season, with his mounted riflemen, Flores, with his whole force, would have been captured.

Com. S. refused to negotiate with Flores, but sent him word that if he were taken he would be shot as a rebel. Flores soon after surrendered to Col. Fremont—who was not aware of Com. S. having declined to negotiate with him. Flores has promised to become a lawful subject of the U. States, and to assist in quelling the rebellion.

TRAVEL IN MEXICO.—A line of Stage Coaches is now running regularly every day between Matamoras and Point Isabel.

ANOTHER CALL FROM IRELAND.—The following letter from Maria Edgeworth has just been received by an itimate acquaintance and correspondent:

EDGEWORTHSTOWN, March 11, 1847.

To the ladies of America; more particularly,
To the ladies of New York:

Dear, kind and charitable ladies,—You are, as I am informed, well disposed to contribute to the relief of the distressed Irish; but before you yield to your feelings of pity, and pour forth your bounty, you wish to have credible assurance that the accounts which you have seen in the public papers of their distresses are true representations, and not exaggerated pictures.

I am encouraged by some of my many excellent friends in your country to hope that you will not consider my addressing you at this moment as obtrusive. I am encouraged to hope that you will believe in the truth of the assurance I give you that the accounts you see in the public papers, one of which I send with this letter are not exagerated. From my long residence in Ireland, during and since the lifetime of my father, R. L. Edgeworth, and from my connections in Ireland, you may infer that I have means of information, and, from my public character, so far as you can see it in my writings, or gather it from private friends who have visited this country, I trust that you will believe that I am incapable of exaggerating for *any* purpose—especially not for the purpose of working upon your feelings.

I assure you that, during my sixty-six years residence in Ireland, I never knew of distress equal to the present. I will not give you any private instances—some might touch you deeply, but none can or *ought* to strike you and influence your feelings and your actions so much as the general information—the positive facts of greatest magnitude, and awful consequence. Faming, disease, deaths innumerable, are in *all* parts of this kingdom—putrefaction and pestilence in some—and if the people are not *immediately* relieved by supplies of food, and enabled by supplies of seed to sow the land, the famine, diseases, deaths and pestilence must be still more dreadful next year.

At this moment a vast quantity of the land in Ireland lies unsettled for want both of men to till and of seed to sow it.

The men who have been employed in public works, now when *almost* too late they are turned back to till the ground, as tenants or as laborers for themselves or others, have merely and hardly been supported by their wages at the public works, and cannot now, without wages or with lowered wages, feed themselves or work to prepare a crop for next season.

Food—actual food—is wanted; but *seed* is more wanted—*most wanted*—oats and barley.—Supply might come from America of barley in time for sowing; Indian corn for food may be had for money—money will relieve all our wants for the present; but without *seed our future is hopeless.*

I will not add more to this plain statement of facts; but trust entirely, my dear ladies, to your good hearts and good understandings.

I sign a name which has been transmitted to me unsullied by falsehood.

MARIA EDGEWORTH.

All the country and city newspapers are respectfully and earnestly requested to copy the above communication from Miss Edgeworth to the ladies of America.

The defeated candidate for the Mayoralty in New York, Brownell, was the nominee of the Empire Club and of kindred factions. That this portion of the party should demand and obtain the control of nominations, as they have for some time had the control of elections, was to be expected as a matter of course. Yet many, supporting the party whose principles and practices must result in the ascendancy of such men as Bronwell is said to be, affect disgust and repugnance at such results when they come.

The Journal of Commerce, allied with the party called itself democratic and laboring for its success, assumes a sudden indignation at the prominence given to a man like Bronwell in the party—although it has never indicated any unwillingness to receive the votes of his friends or to use their services. The following is from its appeal just before the election:

"Be assured, fellow-citizens, there is not a toper, a gambler, a pimp, or a scamp of any sort, among us, who will not rejoice if Bronwell should be elected Mayor—because under his administration they will expect to practice their vices without restraint, and even with some degree of public countenance. Whoever else may be inactive on the present occasion, these men will be. They will strain every nerve to secure the election of Brownell; and as he has received the nomination of the Democratic Convention, though to the great dissatisfaction and disgust of the better portion of the party, he is sure to be elected *unless* the friends of order make a grand rally in favor of Brady, *forgetting for a moment the distinctions of party, at least so far as this one officer is concerned*, and giving a lesson of wisdom to politicians which will be remembered in future years."

Here is a singular exposition of inconsistency and weakness. That those who cultivate a tree should reject, with loathing, its fruits! What is the lesson of wisdom to politicians which the defeat of Bronwell was expected to give? That such men should not again be put in nomination. Nay the lesson will be of a different kind. The Empire Club and their confederates, the choice spirits of Tammany, will make the party pay dearly for this slight upon their favorite. Knowing their own power, will they not use it to resent affronts as well as to render services? ACHILLES may not remain in his tent, sullen and morose; but he will find some way of letting the Greeks know that they cannot succeed without him. If ACHILLES does not do something of this sort Capt. RYNDERS will.

Dreadful Distress in Switzerland.—A physician writing from Schull, in the Canton of Grisons, on the 28th February, says: 'The parish of Schulls is one vast charnel house. A frightful mortality reigns here. Each day from forty to forty-five dead bodies are intered. There is scarce an humble dwelling in the Canton, into which fever dysentery, or death have not entered. Graves cannot be prepared in sufficient numbers, and the bodies are so hastily intered, that the dogs, scraping of the dirt, drawn them out, and fatten on their flesh. The feebleness of the inhabitants prevent them from digging deeper. The master of a public school, who had since a hundred and forty scholars, now has not one. Half are dead, the rest incapable of raising themselves. The master to support his family, is working on the roads."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. The Union announces officially the following important appointments:

Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow to be major general in the army of the U. States, in the place of Thomas H. Benton, who declined to accept.

Brigadier General John A. Quitman, to be major general in the army of the U. States, in the place of Wm. Cumming who declined to accept.

Colonel Caleb Cushing, to be brigadier general in the place of John A. Quitman, promoted.

Singular Occurence.—Under the obituary head in to-days paper will be found the death of Mr. Jacob Reese. There are circumstances connected with his decease which, whether you term them the effects of a disordered imagination, or view them as actual presentiments, present some very singular points for the mind to dwell upon. We will state the facts as they were related to us; our readers can draw their own inferences,—on the day of his death Mr. Reese was engaged in seeding oats, and towards evening he was startled by a voice, apparently at his elbow, saying—"You may sow, but you shall not reap!" He looked around, and seeing no one, continued his work of seeding, attributing it, as he afterwards stated, to his imagination.

At every step, however, the warning was repeated, and at last unable t bear it, he proceeded home to his wife. He was persuaded by her that it was only his imagination, and finding that he had no fever, and did not complain of unusual indisposition, she induced him to return to the field. There, however, the same solemn, warning voice attended him at every step—"you may sow but you shall not reap!"—and in a state of extreme agitation, he again ceased work and went Home. He there took an early supper, was shortly after attacked with swelling in the throat, and before sunrise next morning was a corpse.—*Centerville, Qaeen Anne's Co. Md. Times.*

A Washington letter in the New York Journal of Commerce says—

We have a rumor that Mr. Calhoun has determined to decline the proffered support of his friends, as a candidate for the Presidency, and has recommended to his friends the adoption of *General Taylor*, as their candidate. Looking to the names of those who were prominent in the late Taylor meeting in N. Orleans, it would appear that both whigs and democrats were likely to take up General Taylor. The feeling hereabout, among men of both parties, is strongly in his favor. Gen. Taylor will not probably consent to be a candidate. He is utterly careless, as his friends tell us, of any such distinction. But, as Lowndes said, the Presidential office is "neither to be solicited or declined." There is no authentic account, I believe, of its ever having been "declined."

The editor of the Journal is great on figures, so let him work out a question for his Mexican friends. If Santa Anna, with 20,000 men, could not whip Taylor with only 4000, how many Mexicans would it take to stop Gen. Scott on his way to Mexico with his 13,000 men?—*Louisville Democrat.*

If Mr. Polk, with large majorities in both houses of Congress, could not subject Gen. Taylor to the command of a Lieutenant General, how many Locofocos will it take to stop old Rough and Ready on his way to the Presidency at the head of a party of two millions of men?—*Louisville Journal.*

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.—We have endeavored hitherto to speak with a proper degree of caution in relation to this subject. We have desired to excite no false hope, to raise expectations which might be doomed to disappointment. We do no tspeak with positive certainty even now, but we have reason to believe that the difficulties to which we alluded in our l st have ei her been or will be speedily remov d, and that the completion of the Canal at an early period is a tolerably cetain event.—*Cum. Civilian.*

Troops for New Mexico.—The St. Louis Republican of the 10th instant, says:

We understand that a report has gained currency in this city, that Governor Edwards has received orders from the War Department to raise two regiments of volunteers to march to the relief of those now in New Mexico. A gentleman who came passenger yesterday on the Tamerlane from Jefferson city, is said to have derived the same information from the Governor.

The National Intelligencer says that the Potomac fisheries have not been very successful for some days past owing to the coldness of the weather. Herrings are very scarce in the Potomac, but unusually abundant in the Patuxent. The prices of shad and herring at the Washington fish wharf, during the last week have ranged, for herring from $6 50 to $7 per thousand; for shad $8 per hundred. There are now prime shad already cured at from $8 25 per hundred; prime herring, already cured, $8 per thousand.

Wind Ship.—The Independence (Mo.) Expositer says:

Mr. Thomas, the gentleman who has been engaged for some time past, in building a wagon to go by wind and sail, as a ship, has, we understand, nearly completed his undertaking, and will make a trip some hundred or two miles out, in a short time. He has engaged the services of a regular sea captain, we are informed, who is a gentleman of much talent. He has dubbed it the "Wind Ship"—it carries one hundred square yard of sail.

☞The following is selected out of a vast amount of testimony, showiug the great value of Hunt's Liniment in cases of Rheumatism

To Geo. E. Stanton, Esq.—Sir—Having been afflicted with the Rheumatism for upwads of five years in my ancles and feet, and at times so painful that I could not walk, and had to be assisted to dress and undress myself; and having been under the care of four or five different physicians, and having tried almost every remedy I could hear of, but not to much effect, I had given up all hopes of ever being cured, until I heard of Hunt,s Liniment, I tried one bottle of it, and found immediate relief. That is about four months ago, and in that time I have used about one dollar's worth, and feel almost as well as ever I did. My family, as well as myself, can testify to its value; and I would advise all who are afflicted with pains and aches, to use Hunt's Liniment

Yours,
HENRY L BUCKHOUT.

For sale in Cambridge by SOLOMON RUTTER & WHITE & ANDERSON.