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 the more just and liberal commercial policy, are finding new and profitable markets abroad for their agricultural 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 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 them 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 interests of agriculture, of commerce and 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 operations of the Revenue system, established by the act of 1846, have been experienced.

On the contrary, the number of manufactories, and the capital invested in them, is steadily and rapidly increasing, affording gratifying proof that American enterprise and skill employed in these forms of domestic industry, with no other advantages than those fairly and incidentally accruing from a just system of revenue puties, 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 profit 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 employment than in any other country or in any previous period of our 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 should remain unchanged. It is hoped that the system of import duties, which is established, may be regarded as the permanent policy of the country, and that the great interests effected by it may not again be subjected 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 means.

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 $3,000,000 annually may be collected 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 must be necessary to negotiate, would 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, to $3,000,000, 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 prices of such of the Public Lands as experience has proved will not command the price placed upon them by the Government, and additional income to the Treasury of between half a million and a million of dollars, it is estimated, will be driven 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, should be limited in their duration to the end of the war, and until the publick 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 should be over the surplus in the Treasury not reserved 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 auxiliaty to the Tariff Act of 1846, in augmenting the revenue and extending the commerce of the country. While it has tended to enlarge our 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 collecting 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 farther 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 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 1st of January last. Under the system established by it, the publics 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 traffic of the country.

While the fiscal operations of the Government have been conducted with regularity and care, under this system, it has had a salutary effect in checking and preventing all undue inflation of the paper currency, issued from 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 to be called on by the holders of the notes for their redemption, in order to obtain specie for the payment of duties 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 U. States during the last fiscal year was $25,121,289, of which there was retained in the country $22,276,170. Had the former financial system prevailed, and the public moneys been placed on deposite in bank, 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 been paid into the treasury for public dues, and after having been to a great extent received at the Mint, has been paid ont to the public creditors, and gone into circulation as currency among the people.

The amount of gold and silver coin 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 adherance to all its essential provisions, and especially to that vital provision which wholly seperates the Government from all connexion with banks, and excludes bank paper from all revenue received.

In some of the 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 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 received 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 meaures 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 a Mint of the United States at 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 first of January last, amounts to 9,138,531 acres. The prosperity of the States and the 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 ready 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 loans 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 subjected 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 the price. They must remain unsold and uncultivated for an indefinite period, unless the price demanded for them by the Government 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 least possible sum.

I recommend that the existing laws on the subject of pre emption rights, be amended and modified so as to operate prospectively, and to embrace all who may settle upon the public lands and make improvements upon them, before they are surveyed, as well as afterwards, in all cases where such settlements may be made after the Indian title shall have been extinguished.

If the right of preemption be thus extended, it will embrace a large and meritorious class of our citizens. It will increase the number of small freeholders upon our borders, who will be enabled thereby to educate their children, and otherwise improve their condition, while they will be found at all times, as they ever have proved themselves to be in the hour of danger to the country, among our hardest and best volunteer soldiers, ever ready to tender their services in case of emergency, and among the last to leave the field as long as one enemy remains to be encountered.

Such a policy will also impress these patriotic pioneer emigrants with deeper feelings of gratitude for the parental care of this government, when they find their dearest interests secured to them by the permanent laws of the land—and that they are no longer in danger of losing their homes and hard earned improvements by being brought into competition with a more wealthy class of purchasers at the land sales.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last and the present session, to the importance of establishing a territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation on the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that distant region of country, are still without the protection of our laws, or any organized government.

Before the question of limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled, from the necessity of their condition, the inhabitants had established a temporary government of their own. Besides the want of legal authority for continuing such a government; it is not only inadequate to protect them in their rights of property and person, or to secure to them the enjoyment of the privileges of other citizens, to which either are entitled under the Constitution of the United States. They should have the right of suffrage, 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 U. S. have heretofore enjoyed or may now enjoy.

Our judicial system, revenue laws, laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the protection of our laws generally, should be extended over them.

In addition to the inhabitants in that territory who had previously emigrated to it, large numbers of our citizens have followed them during the present year, and it is not doubted that during the next and subsequent years their numbers will be greatly increased.

Congress, at its 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 at such other places on the coast of the Pacific, within the territory of the United S-ates, as the public interests may require. Post Offices have accordingly been established, Deputy Post Masters appointed, and provision made for the transportation of the mails.

The preservation of peace 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 the 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 up on the land. 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 them selves and families upon the utmost verge of our Western limits, should be secured in their homes which they have improved by their labor.

I refer you to the accompanying Report of the Secretary of War for a detailed account of the operations of the various branches of the public service connected with the department under his charge. The duties devolving on this department have been unusually onerous and responsible during the past year, and have been discharged with ability and success.

Pacific relations continue to exist with the various Indian tribes, and most of them manifest a strong friendship for the United States—some depredations were committed during the past year upon our trains transporting supplies for the army on the road between the western border of Missouri and Santa Fe. Those depredations, which are supposed to have been committed by bands from the region of New Mexico, have been arrested by the presence of a military force ordered out for that purpose.— Some outrages have been perpetrated by a portion of the Northwestern bands upon the weaker and comparatively defenceless neighboring tribes. Prompt measures were taken to prevent such occuerences in future.

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 allowed 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 fends among them appeared to have subsided, and they have become more united and contented since than they have been for years past. The Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Act of June 27th, 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 unde 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 board, and that al valid claims embraced by the treaty, have been considered and altered. This allowed and the final settlement to be made with this tribe under the treaty of 1846, which will be completed and laid before 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 authoriry 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 practiced upon the great boey 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 embarked 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 Secretry 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, more recently many of them have been captured and held by the Navy. When acting in co-operation 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 maratime powers are adding to their Navies, large numbers of War steamers, it is a wise policy on our part to make similar additions to our Navy. The four war steamers authorized by the act of March 3d, 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 contract for the construction of five steamers, to be employed in the transportation of the United States mail, touching at Charleston, Savannah and Havana, and from Havana to Chagres; for three steamers in like manner from Panama to Oregon, so as to connect with the mail of 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 will 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 Post Office Agents, 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 have the right to take them for the exclusive use and service of the United States, upon making proper compensation to the contractors therefor.

While these steamships will be employed in transporting the mails of the United States coastwise, and to foreign countries, upon an unusual 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 in pursuance of law by the Post Master 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, by means of American built 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 company, 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.

I refer you to the accompanying Report of the Post Master General, for a detailed and satisfactory account of the condition and operation of that department during the past year. It is gratifying to find that within so short a period after the reduction of the rates of postage, and, notwithstanding the great increase of mail service, the revenue received for the year will be sufficient to defray all the expenses, and that no further aid will be required from the Treasury for that purpose.

The first of the American mail steamers authorized by the act of the 3d of March, 1845, completed and entered upon the service on the 1st of June last, and is now on her third voyage to Bremen, and other intermediate ports. The others, unless authorized under the provisions of that act, are in course of construction, and will be put upon the line as soon as completed.

Contracts have also been made for the transportation of the mail in a steamer from Charleston to Havana.

A reciprocal and satisfactory postal arrangements has been made by the Postmaster General with the authorities of Bremen, and no difficulty is apprehended in making similar arrangements with all the powers with which we may have communications by mail steamers, except with Great Britain.

On the arrival of the American steamer, bound to Bremen, at Southampton, in the month of June last, the British Post officer directed the collection of discriminating postages, and other mailable matters which she took out to Great Brirain, or which went into the British Post office on their way to France and other parts of Europe.

The effect of the order of the British Post Office is to subject all letters and other matter transported by American Steamers to double postage, our postage having been previously paid on them to the United States, while letters transported on British Steamers are subject to pay but single postage. This measure was adopted with the avowed object of protecting the British Line of Mail Steamers, now running between Boston and Liverpool, and if permitted to continue, must speedily put an end to the transportation of all letters and other matter by American steamers—and give to British steamers a monopoly of the business.

A just and a fair reciprocity is all that we desire and on this we must insist. By our laws no such discrimination is made against British steamers bringing letters into our ports. But all letters arriving in the United States are subjected to the same rates of postage—whether brought in British or American vessels. I refer you to the Report of the Post Master General for a full statement of the case and of the steps taken by him to correct inequality.

He has exerted all the power conferred upon him by the laws.

The minister of the United States has brought the subject to the attention of the British government, and is now engaged in negotiations for the purpose of adjusting reciprocal postal arrangements which shall be equally just in both countries.

Should he fail in concluding such arrangements, and should Great Britain insist on enforcing the unequal and unjust measures it has adopted, it will become necessary to confer additional power on the Post Master General in order to enable him to meet the emergency, and put our own steamers on an equal footing with British steamers engaged in transporting the mail between the two countries, I recommend that such powers be conferred.

In view of the existing state of our country I trust it may not be inappropriate, in closing this communication, to call to mind the words of wisdom and of admonition of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, in his farewell address to his countrymen.

That greatest and best of men, who served his country so long, and loved it so much, foresaw with serious concern the danger to our Union of 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 members, that he declared to his countrymen in that address—"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the 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 a Pallidium of your political safety and prosperity—watching for its preservation with zealous anxiety, discountenaucing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned—and indignantly frowning upon the vast dawning of any 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 Washingto fall upon us with all the force of truth. It is difficult to estimate the immense value of our union of confederated States to which we are so mech indebted for our growth in population and wealth, and for all that constitutes us a great and a happy nation. Unimportant are all our differences of opinion, on miner questions of public policy, compared with its preservation, and how scrupulously should we avoid 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 blessings 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 the measures which may tend to promote the honor and enduring welfare of our common country.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington City, Dec. 8, 1847.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

7 FEET 0 INCHES WATER—FALLING.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR DECEMBER.

JOSHUA HANNA. W. R. MURPHY. JAS. MAY.

ARRIVED.

Consul, Bowman, Brownsville.
Michigan No. 2, Gilson, Beaver.
Swatara, Cox, Brownsville.
Monterey, Morrison, Brownsville.
Danube, Cock, Brownsville
Louis McLane, Bennett, Brownsville.
Despatch, Nelson, Mon. City.
Camden, Hendrickson, Brownsville
Beaver, Hoops, Beaver.
Lake Erie, Hemphill, Beaver.
Clipper No 2, Crooks, Cin.
Pennsylvania, Gray, Cin.

DEPARTED.

Consul, Bowman, Brownsville.
Louis McLane, Bennett, Brownsville
Dispatch, Nelson, Brownsville.
Camden, Hendrickson, Brownsville.
Swatara, Cox, Brownsville
Danube, Cock, Brownsville.
Wellsville, Barnes, Wellsville,
Beaver, Hoops, Beaver.
Lake Erie, Hemphill, Beaver.
Michigan No. 2, Gilson Beaver
Caleb Cope, Moore, Beaver and Wellsville
Monterey, Morrison, Brownsville.
New England No 2, Dean, Cincinnati.
America, Calhoun, Wheeling
North River, Dean, Louisville

PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1847.

Steam Boat Packet Line, leaves daily for Cincinnati, 10 A. M.
Passenger Packet via Brownsville to Baltimore and Philadelphia, 8 A. M and 6 P. M.
Mail Coach Line direct to Philadelphia, 9 A. M and 12½ M.
Western and Southern Mail Coach Line, 6 A. M.
North Western via Cleveland, daily, 10 A. M.
Erie and Western New York, daily, 9 A. M.
North Eastern to Philadelphia, daily, except Sundays, 4 A. M.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail via Philadelphia, due, 3 A. M., closes 12 M.
Western Mail, Cincinnati and Louisville, due 8 P M, closes 5 A. M.
Southern Mail via Baltimore and Washington, due 8 P. M., closes 5 A. M.
North Western via Cleveland, due 10 A. M., closes 9 A. M.
Erie and Western New York, due 8 P. M., closes 8 A. M.

MASSILLON CONVENTION.

List of Delegates appointed to attend the Convention in Massillon on the 13th inst., with power to add to the number and fill vacancies:

Wm. Robinson, Jr., Thomas Bakewell, J K Moorhead, Frederick Lorenz, George Weyman, Geo Darsie, Jas Woods, Alex Gordan, Josh Hanna Solomon Stoner, Richard Edwards, Robert McKnight, John Shipton, Major Wm. Larimer, jr., Alexander Wallace, Dr. W. H. Denny, Jesse Carothers, John A. Forsythe, James A. Hutchison, James Parks, jr., Morris Jones.

Delegates will leave this evening or Friday morning, via Wellsville, where conveyance can be had to Massillon.

Auction Sales.

BY JOHN D. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER.

SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Positive Sale of Dry Goods.

ON Thursday morning, December 9th, at 10 o'clock, at the commercial sales rooms, corner of wood and 5th sts, will be sold without reserve, an extensive assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, etc. among which are 63 pieces superfine prints, 34 ps brown muslin, 21 ps plaid and striped alpacas, 23 ps red and yellow flannels, superfine cloths, Beaver cloth, cassimeres, satinetts, black silk and black satins shawls, hdkfs., patent thread, cambric muslin, etc.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., 1 qr. cask French Brandy; 12 barrels N. O. Sugar; 3 bbl Rice; 3 bags Coffee; 3 half chests Y. Hyson and Black Teas; a quantity of glassware, queensware, Spanish segars, tobacco, 6 doz shovels, 83 window shades.

A large quantity of new and second hand household and kitchen furniture, among which are 1 handsome plush seat sofa, spring seat rocking chair, mahogany bureaus, tables, bedsteads, fancy and common chairs, looking glasses, parlor and hall lamps, carpeting, feather beds, etc.

At 6½ o'clock, P. M., boots, shoes, gum shoes, ready made clothing, superfine French style shirts, fine table and pocket cutlery, gold and silver watches, 1 superior post horn and case, double lined violins, variety goods, etc. dec7

Auction Sales.

WM. J. BURNSIDE, AUCTIONEER.

ON Friday morning, December 10th, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Room, North-west corner of Federal street and the Diamond, will be sold, a splendid assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, comprising in part: Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Vestings, Merinoes, Alpaccas, Cashmeres, Lama and Oregon Plaids, Flannels, brown and bleached Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, Umbrellas, Shawls, &c. &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., a large assortment of new and second hand Furniture, among which are bureaus, hair seat and Boston rocking chairs, fancy and common chairs, craples, breakfast and dining tables, tubs, work and wash stands, centre tables, looking glasses, etc. ete. Also, a quantity of Queensware, Rockingham Ware, Glassware, Bed cords, Cutlery, etc.

At 6½ o'clock, a variety of new made up Clothing, Fancy, Hickory, Merrimac. and Linen bosom shirts, Under Shirts, Drowers, &c. &c. dec9

Books! Books!!

WILL be sold, on Saturday evening, Dec. 11th, at 6½ o'clock, at the Auction Room, North-west corner of Federal street and the Diamond, a very valuable collection of Theological, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, by catalogue.

☞ The Books can be examined during the day, on Saturday. WM. J. BURNSIDE,
Allegheny, Dec. 9, 1847. Auctioneer.

CLEARING OUT SALE!

BARROWS AND TURNER,

At No. 46 Market Street,

WILL close the balance of their stock of Dry Goods by the 20th inst. and invite the attention of purchasers to the following list:

Wool Cashmeres: ☞ only a few patterns left, very choice styles, at 70@75c. ℘ yard: usual price $1@1,25;
Raw Silk and Gala Plaids:
Fine Dress Ginghams, at 18¾c ℘ yard: usual price 25@31 cents.
For Evening Dresses—Embroidered Swisses, Balzarines, Berages, wrought and shaded Tarltons, Lawns, Mulls, Swisses, etc.
French Chintz and Lawns, neat patterns in all colors;
Black Merino Shawls, of superior quality, plain centres and rich borders;
Black wat'd Mantilla Silks, of the finest quality, at $1,10 per yard: usual price $1,75;
Plaid Silk Scarfs and Cravats;
English straw and braid Bonnets;
Bonnet and cap ribbons; very cheap;
Satin and Mantua ribbons, of every color and all widths;
Reven linen and cambric handkerchiefs;
Silk pocket hdkfs., of every style, 25 per cent. cheaper than can be found;
French worked collars and chemizetts;
Berage, gauze, and lace veils;
Linen cambrics, of fine quality;
Thread, jaconet, mull, bobbin, and Lisle edgings and laces, at any price to close them;
Gloves and hosiery, of every description, cheap;
Bro. pd. Grass, for shirts, at 62½@75; prices $1@1,25;
English paper cambrics;
Super white Hollands;
Irish linens, as low as 16c;
Barnsley's 10-4 linen sheetings; do. 9-8 pillow linens;
Superior linen damask napkins;
Marseilles quilts; Scotch diapers; towellings;
Curtain calicoes; together with a general variety of seasonable goods, for men and boys' wear;
Country made blankets, etc.; at
BARROW'S & TURNER'S.
dec9 Between Third and Fourth streets.

READ THIS!

Deafness of Fifteen Years Cured.

The following is from Dr. Wm. Miller.

New-York, April 26, 1847.

DR. S. B. SMITH: Dear Sir—I will give a statement of a case which has just come under my notice. Mr. Thos. L. Rhodes, residence cor. 22d St. and 3d Avenue, contracted a deafness of both ears in 1832, from cold. He could not hear a gun fired close by him, nor the explosion from the blasting of rocks, some four hundred yards from his place of labor, unless more than a keg of powder was used at a blast. This state continued till a few days since, when he was, with one application of the Electro Magnetic Machine, so completely restored, that he can hear conversation in an ordinary tone when distinctly uttered.

The above Machines are for sale by
S. L. CUTHBERT,
dec9 56 Smithfield st., near 3d.

Drugs.

Sulph. Potash; Mace;
Sal. Tartar; Emp. Roborans;
Martial Flowers; Hyd. Potash;
Hipo. Sulph. Soda; Tartar Emetic, French;
Spermaceti; G. E. Catheters;
Just received and for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
dec9 cor First and Wood sts.

BROMIDE POTASH—100 Ounces just received and for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co,
dec9 corner 1st and Wood sts.

Farm for Rent.

THE Tavern Stand and Farm, now occupied by Robert Mehaffey, which are situated in Plum Township, on the Saltsburg Road, nine miles from East Liberty, will be rented on reasonable terms. There are 120 acres on the Farm cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. The buildings are a commodious frame House, a large frawe Barn and necessary ont-houses.

For furiher information, enquire at the late residence of Rev'd. J. Gill, two miles South of the Farm.
dec9-w3t R. M. ROSS.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders of the Coal Hill and Upper St. Clair Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election for President, six Managers, Secretary, and Treasurer, for the ensuing year, is to be held at the house of Thomas Alderson, six miles from Pittsburgh, on the Washington Road, on Tuesday the 4th day of January, 1848, between the hours of ten and two o'clock.
dec9a3tw* JOSEPH M. LONG, Treasurer.
The Washington Examiner, copy three times and charge this office.

LAW NOTICE.

Charles Shaler & Edwin M. Stanton,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of Law, in the City of Pittsburgh. Office, Fourth street, between Market and Wood, formerly occupied by Shaler & Simpson.
Address Shaler & Stanton, Pittsburgh.
dec9-1md&w

CIDER VINEGAR—63 barrels pure Vinegar, from Cider of 18d5, in store, for sale wholesale and retail.
dec9 JACOB WDAVER.

DAMAGED GROCERIES, VIZ: Coffee, Tobacco, and soda ash, on account of whom it may concern, at Auction.

Will be sold without reserve, at M'Kenna's Auction rooms, No. 114 Wood street, 3 doors from 5th, on Thursday, next, Dec. 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on account of the Columbia Insurance Company Philadelphia, and all those whom it may concern, the following articles of merchandise, partially damaged, on the Pennsylvania canal, viz:

70 whole and three quarter boxes tobacco, of various brands; some of superior quality; 35 bags of Rio coffee; 3 casks soda ash.
Terms at sale.
dec3 J. M'KENNA, Auct'r.

PHILOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The Twentieth Anniversary of Philological Institute will be celebrated in Philo Hall, on Thursday evening, Dec. 9th, at 7 o'clock. The customary address will be delivered by Samuel Palmer, Esq. The public are respectfully invited to attend.
Wm. M. Shinn,
Thos. M. Howe,
M. Robertson,
dec8-td *Committee on the Anniversary.*

For New Orleans.

The Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, Acheson, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on Wednesday, the 8th inst. For freight or passage apply on board. d6

New Music.

WHAT'S a' the steer Kimmer;
I have come from a Happy Land;
Born in the soul of a smile;
Would I were with thee;
What Enchantment, by Mad. Picot;
Queen of my soul;
Sleeping I dreamed, love;
The Raising Day;
Oh give me a Home if in foreign lands;
Blow Gentle Gales—duett by Loder;
Forgive, but dont Forget;
Good-bye—Song;
Come twine fresh Roses in my hair;
Palmetto Waltz;
Cast that Shadow from thy Brow;
The fountain of Pearls;
The Moonlight Waltz;
May Queen. Received and for sale by
JOHN H. MELLOR,
dec7 81 Wood st.

P. S. *Several Pianos* of *Chickering's* and *Gale's* manufacture are now on the way from the East, and will be received in a few days.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company held this day at the office of the Company, 3rd st. W. Robinson was elected President; W. M. Lyon, Treasurer; Jesse Carothers, Secretary; and after the transaction of other business, on motion of Thomas Baxewell, Esq., the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, that as soon as practicable, this Company will employ a competent Engineer to make the requisite survey and estimates preparatory to the construction of a Rail Road, together with the requisite viaducts, &c., commencing at some suitable point, either in the 1st or 4th wards of this city, and terminating for the present at the Eastern Bank of the Beaver River; the viaduct over the Allegheny River to be so constructed as not to impede the navigation of the River by steam boats at an ordinary stage of navigation.
Extract of the minutes.
dec8 W. EBBS, Secretary, pro tem.

Dictionaries---Greek, English, Classical, &c.

ANTHON'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY;
Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities;
M'Cullough's Commercial Dictionary;
Ure's Dictionary and Supplement—Arts, Manufactures, and Mines;
Webster's Octavo Dictionary, revised edition;
Todd's, Johnston, and Walker's Dictionary;
Lidell and Scott's Greek and English Lexicon;
Worcester's Dictionary, English;
Fleming's and Tibbin's French and English Dictionary;
Leverett's Latin Lexicon;
Union Bible Dictionary;
Robinson's Cabinet Dictionary;
Buck's Theological Dictionary, etc. etc.
The above, with a general assortment of Theological, Classical, Miscellaneous, and Sunday School Books, always on hand and for sale low.
ELLIOTT & ENGLISH,
dec8 56 Market st. bet 3d and 4th.

Books of American Sunday School Union.

THE cheap Library, No 1 of 100 vols., for $10 00
Do do No 2 do 10 00
The Child's Cabinet Library, 50 vols., " 2 50
A good supply of Library Books of all sizes, from eight cents up to the largest class of Books.
Union Questions Books from vol. 1 to 12.
" Consecutive Questions on Matthew.
Child's Scripture Questions.
Union Hymn Books 10c; New Sunday School Hymn Book 4½c; The New Sunday School Hymn Book 2c.; Sunday School Tickets; Reward Books; Maps, &c. &c.
For sale at the Eastern Catalogue prices; catalogues furnished gratis, on application at the Depository. ELLIOTT & ENGLISH,
dec8 56 Market st. bet 3d and 4th sts.

Notice to Stockholders.

CLEVELAND and Pittsburgh Rail Road—An instalment of ten per centum (the 4th instalment) on the amount of subscription on the capital stock of this company is required to be paid on or before the first day of January, 1848. Stockholders in the city of Pittsburgh will pay to Messrs. J. W. Robinson & Co. corner of Wood and Third streets in and near Salineville to Joseph G. Lacock; in and near Wellsville to James Stewart, local treasurer, By order of the Board.
A. G. CATLETT, Secretary.
Office of the O. & P. R. R.
November 30, 1847. dec6

SHELL OYSTERS.

A CONSTANT supply of superior Shell Oysters, roasted or in the shell; also Game and every delicacy of the season, served up in superior style, at the shortest notice.
BANK EXCHANGE,
dec6-tf Third st. bet Wood and Market st.

MR. DUFF'S

BOOK KEEPING AND WRITING ROOMS, corner of 5th and Market sts., are now open for afternoon and evening classes. Mercantile and Steam boat Book-keeping are taught in such a manner that every learner going through the whole course of teaching, will be thoroughly qualified to take charge of books either in counting houses or on board steamers. Any number of references can be given to this effect. Mr. Duff's new treatise on steamer's accounts, the only complete work yet published on this subject, for sale at the Class room and by the Book stores. dec8

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Watches, &c., at Auction.

BY JAMES M'KENNA.

ON Thursday next, December 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at the auction rooms, No. 114 Wood st., 3 doors from Fifth, a large assortment of Dry Goods, comprising cloths, cassimeres, flannels, bed tickings, calicoes, muslins, alpacas, merinos, Buena Vista cloth; plaids, hosiery, shawls and a large lot of silk pocket handkerchiefs; also, boots and shoes, clothing and cutlery. At early gas light, same evening, gold and silver watches; superfine broadcloths, and other dry goods, in lengths to suit purchasers.
dec7 JAS. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

Administrator's Sale

Of 85,000 Bricks, Brick Moulds, Horses, Carts, Harness, 1 Eight Day Clock, &c., at Auction.

ON Friday next, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, without reserve, on the premises, in Chatham st., between Wylie and the Fourth st. road, all the personal property of Mathew Forsyth, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd, consisting of horses, carts, and harness; also, about 85,000 brick in the kiln, brick moulds, &c., and 1 eight day brass clock. Terms made known on the day of sale.
Henry Wallace,
Robt. H. McCready, *Admrs.*
dec7 J. M'KENNA, Auct.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—1 cask, fresh, just received and for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co,
dec7 corner of 1st and Wood sts.

REF. LIQUORICE—1 case English, just rec'd and for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.
dec7 cor 1st and Wood sts.

TO QUARRYMEN AND STONE MASONS—*WHEELING BRIDGE.*—A number of good quarrymen and stone masons will find employment by applying to J. Dickinson, appointed Engineer on the Wheeling Bridge. dec3-2wd

POTATOES—32 Barrels, will be sold very low, by SMITH & SINCLAIR,
dec3 56 Wood st.

TALLOW—1 Barrel, for sale by
dec3 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

ROTTON STONE—1 case, just received and for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.
dec7 cor 1st and Wood sts.

CASTILE SOAP—18 cases, just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.
dec7 cor 1st and Wood sts.

FRENCH PLAID CLOAKING—Now opening, at 62 Market street, 10 pcs superior French Plaid Cloaking.
dec7 A. A. MASON & Co.

FRENCH MERINOS—A. A. Mason & Co., 62 Market st., have just received, per Express, another invoice of French Merinos, all of the most fashionable colors. dec7

PLAIN AND HIGH COLORED DE LAINES—A. A. Mason & Co., 62 Market st., have just received per Express an assortment of the above very fashionable goods for childrens wear. dec7

FRENCH TWILLED CASHMERES—Received per Express, at A. A. Mason & Co.'s 62 Market street, one of sup. Twilled Cashmeres.

Notice.

AN Election for one President, six Managers, and Treasurer for the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road Company, will be held at the Toll House on December 9th, 1847, between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M. J. EWERT,
nov10-dtd Treasurer.

NEPTUNE BALL.

THE Second Annual Ball, given in behalf of the Neptune Fire Company, will take place on Thursday Evening, the 9th of December, at the Lafayette Assembly Rooms. Applications for Circulars and Tickets to be made to the managers.

S. Cameron, Hope. John M'Quewan, Nept'n.
W. C. Irwin, President. Wm. M. Edgar, "
J. Brown, Washington. James Montonth, "
Capt A. L. Melville, U. S. Wm. M. Gormley, "
Jas Caldwell, Wm Penn. T. B. Young, "
H. Hays, Eagle. James Porter "
Capt M. M'Steen, All., John D. Bailey, "
M. Marshall, Duquesne. John Neeper "
W. C. Beck, Niagara. Thomas Stewart, "
Capt D Campbell, Vig. Wm White "
G Schneck, Vig. I H Co George Fuston, "
nov29 Thomas Algeo, "

WILLIAM A. HILL & Co.,

BANKERS, EXCHANGE BROKERS, AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES, AND SPECIE,

No. 64 Wood st., one door above Fourth, East side, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CURRENT Funds received on deposit, and collections made on all the Cities throughout the United States. Sight checks on Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Cincinnati, constantly for sale in sums to suit purchasers.

The paper of the Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Virginia Banks bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

The highest premium paid for Foreign and American Gold and Silver coins.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND, for sale in amounts of £1 and upwards.
mar10-dawy

ALLEN KRAMER. EDWARD RHAM.

KRAMER & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BILLS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFCATES OF DEPOSITE, BANK NOTES, AND COIN.

Corner of Third and Wood sts., directly opposite the St. Charles Hotel. my28

N. HOLMES & SON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE COIN AND BANK NOTES.

No. 55 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Selling rate.		Exchange.	Buying rate.
New York	¼ pr	Cincinnati	½ dis
Philadelphia	¼ "	Louisville	¾ "
Baltimore	¼ "	St. Louis	¾ "

BANK NOTES.

Buying rates.		Buying rates.	
Ohio	¾ dis	County & City ord's	½ dis
Indiana	¾ "	Relief notes	½ "
Kentucky	¾ "	Pennsylvania Co	½ "
Virginia	¾ "	New York	½ "
Wheeling	¼ "	Maryland	½ "
Tennessee	3 "	New Orleans	

au19-y

JAS. S. HOON. THOS. SARGENT.

HOON AND SARGENT,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

N. E. COR. WOOD AND SIXTH STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA

DEALERS in Coin, Bank Notes, Time Bills, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Certificates of Deposite, &c.

EXCHANGE on all the principal Cities of the Union, and Europe, for sale in sums to suit purchasers.

CURRENT and par funds received on deposite. COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the Union, at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. M. Leech & Son, Ogden & Snowden, Wm. Bell & Son, S. M'Clurken & Co., English & Bennett. } Pittsburgh.
Fleming & Brother, Fales, Lathrop & Co., Wm. R. Thompson & Co. } Philad'a.
Hoadly, Phelps & Co., Babcock & Co. } New York.
Tiffany, Ward & Co., John M'Cullough & Co. } Baltimore.
Mr. James George,
H. Hanna, Cincinnati, O.
Joseph Watson, Messrs. Fenner & M'Millan. } Massilon, O.
R. F. Ellis, Esq., Cashier, Bank Lewistown, Pa.
Pittsburgh, September 2d, 1847-y

JOSEPH H. HILL. W. C. CURRY

HILL & CURRY,

BANKERS, EXCHANGE BROKERS, AND DEALERS IN *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER.*

No. 65 Wood st., 3d door below Fourth, west side, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

PAR Funds and Currency received on Deposit, and collections made in all the principal cities of the United States.

Sight Exchange on Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston and Cincinnati constantly for sale, in sums to suit purchasers.

Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania Bank Notes bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

The highest premium paid for American Gold.

Exchange on England, Ireland, Germany and France procured, &c. mar22-y

New Books! New Books!!

THE Convict, or the Hypocrite unmasked, by G. P. R. James, Esq.; Jack Ashore, by T. Howard, author of Ratlin the Reefer, the star of the Fallen, by [illegible], author of Black Plumed Riflemen.
The Magic Figure Head, or the Lady of the Green and Blue, by Charles Carey, of the U. S. Navy.
The Bandit's Bride, or the Maid of Saxony, by Louis Sidney.
Stanhope, author of "Striking Likenesses," etc. Leonilla Lynmore, and Mr. and Mrs. Woodbridge, by Miss Leslie.
London Quarterly Review.
Union Magazine for December.
Life of Joseph T. Hare—a large supply.
The Manœuvering Mother, by the author of "History of a Flirt.
The Wilfulness of Woman, by the same author.
The Old Commodore, by E. Howard.
Jennetto Alison, or the Young Strawberry Girl—a tale of the Sea and Shore; by Ingraham.
Kaam, or Daylight; a prize tale; by J. S. Robb.
Sir Rowland Ashton, 2 vols; by Lady C. Long.
The Splendor of Versailles, and the Court of Louis the XIV.
Flowers Personified, Nos 9 and 10.
Rural Cemeteries of America, part 9.
Magazines, Newspapers, etc.
London Punch and Pictorial Times, per last steamers.
Brother Jonathan, Philadelphia Courier, and Yankee Doodle Pictorials. For sale by
W. S. CALDWELL,
dec8 3d street, opposite the Post Office.

Shawls.

A. A. MASON & Co., 62 Market st., have received the most extensive assortment of Shawls to be found in this city; in addition to the various styles of Cashmere, Turkeri, Wool Plaid, Thibet, Nett, &c. he has received a new style of French long Shawls, a superior article and very fashionable. nov11

New Fancy Goods and Christmas Toys

THE subscriber has just received a large and splendid assortment of fancy goods and toys, suitable for the approaching season, which will be offered at the lowest prices. T. A. HILLIER,
dec4 104 Wood st.

NEW WORKS—Good Wives, by Mrs Child.
History of Women, by Mrs. Child.
Prose and Poetry of Europe and America, by Morris and Willis.
Machiavello's History of Florence.
Life of Benvenuto Cellini.
Letters of John Adams to his Wife.
Book of the Court.
Latrobe's Solace of Song.
Dictionary of Quotations.
H. S. BOSWORTH & CO.
nov25 43 Market st.

JOS. WOODWELL,
Importer and Dealer in
Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
CORNER SECOND AND WOOD STS.,
oct29-1y *PITTSBURGH.*

Elm Flour.

150 lbs. just rec'd and for sale by
nov30 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.

PARIS GREEN—15 cases just received and for sale by. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
dec1 cor 1st and Wood.

BEESWAX—A small lot for sale by
SMITH & SINCLAIR,
dec1 56 Wood street.

FLAXSEED—A few bags for sale by
SMITH & SINCLAIR,
dec1 56 Wood street.

Refined Borax.

6 cases English just rec'd and for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
nov30 cor. First and Wood sts.

PEARL SAGO—200 lbs., just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.
nov29 corner of First and Wood sts.

LARD—A few Kegs No. 1, for sale by
nov27 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

ANATTO—2 b[illegible] Para just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
dec1 cor 1st and Wood.