interests of the United States. Good policy, no less than a faithful compliance with our treaty obligations, requires that the inconsiderable appropriation demanded should be made.

A detailed statement of the condition of the finances will be presented in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The imports for the last fiscal year, ending on the thirtieth of June, 1847, were of the value of one hundred and forty-six million five hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars; of which the amount exported was eight million eleven thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars, leaving one hundred and thirty-eight millions five hundred and thirty four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars in the country for domestic use. The value of the exports for the same period was one hundred and fifty-eight million six hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars; of which one hundred and fifty million six hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars consisted of domestic productions, and eight million eleven thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars of foreign articles.

The receipts into the treasury for the same period amounted to twenty-six million three hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and thirty-seven cents; of which there was derived from customs twenty-three million seven hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-six cents; from sales of public lands two million four hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty cents; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, one hundred thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-one cents. The last fiscal year during which this amount was received embraced five months under the operation of the tariff act of 1842, and seven months during which the tariff act of 1846 was in force. During the five months under the tariff act of 1842 the amount received from customs was seven million eight hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and six dollars and ninety cents, and during the seven months under the act of 1846, the amount received was fifteen million one hundred and five thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventy six cents.

The net revenue from customs during the year ending on the first of December, 1846, being the last year under the operation of the tariff act of 1842, was twenty-two million one hundred and seventy-one thousand four hundred and three dollars and ten cents; and the net revenue from customs during the year ending on the first of December, 1847, being the first year under the operation of the tariff act of 1846, was about thirty-one million five hundred thousand dollars; being an increase of revenue for the first year under the tariff act of 1846, of more than eight million five hundred thousand dollars over that of the last year under the tariff of 1842.

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last, were fifty-nine million four hundred and fifty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty-five cents; of which three million five hundred and twenty-two thousand and eighty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents was on account of payment of principal and interest of the public debt, including treasury notes redeemed and not funded. The expenditures, exclusive of payment of public debt, were fifty-five million nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand and ninety-five dollars and twenty-eight cents.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June, 1848, including the balance in the treasury on the first of July last, will amount to forty-two million eight hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty cents; of which thirty-one million, it is estimated, will be derived from customs; three million five hundred thousand from the sale of the public lands; four hundred thousand from incidental sources, including sales made by the Solicitor of the Treasury; and six hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-five cents from loans already authorized by law, which, together with the balance in the treasury on the first of July last make the sum estimated.

The expenditures for the same period, if peace with Mexico shall not be concluded, and the army shall be increased as is proposed, will amount, including the necessary payments on account of principal and interest of the public debt and treasury notes, to fifty-eight million six hundred and fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and seven cents.

On the 1st of the present month, the amount of the public debt actually incurred, including treasury notes, was forty-five million six hundred and fifty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and forty cents. The public debt due on the 4th March, 1845, including treasury notes was seventeen million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents; and, consequently, the addition made to the public debt since that time is twenty-seven million eight hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents.

Of the loan of twenty-three millions, authorized by the act of the 28th of January, 1847, the sum of five millions was paid out to the public creditors, or exchanged at par for specie; the remaining eighteen millions was offered for specie to the highest bidder not below par, by an advertisement issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and published from the 9th of February until the 10th of April, 1847, when it was awarded to the several highest bidders, at premiums varying from one-eighth of one per cent. to two per cent. above par. The premium has been paid into the treasury, and the sums awarded deposited in specie in the treasury as fast as it was required by the wants of the government.

To meet the expenditures for the remainder of the present and for the next fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June, 1849, a further loan, in aid of the ordinary revenues of the Government, will be necessary. Retaining a sufficient surplus in the Treasury, the loan required for the remainder of the present fiscal year will be about eighteen million five hundred thousand dollars. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the graduation of the price of the public lands shall be made at an early period of your session, as recommended, the loan for the present fiscal year may be reduced to seventeen millions of dollars. The loan may be further reduced by whatever amount of expenditures can be saved by military contributions collected in Mexico. The most vigorous measures for the augmentation of these contributions have been directed, and a very considerable sum is expected from that source. Its amount cannot, however, be calculated with any certainty. It is recommended that the loan to be made be authorized, upon the same terms, and for the same time, as that which was authorized under the provisions of the act of the 28th of January, 1847.

Should the war with Mexico be continued until the 30th of June, 1849, it is estimated that a further loan of twenty million five hundred thousand dollars will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day, in case no duty be imposed on tea and coffee, and the public lands be not reduced and graduated in price, and no military contributions shall be collected in Mexico. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the lands be reduced and graduated in price, as proposed, the loan may be reduced to seventeen millions of dollars, and will be subject to be still further reduced by the amount of the military contributions which may be collected in Mexico. It is not proposed, however, at present, to ask Congress for authority to negotiate this loan for the next fiscal year, as it is hoped that the loan asked for the remainder of the present fiscal year, aided by military contributions which may be collected in Mexico, may be sufficient. If, contrary to my expectation, there should be a necessity for it, the fact will be communicated to Congress in time for their action during the present session. In no event will a sum exceeding six millions of dollars of this amount be needed before the meeting of the session of Congress in December, 1848.

The act of the 30th of July, 1846, "reducing the duties on imports," has been in force since the first of December last; and I am gratified to state, that all the beneficial effects which were anticipated from its operation have been fully realized. The public revenue derived from customs during the year ending on the 1st of December, 1847, exceeds by more than eight millions of dollars the amount received in the preceding year under the operation of the act of 1842, which was superseded and repealed by it. Its effects are visible in the great and almost unexampled prosperity which prevails in every branch of business.

While the repeal of the prohibitory and restrictive duties of the act of 1842, and the substitution in their place of reasonable revenue rates levied on articles imported according to their actual value, has increased the revenue and augmented our foreign trade, all the great interests of the country have been advanced and promoted.

The great and important interests of agriculture, which had been not only too much neglected, but actually taxed under the protective policy for the benefit of other interests, have been relieved of the burdens which that policy imposed on them; and our farmers and planters, under a more just and liberal commercial policy, are finding new and profitable markets abroad for their augmented products.

Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and is extending more widely the circle of international exchanges. Great as has been the increase of our imports during the past year, our exports of domestic products sold in foreign markets have been still greater.

Our navigating interest is eminently prosperous. The number of vessels built in the United States has been greater than during any preceding period of equal length. Large profits have been derived by those who have constructed as well as by those who have navigated them. Should the ratio of increase in the number of our merchant vessels be progressive, and be as great for the future as during the past year, the time is not distant when our tonnage and commercial marine will be larger than that of any other nation in the world.

Whilst the interest of agriculture, of commerce, and of navigation have been enlarged and invigorated, it is highly gratifying to observe that our manufactures are also in a prosperous condition. None of the ruinous effects upon this interest, which were apprehended by some, as the result of the operation of the revenue system established by the act of 1846, have been experienced. On the contrary, the number of manufactories, and the amount of capital invested in them, is steadily and rapidly increasing, affording gratifying proofs that American enterprise and skill employed in this branch of domestic industry, with no other advantages than those fairly and incidentally accruing from a just system of revenue duties, are abundantly able to meet successfully all competition from abroad, and still derive fair and remunerating profits.

While capital invested in manufactures is yielding adequate and fair profits under the new system, the wages of labor, whether employed in manufactures, agriculture, commerce, or navigation, have been augmented. The toiling millions, whose daily labor furnishes the supply of food and raiment, and all the necessaries and comforts of life, are receiving higher wages, and more steady and permanent employment than in any other country, or at any previous period of our own history.

So successful have been all branches of our industry that a foreign war, which generally diminishes the resources of a nation, has in no essential degree retarded our onward progress, or checked our general prosperity.

With such gratifying evidences of prosperity, and of the successful operation of the revenue act of 1846, every consideration of public policy recommends that it shall remain unchanged. It is hoped that the system of impost duties which it established may be regarded as the permanent policy of the country, and that the great interests affected by it may not again be subject to be injuriously disturbed, as they have heretofore been, by frequent and sometimes sudden changes.

For the purpose of increasing the revenue, and without changing or modifying the rates imposed by the act of 1846 on the dutiable articles embraced by its provisions, I again recommend to your favorable consideration the expediency of levying a revenue duty on tea and coffee. The policy which exempted these articles from duty during peace, and when the revenue to be derived from them was not needed, ceases to exist when the country is engaged in war, and requires the use of all its available resources. It is a tax which would be so generally diffused among the people, that it would be felt oppressively by none, and be complained of by none. It is believed that there are not, in the list of imported articles, any which are more properly the subject of war duties than tea and coffee.

It is estimated that three millions of dollars would be derived annually by a moderate duty imposed on these articles.

Should Congress avail itself of this additional source of revenue, not only would the amount of the public loan rendered necessary by the war with Mexico be diminished to that extent, but the public credit, and the public confidence in the ability and determination of the Government to meet all its engagements promptly, would be more firmly established, and the reduced amount of the loan which it may be necessary to negotiate, could probably be obtained at cheaper rates.

Congress is therefore called upon to determine whether it is wiser to impose the war duties recommended, or, by omitting to do so, increase the public debt annually three millions of dollars so long as loans shall be required to prosecute the war, and afterwards provide, in some other form, to pay the semi-annual interest upon it, and ultimately to extinguish the principal. If, in addition to these duties, Congress should graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as experience has proved will not command the price placed upon them by the Government, an additional annual income to the treasury of between half a million and a million of dollars, it is estimated, would be derived from this source. Should both measures receive the sanction of Congress, the annual amount of public debt necessary to be contracted during the continuance of the war would be reduced near four millions of dollars. The duties recommended to be levied on tea and coffee, it is proposed shall be limited in their duration to the end of the war, and until the public debt rendered necessary to be contracted by it shall be discharged. The amount of the public debt to be contracted should be limited to the lowest practicable sum, and should be extinguished as early after the conclusion of the war as the means of the treasury will permit.

With this view, it is recommended that, as soon as the war shall be over, all the surplus in the treasury, not needed for other indispensable objects, shall constitute a sinking fund, and be applied to the purchase of the funded debt, and that authority be conferred by law for that purpose.

The act of the 6th of August, 1846, "to establish a warehousing system," has been in operation more than a year, and has proved to be an important auxiliary to the tariff of 1846, in augmenting the revenue and extending the commerce of the country. Whilst it has tended to enlarge commerce, it has been beneficial to our manufactures, by diminishing forced sales at auction of foreign goods at low prices, to raise the duties to be advanced on them, and by checking fluctuations in the market. The system, although sanctioned by the experience of other countries, was entirely new in the United States, and is susceptible of improvement in some of its provisions. The Secretary of the Treasury, upon whom was devolved large discretionary powers in carrying this measure into effect, has collected, and is now collating, the practical results of the system in other countries, where it has long been established, and will report at an early period of your session such other regulations suggested by the investigation as may render it still more effective and beneficial.

By the act "to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue," all banks were discontinued as fiscal agents of the government, and the paper currency issued by them was no longer permitted to be received in payment of public dues.

The constitutional treasury created by this act went into operation on the first of January last. Under the system established by it, the public moneys have been collected, safely kept, and disbursed by the direct agency of officers of the Government in gold and silver; and transfers of large amounts have been made from points of collection to points of disbursement, without loss to the treasury, or injury or inconvenience to the trade of the country.

While the fiscal operations of the Government have been conducted with regularity and ease, under this system, it has had a salutary effect in checking and preventing an undue inflation of the paper currency issued by the banks which exist under State charters. Requiring, as it does, all dues to the Government to be paid in gold and silver, its effect is to restrain excessive issues of bank paper by the banks disproportioned to the specie in their vaults, for the reason that they are at all times liable to be called on by the holders of their notes for their redemption, in order to obtain specie for the payment of dues and other public dues. The banks, therefore, must keep their business within prudent limits, and be always in a condition to meet such calls, or run the hazard of being compelled to suspend specie payments, and be thereby discredited. The amount of specie imported into the United States during the last fiscal year was twenty-[illegible] one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars; of which there was retained in the country twenty-two million two hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and seventy dollars. Had the former financial system prevailed, and the public moneys been placed on deposit in banks, nearly the whole of this amount would have gone into their vaults, not to be thrown into circulation by them, but to be withheld from the hands of the people as a currency, and made the basis of new and enormous issues of bank paper. A large proportion of the specie imported has been paid into the treasury for public dues; and after having been, to a great extent, recoined at the mint, has been paid out to the public creditors, and gone into circulation as a currency among the people. The amount of gold and silver coin now in circulation in the country is larger than at any former period.

The financial system established by the constitutional treasury has been, thus far, eminently successful in its operations; and I recommend an adherence to all its essential provisions, and especially to that vital provision which wholly separates the government from all connexion with banks, and excludes bank paper from all revenue receipts.

In some of its details, not involving its general principles, the system is defective, and will require modification. These defects, and such amendments as are deemed important, were set forth in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. These amendments are again recommended to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past year, the coinage at the mint and its branches has exceeded twenty millions of dollars. This has consisted chiefly in converting the coins of foreign countries into American coin.

The largest amount of foreign coin imported has been received at New York; and if a branch mint were established at that city, all the foreign coin received at that port could at once be converted into our own coin, without the expense, risk, and delay of transporting it to the mint for that purpose, and the amount recoined would be much larger.

Experience has proved that foreign coin, and especially foreign gold coin, will not circulate extensively as a currency among the people. The important measure of extending our specie circulation, both of gold and silver, and of diffusing it among the people, can only be effected by converting such foreign coin into American coin. I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message for the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States at the city of New York.

All the public lands which had been surveyed and were ready for market have been proclaimed for sale during the past year. The quantity offered and to be offered for sale, under proclamations issued since the 1st of January last, amounts to 9,138,531 acres. The prosperity of the Western States and Territories in which these lands lie will be advanced by their speedy sale. By withholding them from market their growth and increase of population would be retarded, while thousands of our enterprising and meritorious frontier population would be deprived of the opportunity of securing freeholds for themselves and their families. But in addition to the general considerations which rendered the early sale of these lands proper, it was a leading object at this time to derive as large a sum as possible from this source, and thus diminish by that amount the public loan rendered necessary by the existence of a foreign war.

It is estimated that not less than ten millions of acres of the public lands will be surveyed and be in a condition to be proclaimed for sale during the year 1848. In my last annual message I presented the reasons which, in my judgment, rendered it proper to graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have remained unsold for long periods after they had been offered for sale at public auction.

Many millions of acres of public lands lying within the limits of several of the western States have been offered in the market, and been subject to sale at private entry for more than twenty years, and large quantities for more than thirty years, at the lowest price prescribed by the existing laws, and it has been found that they will not command that price. They must remain unsold and uncultivated for an indefinite period unless the price demanded for them by the government shall be reduced. No satisfactory reason is perceived why they should be longer held at rates above their real value. At the present period an additional reason exists for adopting the measure recommended. When the country is engaged in a foreign war, and we must necessarily resort to loans, it would seem to be the dictate of wisdom that we should avail ourselves of all our resources, and thus limit the amount of the public indebtedness to the lowest possible sum.

[illegible]

... they should be represented in a territorial legislature and by a delegate in Congress, and possess all the rights and privileges which citizens of other portions of the territories of the United States have heretofore enjoyed, or may now enjoy.

[illegible]

Congress, at the last session, established post routes leading to Oregon, and between different points within that territory, and authorized the establishment of post offices at "Astoria and such other places on the coasts of the Pacific within the territory of the United States as the public interests may require." Post offices have accordingly been established, deputy postmasters appointed, and provision made for the transportation of the mails.

The present condition of our relations with the Indian tribes residing west of the Rocky Mountains will render it proper that authority should be given by law for the appointment of an adequate number of Indian agents to reside among them.

I recommend that a Surveyor General's office be established in that Territory, and that the public lands be surveyed and brought into market at an early period.

I recommend, also, that grants, upon liberal terms, of limited quantities of public lands, be made to all citizens of the United States who have emigrated, or may hereafter within a prescribed period emigrate to Oregon, and settle upon them. These hardy and adventurous citizens, who have encountered the dangers and privations of a long and toilsome journey, and have at length found an abiding-place for themselves and their families upon the utmost verge of our western limits, should be secured in the homes which they have improved by their labor.

Between one and two thousand Indians, belonging to several tribes, have been removed during the year from the east of the Mississippi to the country allotted to them west of that river as their permanent home; and arrangements have been made for others to follow.

Since the treaty of 1846 with the Cherokees, the feuds among them appear to have subsided, and they have become more united and contented than they have been for many years past. The commissioners, appointed in pursuance of the act of June 27, 1846, to settle claims arising under the treaty of 1835-'36 with that tribe, have executed their duties, and after a patient investigation, and a full and fair examination of all the cases brought before them, closed their labors in the month of July last. This is the fourth board of commissioners which has been organized under this treaty. Ample opportunity has been afforded to all those interested to bring forward their claims. No doubt is entertained that impartial justice has been done by the late board, and that all valid claims embraced by the treaty have been considered and allowed. This result, and the final settlement to be made with this tribe, under the treaty of 1846, which will be completed and laid before you during your session, will adjust all questions of controversy between them and the United States, and produce a state of relations with them simple, well-defined and satisfactory.

Under the discretionary authority conferred by the act of the 3d of March last, the annuities due to the various tribes have been paid during the present year to the heads of families instead of to their chiefs, or such persons as they might designate, as required by the laws previously existing. This mode of payment has given general satisfaction to the great body of the Indians. Justice has been done to them and they are grateful to the government for it. A few chiefs and interested persons may object to this mode of payment, but it is believed to be the only mode of preventing fraud and imposition from being practised upon the great body of common Indians, constituting a majority of all the tribes.

It is gratifying to perceive that a number of the tribes have recently manifested an increased interest in the establishment of schools among them, and are making rapid advances in agriculture—some of them producing a sufficient quantity of food for their support, and in some cases a surplus to dispose of to their neighbors. The comforts by which those who have received even a very limited education, and have engaged in agriculture, are surrounded, tend gradually to draw off their less civilized brethren from the precarious means of subsistence by the chase, to habits of labor and civilization.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory and gratifying account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success, in every quarter of the globe under the protection of our flag, which the navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

In the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Pacific, the officers and men of our squadrons have displayed distinguished gallantry, and performed valuable services. In the early stages of the war with Mexico, her ports on both coasts were blockaded, and more recently many of them have been captured and held by the navy. When acting in cooperation with the land forces, the naval officers and men have performed gallant and distinguished services on land as well as on water, and deserve the high commendation of the country.

While other maritime powers are adding to their navies large numbers of war steamers, it was a wise policy on our part to make similar additions to our navy. The four war steamers authorized by the act of the 3d of March, 1847, are in course of construction.

In addition to the four war steamers authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Navy has, in pursuance of its provisions, entered into contracts for the construction of five steamers, to be employed in the transportation of the United States mail "from New York to New Orleans, touching at Charleston, Savannah and Havana, and from Havana to Chagres;" for three steamers to be employed in like manner from Panama to Oregon, "so as to connect with the mail from Havana to Chagres across the Isthmus;" and for five steamers to be employed in like manner from New York to Liverpool. These steamers will be the property of the contractors, but are to be built "under the superintendence and direction of a naval constructor in the employ of the Navy Department, and to be so constructed as to render them convertible at the least possible expense into war steamers of the first class." A prescribed number of naval officers, as well as a post office agent, are to be on board of them; and authority is reserved to the Navy Department at all times to "exercise control over said steamships," and "to have the right to take them for the exclusive use and service of the United States," upon making proper compensation to the contractors therefor.

Whilst these steamships will be employed in transporting the mails of the United States coastwise, and to foreign countries, upon an annual compensation to be paid to the owners, they will be always ready, upon an emergency requiring it, to be converted into war steamers; and the right reserved to take them for public use, will add greatly to the efficiency and strength of this description of our naval force. To the steamers thus authorized under contracts made by the Secretary of the Navy, should be added five other steamers authorized under contracts made in pursuance of law by the Postmaster General, making an addition, in the whole, of eighteen war steamers subject to be taken for public use. As further contracts for the transportation of the mail to foreign countries may be authorized by Congress, this number may be enlarged indefinitely.

The enlightened policy by which a rapid communication with the various distant parts of the globe is established, by means of American built sea steamers, would find an ample reward in the increase of our commerce, and in making our country and its resources more favorably known abroad; but the national advantage is still greater, of having our naval officers made familiar with steam navigation, and of having the privilege of taking the ships already equipped for immediate service at a moment's notice; and will be cheaply purchased by the compensation to be paid for the transportation of the mail in them, over and above the postages received.

A just national pride, no less than our commercial interests, would seem to favor the policy of augmenting the number of this description of vessels. They can be built in our country cheaper and in greater numbers than in any other in the world.

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... characterizing parties by geographical discriminations, Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views," and warned his countrymen against it.

So deep and solemn was his conviction of the importance of the Union and of preserving harmony between its different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address, "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

After the lapse of half a century these admonitions of Washington fall upon us with all the force of truth. It is difficult to estimate the "immense value" of our glorious Union of confederated States, to which we are so much indebted for our growth in population and wealth, and for all that constitutes us a great and a happy nation. How unimportant are all our differences of opinion upon minor questions of public policy compared with its preservation; and how scrupulously should we avoid all agitating topics which may tend to distract and divide us into contending parties, separated by geographical lines, whereby it may be weakened or endangered.

Invoking the blessing of the Almighty Ruler of the universe upon your deliberations, it will be my highest duty, no less than my sincere pleasure, to co-operate with you in all measures which may tend to promote the honor and enduring welfare of our common country.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, December 1847.

Obituary.

Died suddenly, this morning, Mrs. JOHNSON, wife of Gov. Johnson. Her funeral will take place to-morrow morning, at half past 8 o'clock, at the residence of the Governor, and her remains conveyed to the steamer Eliza, for interment at her late residence near Bayou Sara.

WHEN CONSUMPTION MAY BE CLASSED WITH THE CURABLE DISEASES!—Among all the famous medicines for Consumption, none seem to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

That it stands at the head of other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands—of diseases, too, of the most dangerously consumptive character. And physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country, unhesitatingly recommend it as the most powerful curative of Pulmonary diseases in all the whole range of Pharmacy. The sales in the Western States have thus far been unparalleled, and the most gratifying proofs of its efficacy have been received from every place where it has been used.

REMARKABLE CASE, FURNISHED BY MESSRS. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., PITTSBURG, PA.

Having been long subject to bronchial affection of the throat, called Bronchitis, which gave me much trouble while in the discharge of my professional duties, and finding most remedies ineffectual, I was induced to try the Balsam of Wild Cherry, and must candidly say, I have found it superior to anything I have ever used. In performing the services of the church, I have been very subject to a hoarseness, attended with a soreness of the throat, from which I always have found prompt relief from the use of this Balsam, and having used it for nearly two years with continued success, I would advise every one subject to such attacks, to keep this invaluable remedy always at hand. EDWARD H. PIERCE, D. D.

☞ The genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold in New Orleans by SCOVIL & MEAD, 10 Chartres street, General Agents for the South. d11—tf

INDIGO MADDER, &c.—Superior Indigo;
15 casks Madder;
40 kegs refined Saltpetre;
10 bbls. ground Logwood;
10 " Alumed;
10 " [illegible]
In store and for sale [illegible] d11

Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing.
THE largest and most extensive assortment in the South. Great attention has been given to this branch of my business the present season, and my assortment [illegible]

YOUTHS'
Paletots and Sacks, all colors and wadded.
Frock and Dress Coats, all colors.
Round Jackets do.
Pantaloons, black cassimere and all other colors.
Vests of every fashionable color.
Silk, Satin and Cashmere Vests, [illegible]
Cloth Caps, black and blue.
Silk and Cloth Caps.
Cravats, Stocks, woolen Shirts.
Socks and Suspenders.
BOYS'
Paletots, black and colored cloth.
Do. do. do. [illegible]
Do. do. do. [illegible]
Frocks and Pantaloons, cloth [illegible]
Round Jackets, black, blue, brown, green, olive, and [illegible] colors.
Cloth Cloaks, Mexican Cloaks.
Pantaloons of every quality and color.
Vests of silk, velvet, cloth and cashmere.
Shirts, cotton and linen, with [illegible] collars.
Caps, cloth and silk.
Suspenders, Socks, &c.
CHILDREN'S DRESSES, &c.
Cloth, black, brown, olive and claret colored [illegible]
Dress and Frock Jackets.
Do. do. [illegible]
Do. do. [illegible]
Silk Velvet [illegible]
Beautiful Caps. S. R. FOLGER,
[illegible]

Negroes for Sale.
50 LIKELY Young Field Negroes, just arrived from Virginia and Maryland, [illegible]

MONTGOMERY & ANDREWS.
Fashionable Clothing Store,
Under the St. Charles Hotel, corner Common street.
A LARGE, varied and elegant assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, [illegible]
COATS [illegible]
PANTS [illegible]
VESTS [illegible]

Stringer's Patent Lamps. [illegible]

Agency for the Receipt and Shipping of [illegible]

Hats and Caps. [illegible]

No. 71 Camp Street.
W. C. RAYMOND, [illegible] PLANTATION GROCERIES [illegible] We are in constant receipt of goods from the Northern and Western cities, [illegible] We respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

[illegible] No. 54 Magazine street,
Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Hats, &c.
Are receiving by the late arrivals from the Eastern manufacturers fresh supplies of the most seasonable and latest style goods [illegible]

Restaurant du Cardinal.
(Formerly the Maison Doree) 44 Bienville st.
THIS establishment, under the management of MOREAU TOURNOL, is situated in a [illegible] part of the French Market [illegible]

Arrival of Madame Young.
THE celebrated [illegible] to the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans [illegible] Sundays from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. [illegible]

Consumption and Cancers can be Cured.
DR. BRIGGS, from New York, [illegible]
City References—J. W. Arthur & Co., [illegible]
Office 115 Chartres street, a few doors above St. Charles. [illegible]

$10 REWARD.—Ran away from the premises of the subscribers, about the 1st of November, a negro man named PETER, [illegible] will be paid by delivering him to the subscriber or by lodging him in any of the city jails.
MAX GLOCK & CO., Bakery, Tremont, between Bayou Road and Barracks sts. d9

$20 REWARD.—Ran away from the premises of R. Tschudi, near the corner of [illegible] streets, the negro girl LUCINDA, about 21 years old, 5 feet high, [illegible] Apply at [illegible] Place.
d7—tf CHAS. A. JACOBS.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
New Orleans, October 29, 1847.
$1000 REWARD.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a reward of $1000 was offered for the detection of the person or persons who entered the Office of the Company, during the night of Saturday and Sunday last, and [illegible] the books and papers of the Institution.
o29—1f JOHN PEMBERTON, President.

To the Public.
To Steamboat, Ship and House Carpenters.—Take notice that HEWITT'S SAW MILLS, Nos. 60 and 62 Notre Dame street, is now in operation, where he can and will accommodate you in Lumber of any kind or description, or Saw you any kind that you may have on hand, if you will let him, and pay him for the same. nov2—1y

Wanted to Charter.—[illegible]—A schooner of about 100 tons, registry, and of about 7 feet draught.
d11—6t SHEPPARD & HALL, [illegible]

Emigration and Remittances.
The undersigned [illegible] to persons sending for their friends from England, Ireland or Scotland [illegible]

Hubbard's Oyster Saloon [illegible]
A. HUBBARD [illegible]

Phenix Oyster Saloon. [illegible]

[illegible]

Files, Edge Tools, Saws, Mill and Cross Cut [illegible]
Grass and Corn Scythes, Sickles,
Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers,
Corn Mills, Horse Collars, Hames, Bits,
Ploughs of Patent, [illegible]
[illegible]
Wrapping Paper, [illegible]
Shoe Thread, Twine, [illegible]
Band and Harness Leather.
[illegible]
Tar, Pitch, Spirits of Turpentine, White Lead, &c. and Dry Paints.
Lamp Black, Putty, Window Glass, &c. &c.
Nova Scotia Grindstones, [illegible]
Powder, Shot, Bar [illegible]
Lead Pipe, [illegible] in the Hardware Trade [illegible]

[illegible]