THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

"SELMA" was handed in too late for publication this week, but shall appear in our next.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE for his attention in having ordered to our address a daily copy of the debates and proceedings of the U. S. Senate.

THE KILMISTE FAMILY.—This interesting family having honored our town with a visit, we feel a notice of their performances will not be out of place. They have been in nearly every State in the Union and we see that the papers speak in the very highest terms of them. We think that these entertainments cannot fail to interest those who are liberal enough in their views to look upon extraordinary talent however developed. The Memphis Eagle, speaking of "them sisters" says, Heaven bless them! How sweet and innocent they looked—how charmingly they sung—how gracefully they danced—how correctly they pantomimed—with what correctness they talked and acted. A Pittsburg paper says, they are marvellous—appearing as though nature had compressed the experience and skill of thirty years into their little heads. These performers have been praised by the most fashionable, crowded and intelligent audiences of our largest cities, and we do not think that we ever observed audiences so astounded as well as delighted, as were those of our citizens that attended at the Town Hall during the week.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The pamphlet recently published by this venerable statesman, on the subject of the war with Mexico, has been extensively circulated throughout the country; and while the views it expresses have encountered some diversity of sentiment, there has been no difference of opinion as to the remarkable manifestation the essay furnishes of intellectual vigour in the octogenarian author.

Mr. Gallatin, though withdrawn for some twenty years from public life, has completed a longer period of service, in prominent places, than usually falls to the lot of political men. His reappearance now upon the arena of public affairs recalls the memory of past epochs in our history, with the most important of which his name is more or less connected. A native of Geneva, in Switzerland, Mr. Gallatin emigrated to the United States in 1780 and served as a volunteer in the remaining years of the Revolutionary war. In 1783 he was a teacher in Harvard University. Afterwards a citizen of Pennsylvania, he assisted in revising the Constitution of that State in 1786, and served as a member of the Legislature in 1790. In 1794 he was chosen a Senator of the United States, and continued in Congress, in one House or the other, until the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, when, at the close of the last century, he became Secretary of the Treasury, which office he held during the entire eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration. He was retained in Mr. Madison's cabinet until his appointment as one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain. The names of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, affixed to the same treaty, remain with his to adorn the list of our living statesmen.

When Mr. Monroe became President, Mr. Gallatin was sent as Minister to France, where he remained some seven years. By Mr. Adams he was then transferred to the Court of St. James, and after his period of service there as ambassador of the United States, he retired from public life in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Born in January, 1761, Mr. Gallatin is now eighty-seven years old. Venerable alike for age and for public services honorably performed, he stands a distinguished representative of the states men of the early days of the Republic. He lives in history while still taking an active part in questions of national policy. The same mind which gave its earnest thoughts and sympathies to the cause of Freedom, when a nation was struggling for birth, now contemplates, with unabated interest, the growth of that nation expanded into an empire; the eyes which beheld Hercules in the cradle now look upon him in his stalwart proportions, already exceeding the common stature and strength of mortals.—*Balt. American.*

Destructive Fire—Two Steamboats Destroyed!—About 9 o'clock last evening, the large and beautiful steamer Jewess, lying at Smith's wharf, was discovered to be on fire, and in a few moments the noble vessel was one entire sheet of flame. The fire communicated immediately to the steamer Governer Wolcott, lying at the foot of Patterson street, which, with the Jewess, was burnt to the water's edge. How the fire originated is not known, but it is supposed to have been the result of accident, as the Jewess was preparing to "fire up," for her departure for Norfolk, with the Southern mail at 11 o'clock.

A large schooner, heavily laden with pine wood, also caught fire, but by the well directed efforts of our firemen, was soon put out. She is from Yocomico river, and her loss will be about $200. The fine steamer Planter was in imminent danger, but fortunately was towed out into the river in time, and saved. The Walcott belonged to Robert Taylor, Esq., and was insured in the Firemans' Insurance Company for $4,000. The Jewess was the property of the Norfolk and Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and we understand was uninsured.—*Balt. Clipper.*

There are two ancient paintings in the convent of Puebla, Mexico, which cost $30,000 each.

Cold Day.—The thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital indicated Monday to be the coldest day of this winter.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1848.

The great man of the age, "Old Hall," of Kentucky, arrived in the cars at eleven o'clock to-day, amid the cheers, and receiving the hearty welcome, of a large concourse of his fellow-citizens, who had assembled at the depot to meet the renowned civilian. He was escorted to the United States Hotel, from the balcony of which he tendered, in a few words, his thanks to the throng of people, there assembled, for their kind greeting.

Mr. Clay looks hale, vigorous and well. It does a Whig, any Whig, but more particularly a Whig from the start of the Whig party, good to look at the great and acknowledged leader of that party! He may not be president—but he is as great as if he were in the Presidential Chair; possibly greater!

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson commenced his argument on the Mexican war in the Senate, today, and had, cold as the day has been, a crowded auditory, of both sexes. He spoke with decided ability, and maintained, as strongly as mortal man could maintain, the position that the war was begun by the aggressive act of Mexico. He instanced the departure from the seat of this Government of the Mexican Minister, Almonte, and his departing declaration, that the annexation of Texas to this Union was a declaratory act of hostilities, and that Mexico would so consider it, and so act up to it. Mexico claimed the whole of Texas to the Sabine, and the affront to that nation was the same, whether we marched our army across the Sabine, or across the Nueces. Texas had been incorporated into our Union, claiming possession of the territory of the Rio Grande, and we were bound to protect her after she had been annexed to this Union! And if it was right to march our army for that purpose across the Sabine, it was right equally, to march it to the Rio Grande. According to the laws of nations, if one nation is raising armies and preparing to march them against another nation, the latter is right in raising armies and preparing to march them against its antagonist also. Mexico had sent her army across the Rio Grande into territory belonging to Texas, and the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought on soil which had not for years been held, in a military or civil point of view, by Mexico. Hence the act of Mexico made the war just on our part.

But he did not stop here. He maintained that, notwithstanding the war was just, as between us and Mexico, yet it was brought on, not by the annexation of Texas, but by the act of President Polk, in ordering our army, without consulting Congress, into the disputed territory. It was his duty to consult Congress, the only war-making power under the constitution, in the matter. This he did not do. It was his duty to pay some respect to the uniform course of all his predecessors who had, on every occasion when a conflict between this Government and another seemed probable, tried every fair and honorable means to prolong friendly relations, before resorting to hostilities. This too he did not do. And therefore all the horrors of the war and all the blood that had been shed in it, were justly chargeable, by the American people, to their President. As between the United States and Mexico, he maintained that we were justified in going to war, although it might have been avoided, if Mr. Polk had either elected to admit Texas on the other of the two modes presented to him by Congress, than the one he did elect; or if he had consulted Congress, and obeyed its counsel on the subject of marching our army to the Rio Grande. But as between the President and the people of the U. States, the conduct of the former, in taking the war authority into his own hands, was injudicious, unwarranted, unnecessary and improper, and upon his head be all the horrors of the war and all the blood shed in it.

Mr. Johnson started out with the following subjects of inquiry—

1. Whether the war is just and honorable, or unjust and dishonorable?
2. Whether it has hitherto been properly prosecuted?
3. In what manner shall it hereafter be prosecuted?
4. What is the just and honest object for which it is prosecuted?

He said the United States had just cause of war. It existed by the unjust and illegal acts of Mexico. National character was national power, and the more character a nation had, the greater would be its power; and he trusted in God that the war on our part was just and honorable. If not, then we were worse than a nation of robbers.

He will continue and conclude his speech tomorrow. At first, the Locofocos were in extacies with him for what he was uttering, while the Whigs were criticising, and occasionally shaking their heads. But when he commenced thundering down upon the rash and unjustifiable conduct of Mr. Polk, the faces of the Locofocos began to enlongate, while some of the old-time Whigs began to exclaim, "Well, it looks as if we might have the best of it, after all."

Rely upon it, Reverdy Johnson has done nothing and will do nothing to un-whig himself.

It is quite a theme of pleasant comment in all circles, this evening, that Mr. Johnson, a Whig in the Senate, should speak on both sides of the two great parties of the day, while Mr. Stanton, a Locofoco in the House, should also and at the same time, speak on both sides! A politician in either house, whether Whig or Locofoco, could hardly tell *who was who!*

Mr. Webster was taking notes while Mr. Johnson was speaking, and will no doubt give his views on the subject to the country.

The House killed off the resolution, as amended, respecting the transportation of the mail between this city and Richmond, after which it went into committee of the whole and took up the President's message. Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, and Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, spoke a speech each, when Mr. Andrew Stewart took the floor, and the committee rose. He will speak to-morrow, of course.

In concluding this letter allow me to say, if my opinion is worth any thing, that whatever Mr. Johnson may say in concluding his speech tomorrow, I regret that he commenced it as he did. I am sure he honestly believes every word he utters, but I am also sure that he will find it a very difficult task to make it appear that there is no shade of inconsistency in what he has this day advanced.

POTOMAC.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.—The Boston Journal publishes this eminently wise speech and says: "It is a powerful effort of one of the most eminent statesmen on the Western continent, and is to be hoped that the general views he has so strongly put forth against the entire conquest and occupation of Mexico by the arms of the U. States, will carry conviction to every honest heart.

From the Annapolis Republican.

THE INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR THOMAS.

The Governor delivered his Inaugural Address in the Senate Chamber on Monday at twelve o'clock, in the presence of a large concourse of people. His Address will be found in to-day's paper.

We were gratified to hear the sentiment expressed by him in relation to the faith and credit of the State, which he says, must be preserved.—Facts have daveloped the capacity of the State to meet her engagements. He cannot under existing circumstances advise any change in the system of taxation, but, doubtless, there were defects which might be remedied, and he hopes in course of time to have the pleasure of suggesting some alleviating modifications.

He urgently, as was expected, recommends to the Legislature the necessity of calling a Convention to Reform the Constitution.

He is in favor of giving to the people, the right to elect all local and county officers, not strictly of a judicial character.

A thorough revision, also of the judiciary, in all its departments, is deemed to be imperatively requisite. That their salaries are exorbitant is not pretended. The objections lies to the number of officers now on the bench. A limitation upon the income of County Clerks, Registers of Wills and other officers, either by an alteration of the tariff of fees, or by requiring payment to be made to the Treasury of whatever surplus may remain in their hands, over and above a fair and liberal compensation; and the abolition of all such officers, as are unnecessary. Such are some of the charges which he proposes in the fundamental law.

He also suggests a respecful but firm expression by the Representatives of this State, in regard to the rights of our people over their slave property, which he feels confident would meet with favorable consideration by the authorities of the free States. This subject is one of absorbing interest, which we think, requires prompt and efficient legislation.

He concludes by alluding in just terms, to his distinguished predesessor, whose assiduity, firmness and ability rescued Maryland from the vortex of insolvency in which he found her engulphed, and elevated her to that proud position before the world which the character of her people entitle her to occupy.

We are free to confess, that it is an able address, and contains sentiments in regard to State Faith that, we are sure, will receive the applause of every true Marylander.

THANKS TO GENERAL TAYLOR.—The City Councils of Philadelphia have passed resolations highly complimentary to Gen. TAYLOR.

They are as follow:

Whereas, Major Gen. Zachary Taylor has returned on leave to the Untted States, after a brilliant career in arms, in which he has done credit to himself and honor to his country; and whereas it becomes us, by proper expressions of opinion, to honor a man to whom honor is justly due; therefore,

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do congratulate Major General Zachary Taylor on his return to his family and friends, and tender him the welcome which his public services in sustaining his country's honor have so richly earned for him.

Resolved, That it would, in the opinion of these Councils, afford great satisfaction to their patriotic consituents to have an opportunity of manifesting their respect for the character, and their appreciation of the public services of Major General Zachary Taylor, and that it is hoped such an opportuntty may be offered during his stay in the United States.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE TWO GENERALS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives the following account of the causes whtch have given rise to the difference between Gen. Scott and Gen. Worth, and the arrest of the latter:—

Official intelligence has come I understand, of the arrest of Gen. Worth by Gen. Scott.

The difficulty is believed to have arisen out of the issue, by the commanding general, of the general order against letter writing.—It appeared to be the general impression of the officers of the army in Mexico, that Gen. Worth was alluded to as one of the "vain, conceited and envious heroes. Gen. Worth addressed a very respectable note to Gen, Scott, asking a frank avowal from him, whether he must consider himself obnoxious to the reproof conveyed in that order. Gen. Scott evaded a direct reply, but answered the note.

Gen. Worth respecfully repeated the request. To this second note Gen. Scott declined giving a more specific answer, and informed his correspondent that he could not hold himself responsible for the references it might please the officer to draw from his phraselogy.

Gen. Worth thereupon drew up a statement of the entire correspondence between the commander-in-chief and himself, and addressed it to the Secretary of War, with remarks of his own as to the injustice with which he had been treated, and assuring the Secretary that but for his regard to the public service, he should file charges against Gen. Scott.

Tl is statement directed as an appeal to the Secretary of War, he sent unsealed to Gen. Scott requesting him to transmit it to Washington.—Gen. Scott refused to ferward it, at the request of Gen. Worth, but forthwith put Gen. W. under arrest; and reported him to the War Department for insolence to his superior officer, &c., and to sustain the charges, transmits the statement drawn up by Gen. Worth,

This is the gist of the controversy, as I have it from good authority. I cannot undertake, of course, to give the exact language of documents that I have never seen.

No doubt the papers will be called for by Congress, and then the truth will out. It is surmised that the government may recall Scott.

Commercial Embarrassment in the West Indies.—The editor of the Patriot has been favored with the following extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, just received via Philadelphia:

"The W. I. Bank has stopped without the slightest hope of its resuming payment—its notes here are perfectly irredeemable; added to this, the Colonial Bank at Trinidad has stopped specie payment—the British Guiana Band of Demerara has also discontinued specie payments. Several vessels have arrived from London which cannot be unloaded for want of money to pay duties.—The few American vessels in port are having their cargoes retailed by their respective captains."

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

EXPLOSION OF THE A. N. JOHNSON.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.

From a gentleman who visited the scene of the disaster of the A. N. Johnson, we learn further particulars of that heart-rending scene. The explosion blew away the boilers, leaving the furnaces and fire partly exploded, and much of the cabin fell in. Passengers, when they opened their state room doors and rushed to where the cabin had been, sunk amidst the flames, which had seized on the fallen timbers of the cabin. Mr. S. S. Sanders, of this city, who was, on account of the crowded state of the cabin, lying on the floor of the social hall, at the time of the explosion, fell with the cabin on the deck, and in the fall the timbers of the cabin fell on his legs, which prevented him from rising or doing any thing. The boat took fire, which was momentarily approaching him, and while lying in this condition, he saw several perish in the flames, their hands extended for aid and shrieking with agony and despair; but there was none to help them. As the fire approached the horses, tied to the fore-castle, they became wild with affright, and commenced kicking, rearing and plunging. In this wild excitement, the timbers which held Mr. Sanders, were so removed as to liberate him, when he rose and approached the side of the boat next to the stream and seeing the river full of ice, he caught up a wet blanket, threw it around himself and rushed through the flames to the opposite side and made his escape to the shore, which was overlooked by a high and perpendicular bank. After walking some distance along the shore he reached a place where he gained the summit, and seeing a house he proceeded to it. When he got in he was going to throw himself on the bed, but was prevented by the woman of the house. Immediately Dr. Gillespie came in and attempted to throw himself on the bed, but was prevented also—he sunk on the floor almost lifeless, and expired soon after being taken to Maysville. We will here state that the frightful appearance of Mr. Sanders and Dr. Gillespie so alarmed the woman that she hardly knew what she was doing, and there were two children in the bed. As soon as her senses rallied she removed the children—made up a good fire and contributed to the extent of her power to the relief of the sufferers brought there. The scene of heart rending agony on board the boat was indiscribable. There were the dead and dying. The flames bursting from every part of the boat—the shrieks of men as they sank into the flames to rise no more—the wild fright of the horses, all conspired to render the scene beyond the power of language to depict; but the agony of those who perished instantly by the explosion, sunk into the flames and thrown into the water to rise no more, was short and their fate we could almost say preferable to some who survived—their flesh burnt to a coal and pealing from the bones. In the midst of suffering, the most acute that the human frame can endure, men in the depth of their agony were begging to be shot—calling for axes and other instruments by which they might end their sufferings. On the shore and in the adjacent corn-field, were to be seen the most frightful spectacles. Heads, trunks, limbs and every part of the human frame, torn from the other parts and in fragments scattered around. This horrible accident is attributed to different causes; no person was in fault. The engineer when dying said there was plenty of water in the boilers; whilst engineers who were on the boat at the time say there was not. It is alleged that the iron of which the boilers were constructed, was bad—that they were mended in this city and pronounced so by the workmen; and doubts were entertained that they would stand the trip. Our informant says that Mr. Brown, when he and his negro girl were landed, heard the third engineer ask the second engineer if the boilers were safe. "No." said the second engineer, "they are not, and you know it." That there was a cause for this explosion all will admit, and we think the cause should be investigated. If, as is alleged, the boilers were bad, was it not the duty of the inspector of steamboats in this city to prevent the boat from starting, and thus have saved the lives and sufferings produced by the explosion? If the boilers were defective, as the second engineer said they were, the inspector of boilers in this city should be held responsible.

We wish some of the run-mad Northern Abolitionist could have been present and witnessed a scene on the line of one of the Virginia railroads last week. It was the parting between a family of slaves and their mistress, a widow lady, who had been to spend the Chrismas holidays on her farm, and was returning to stay during the winter in a neighboring city. Her slaves, male and female, old and young, to the number of twenty or thirty, accompanied their mistress to the railroad, and there took leave of her with such affecting demonstrations of gratitude and affection, that there were but few dry eyes among the lookers on. They implored blessings upon her head, crowned around her with prayers for her welfare and happinees, and held up their children to her that they too might look upon one whom they loved, and who, it was evident, cared so much for their welfare. As long as the cars remained in their sight, they stood waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and sending after their mistress their evidently heart-felt wishes for her speedy return. The good lady overpowered with the scene, sank in her seat and sobbed aloud. It is such scenes as these that show how the evil of slavery may be mitigated and alleviated, and how the kindness of the master may call up the gratitude, and, of course, almost the good conduct of the slave.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Cold Weather.—The present is decidedly the coldest weather of the season. The thermometer has ranged from 14 to 17 degrees above zero, freezing up everything exposed out of doors.—Our streets are full of ice, from running hydrants, and every pond is frozen hard up. A large quantity of ice is formed in the Basin, and we learn that there is much formed in the river, as far down as Bodkin Point. A day or two more will no doubt close the navigation, unless the weather should moderate considerably. Our ice-dealers are making good use of the present opportunity to lay in a stock of fine ice for the ensuing season, with every prospect of obtaining a sufficient quantity. *Balt. Clipper of Tuesday.*

Missionaries.—The whole present number of ordained missionaries in the world is estimated at about 1200; and of male and female assistant missionaries, at about 2400, making a total of 3600.

The Bible has been printed in 138 languages and dialects, and all but 30 of these translations are new, and were made chiefly by missionaries since the institution of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1804. The number of copies of the Bible and Testament which have been issued by the Bible Societies, is about *thirty millions.*

GENERAL TAYLOY.—The following is the letter of Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, member of Congress from Philadelphia, which was read at the Taylor meeting in that city, on Saturday evening:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, Jan, 5, 1848.

GENTLEMEN:—It is now several months since my humble judgement was willingly convinced, that Gen. Taylor ought to be the candidate of the people—of the whole people—for President of the United States. The only objection I have ever heard, is that which imputes to him a positive and prominent virtue. He is said to possess a simplicity of manners that is purely republican, The same quality gained for Doctor Franklin, at the most brilliant Court in Europe, a favor almost equal to that secured to him by his gigantic mind. Gen. Taylor has quite as much education and experience in civil life as Washington, and more than Jackson, when they were respectively called on to the helm. His orders and despatches are quite as well written, although not quite so long as the usual annual message sent to Congress.

His modesty is not less remarkable, than his valor is bold and daring. Yet a just confidence in his own resourses has always been justified by the event, when victory has perched upon his banner, and vindicated the soundness of his judgement, as well as the strength of his intrepidity.—High qualities have been exhibited by him, wherever he has been tried. Who can doubt whether they will be equal to greater trials in another sphere?

Your meeting will be thronged with enthusiastic patriotism. It will be held on a day which is rendered memorable by one of the most remarkable victories that ever crowned the efforts of freemen. It will be ominous of a future victory when there will be no enemies, and the whole country shall be conquerors,

Faithful, your friend and fellow citizen,

J. R. INGERSOLL.

Wm. Sloanaker, P. Hibberd, Hugh W. Theer, Esqs.

Sagasity of the Elephant,—The tragical event at the Menagerie, resulting in the death of poor Kelly, has made the elephant the chief lion of Philadelphia, says the City Item. A morning or two after the terrible occurrence the daring Driesbach took him into the ring for the purpose of dressing his wounds, made by sundry thrusts of pikes, lances and pitchforks, in the efforts to subdue him. The Elephant appeared to be ill at ease, and sought to attract the attention of Driesbach, by gently fonding him with his trunk, and then pointing to his foot, slightly raising it from the ground, and in various ways challenging particular notice. This aroused Driesbach's curiosity, and on inspection he discovered he had run a large splinter of white pine into his foot. Pincers were procured and the piece extracted, at which the joy of the monster knew no bounds, and he repeatedly thanked Driesbach in the only way that an Elephant can thank any one. It is curious that he is quite friendly now with Driesbach, although for six years he has sought repeatedly to kill him.

The French Steamer Union.—We learn by private letters from Havre that the cargo of the steamer Union will be discharged, and the portion which is damaged will be sold for the account of the owners or insurers, and the remainder will be got on board the steamer Missouri, which is advertised to leave Cherbough on the 24th of December.—*Boston Transcript.*

In speaking of the Union one of the papers says: "The ship commenced making 125 tons water per hour, and when she arrived at Cherbough, on the 1st ult., she was making 260 tons water per honr."

"Our Canvass Litterally Whitens the Ocean."—Some idea of the magnitude of the commerce of New Orleans may be formed from the fact we are about to annouuce. There were yesterday fifty arrivals in our port, viz: 13 ships, 9 barks, 6 brigs, 5 schooners, 10 steam towboats and 7 up-river steamers. The square rigged vessels were mostly from foreign ports. The large number of 2020 passengers landed on the levee from these vessels. —*N. O. Picayune.*

HEAVY LOSSES BY THE LATE FLOOD.—The albany Express estimates that the damage by the late flood, between the Mississippi river and the Allegany ranges, will amount to $10,000,900. At half cost, says a writer in one of the papers, $4,000,000 would not replace fences along. At least 15,000,000 bushels of corn and other grain are wholly lost, and 300,000 bales of cotton, mostly unpicked, in the field, is wholly destroyed; besides some $300,000 worth of wood prepared for steamboat fuel. The Cumberland river rose 61 feet above low water mark.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—We note sales of Live Hogs at $5 a $5 25 per 100 lbs., and dull. Sales of killed Hogs at 5 25 a $5 50.

FLOUR. The market continues very inactive. There were small sales to-day, Jan. 11, of Howard st. brands at $6, but the market closed with more sellers than buyers at this rate. We also note small sales of City Mills at $6 12, cash, and at $6 25 on time.

GRAIN. The receipts are light. Small sales of good to prime red wheat at 130 a 137c; white at 137 a 140c, and prime white at 140 a 148c.—Corn is in good demand, with sales of white at 57 a 58c, and yellow at 60 a 61c. Oats are scarce and selling at 44 a 47c. Oak wood was held on Tuesday last at $4 50 and $5 per cord, and pine at $3 50 and $4 25. As there was a fair supply at the wharves, sales were dull.

☞The following shows a case af Rheumatism cured with only one bottle of Hunt's Linament.—The letter is addressed to Mr. Stanton:

Yorktown, June 18, 1845.

Sir,—Having cured me of a severe attack of Rheumatism, which had rendered me almost helpless, and at the same time made me suffer great pain, I would offer my testimony in favor of the great properties which your External Remedy, Hunt's Linament is possessed of. I only used one bottle, and with that I consider I have been saved from a protracted and severe illness. I am now attending to my business regularly, which is that of a Farmer.

Your obedient serv't.

OLIVER VAN CORTLANT.

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

MARRIED,

On the Thursday the 9th of December, by the Rev. Charles P. Straughan, Mr. WILLIAM SHORTER to Miss SUSAN PALMER.