and as abundantly sown other people on the face of the globe. Our valles teeming with plenty, our hills with exhaustless deposites of coal and iron—our streams abounding with water for all purposes, unsurpassed by that in any other country—and our citizens stimulated by enterprise, and possessing means to render it effectual, should awaken in us that spirit of independence which disdains to seek at the hands of others, that which it can furnish with its own. It is with no feeling of envy or of local jealousy of others, that I bring this subject to your notice, but with an honest feeling of State pride and a generous emulation, which should inspire us with a determination not to be indebted to others for those solid and useful means of promoting prosperity and independence, which nature has bountifully lavished on our own citizens."

A question of the greatest magnitude, involving the honor of the State and the interests of the citizens will arise in the consideration of the public debt. The regular payment of the annual interests, and the formation of a sinking fund for the final liquidation of the principal, should receive the early and careful attention of the Legislature. It will give me unfeigned pleasure to unite with you in any rational mode calculated to facilitate an object so desirable.

The present debt of the State is as follows:

Six per cent stocks,	$1,887,549 06
Five " " " "	37,305,701 18
Four-and-a-half "	200,000 00
Total,	$39,393,350 24
Relief Notes in circulation,	$702,664 00
Interest Certificates outstanding,	220,789 52
" " unclaimed,	4,448 38
Interest on interest, or unclaimed and outstanding Certificates, to be added to those when funded,	$14,165 89
Domestic Certificates,	89,318 95
Total,	$1,031,386 74
Total amount of public debt due 31st December, 1848,	$40,324,736 98

Of the above there is due and demandable at the Treasury, as follows:

Relief Notes,	$702,664 00
Domestic Creditors,	89,318 95
Interest Certificates of all kinds,	339,103 79
Total,	$1,031,386 74

It is presumed the gradual process of cancellation of the Relief notes, or their redemption as heretofore, indicated, will remove to that amount, the passing necessities of the Treasury. The residue of said sum of $1,031,386 74—(viz: $328,722 74.) Also due and demandable, of the funded debt, as follows:

January 1, 1841,	$28,952 30
August 1, 1846,	1,993,509 35
" 1, 1847	225,835 06
$1,047,736 21, present liability of the Treasury.	
$1,376,518 95, residue of public debt, falling due:	
March 1, 1849,	$59,552 46
Dec. 1, 1850,	990,311 15
April 11, 1853,	135,914 09
Dec. 1, 1853,	1,094,407 09
Jan. 1, 1854,	793,474 64
Dec. 1, 1854,	2,197,849 55
August 1, 1855,	4,489,463 79
July 1, 1856,	1,730,888 26
March 4, 1858,	1,993,395 47
July 1, 1858,	1,540,010 56
July 1, 1859,	529,922 74
August 1, 1859,	1,195,928 93
July 1, 1860,	49,998 25
March 28, 1861,	1,643,777 64
July 1, 1862,	120,000 00
April 10, 1863,	2,265,059 75
July 1, 1864,	200,000 00
June 27, 1864,	1,378,375 99
August 1, 1864,	1,134,382 70
July 1, 1865,	860,630 39
January 1, 1865,	959,540 79
July 1, 1868,	368,873 13
July 1, 1870,	2,523,617 64
Bank charter loans,	1,939,583 65
	678,375 56

Total amount of funded debt, not demandable at the Treasury, $37,345,554 03—$39,722,072 98. Interest on the public debt:—$1,387,540 06, at 6 per cent. per annum; $113,252 94, $37,305,801 13, at 5 per cent. $1,865,290 05, $200,0.; at 4½ per cent., $9,000. Regular annual interest on the loans as they stand, Dec. 1, 1849,—$1,937,542 99. On a portion of the above loans, there will be to pay three and a half years interest on February 1, 1849, which it is estimated will increase the amount, $7,000 0, in whatever amount of interest certificates may be funded, between the 1st of February, and the 1st of August next, there will be due at the latter period four year's interest, estimated at $12,000. Probable amount of interest for $1,006,542 99; to which add guaranteed interest on Danville and Pottsville Rail Road and Bald Eagle and Tioga Navigation Company, $32 500. Total, $1,031 042 99.

The estimated revenue for the current year is as follows:

Lands,	$20,000 00
Auction Com.	23,000 00
" Duties,	65,000 00
Tax on Bank Div.	110,000 00
" " Corp. Stocks,	150,000 00
" " Real and Persona l Estate,	1,350,000 00
Tavern Licenses,	35,000 00
Retailers, "	150,000 00
Pedlars, "	1,500 00
Brokers, "	5,000 00
Theatre, Circus and Menagerie,	1,000 00
Pamphlet Laws,	400 00
Militia fines,	20,000 00
Tax on Writs &c.	40,000 00
Tax on certain offices,	50,000 00
Collateral inheritance tax,	60,000 00
Canal and Rail Road tolls,	1,650,000 00
Canal Fines, old materials, &c.	3,000 00
Tax on enrollment of laws,	3,500 00
Tax on Loans,	115,000 00
Div. on Bridge and Turnpike Stocks,	2,000 00
Accrued interest,	4,000 00
Refunded cash,	5,000 00
Escheats'	1,000 00
On Public Offices,	1,500 00
Miscellaneous,	5,000 00
Total.	$3,851,900 00

Estimated expenditures for the current year:

Public Improvements,	$800,000 00
Expenses of Government,	220,000 00
Militia expenses,	30,000 00
Pensions and gratuities,	23,000 00
Charitable Institutions,	30,000 00
Common Schools, including now accepting Dis.	290,000 00
Interest of sums and Guarantees of interest,	1,040,000 00
Domestic Creditors,	12,000 00
Cancelled Relief No tes,	200,000 00
Damages on Public Works,	30,000 00
Special Commissioners,	300 00
State Library,	1,200 00
Public Buildings,	3,500 00
Weigh Lock and Beach Haven,	3,600 00
Penitentiaries,	23,000 00
House of Refo ge,	4,000 00
Nicholson Lan ds,	200 00
Escheats:	800 00
Abatement of State Tax,	40,000 00
Miscellaneo us,	5,000 00
To tal,	$3,715,600 00

Estimated excess of revenue over expenditures, $130,300 00.

From the foregoing statement it would appear, should the estimates of receipts and expenditures be correct, and they doubtless approximate the truth, and should no unforeseen casualty occur, that the revenues will at least equal the expenditures of the year. Admitting, however, the correctness of the estimates, it is apparent the State is placed in a condition no better by the lapse of time, as no material diminution of any of the public debt is effected. Indeed, even the payment of the annual interest has depended, and will depend, on the anticipation of the revenue properly belonging to the next fiscal year. A system of providing means to meet the liabilities of the State, which pays no part of the debt, and meets the payment for the annual interest, by drafts on a fund raised for the discharge of another duty, and which collects from the people, upwards of $2,000,000 yearly, requires supervision and amendment. A careful revision of the Revenue laws of the Commonwealth, increasing the tax on such items as will bear without injury, an addition to the present burthens, with due economy in the appropriations and expenses of government, would not only place the Treasury on a sound basis, with regard to the annual payment of the interest, but would, also, if set apart for that purpose, create a sinking fund to meet the amount now due and demandable of the State. A result of this character would be honorable to the Commonwealth, and gratifying to the citizens; confidence would be immediately restored to the community; public credit would be permanently established, and the Treasury relieved of a portion of the public debt. The amount now demandable is $2,326,518 94. When the faith of the State is involved, no time should be lost in adopting measures to restore its credit.

A fund for the liquidation of the residue of the public debt, is an object not less important than the one just suggested. Pennsylvania should no longer bear the burthens which now oppress her citizens, without at least a vigorous and manly effort to relieve herself from her liabilities. To the Legislature belongs the duty of devising such means, and enacting such laws as will best promote the interests of the people; and efforts so laudable, will at all times receive the approbation of, and be aided by, such suggestions as may present themselves to the Executive. A more favorable opportunity may present itself at the present session, than will soon again be offered. Many of the banks of this State, have given the requisite notice, that they propose to apply for a renewal of their charters, and I would suggest, should it coincide with your views, the policy of exacting from each of the institutions that may come before the Legislature, the payment of a certain percentage on its capital, in addition to the taxes already assessed on banks, by existing laws. A sum raised in this way, might form the nucleus of a sinking fund, which, however small, would regularly increase in importance and value, by the assistance it might receive from that and other sources. The charters of all the banks in the Commonwealth will require renewal, the increased prosperity, population and business of the country, may require additional banking facilities, and during each year, a small amount could be added to the fund. The investment of the fund thus created, in the purchase of State stocks, (the present revenue laws of the State being preserved,) and the interest of the stock purchased, being again invested in the same way, would increase the fund, while it diminished the debt, until all would appreciate its importance, and consider it with favor. Should our resources of revenue become of greater value, as may be reasonably anticipated, large balances over the expenditures of the Government will accrue to the Treasury, a fixed proportion of which could properly be added to the fund. Thus would it increase in triple proportion, until the enormous debt with which we are encumbered, would be finally extinguished. Whatever may be the views of the Legislature in regard to the plan suggested, it is ardently hoped it will distinguish its proceedings by the adoption of means to attain an object so desirable.

The revision of the laws on the subject of Revenue, with a view to increase taxation, the farming interests of the State, should not be further burdened. The state, county, school, and road poor rates, levied upon land, and the reduced price of the products of the agriculturists, occasioned by the present Revenue Laws of the National Government, operating to the injury of the home market, should justly and equitably relieve it from additional taxation.

For many years no settlement of the accounts of the Commissioner of the Internal Improvement Fund has been made. It is worthy of consideration, whether a commission, to consist of a clerk from the Auditor General's and State Departments, within thirty days, to be appointed, authorised to make an examination of said accounts; as also to ascertain precisely the condition of the Treasury, and its disbursing agents; what monies are due from corporations, individuals and others, and if balances are found to remain, the reason why collections are delayed; might, by a careful report, suggest abbrations beneficial in the manner of conducting our financial affairs. In this connection it is proper to mention that a change in the manner of drawing money from the Treasury, should be adopted, to afford more ample checks, the present system being deemed defective.

The Report of the Canal Commissioners will enable the Legislature to form an accurate judgment of the state of the public improvements. Notwithstanding serious interruptions, caused by the destruction of the Freeport Acqueduct, and other casualties, the revenue from this source has been so large, and so constantly increasing, that these works should be carefully guarded and preserved, as a means useful to the Commonwealth and by advantages to the State. In referring to the internal improvement of the State, I cannot allow the opportunity to pass, without alluding to the North Branch Canal. Its supposed that a million of dollars would complete the work, at present profitless, and mighty purpose to the State. Already has the State expended upwards of $2,000,000, which, while it remains unfinished, is absolutely lost.—The country through which this improvement passes, is rich in the articles of coal and iron, and in agricultural products. Its completion, by the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money, would enable the proprietors of the coal and iron lands, to bring their products to market, and thus afford a large revenue to the State. In referring to the internal improvements of the State, I cannot allow the opportunity to pass, without alluding to the North Branch Canal. Its supposed that a million of dollars would complete the work, at present profitless, and mighty purpose to the State. Already has the State expended upwards of $2,000,000, which, while it remains unfinished, is absolutely lost.—The country through which this improvement passes, is rich in the articles of coal and iron, and in agricultural products. Its completion, by the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money, would enable the proprietors of the coal and iron lands, to bring their products to market, and thus afford a large revenue to the State.

The attention of the Legislature will be called to the subject of the currency in connection with the Banking institutions of the State. These institutions have become so intimately identified with the business and interests of the citizens, and furnish such a portion of the circulating medium, that a necessity is created for their proper management and control. The standard of the value of things among civilized nations, is conceded to be the precious metals. The constitutional currency of this Government, is gold and silver. Whenever the conveniences of trade and business, the encouragement of industry and enterprise of the country, require additional commercial facilities, it is the duty of the public functionary to be watchful, that the representation of the precious metals should maintain a standard value. The citizen having in his possession a note issued by a Bank of this Commonwealth, should be secure that he holds the equivalent of gold and silver. In order to attain this result, care should be taken by the Legislature in the growth of authority to these corporations to prevent the issue of notes, from furnishing a less reliable currency. Banking institutions have long existed among us, and have been, when properly restricted and judiciously managed, highly conducive to the best interests of the people. Their notes, when kept at par value, form a more convenient currency than the precious metals, are equally valuable in all financial concerns, and promote the active industry of the country. Hence, solvent Banks whose notes are readily convertible into specie, should be sustained by the Legislature, while those failing to keep their notes at par, ought to redeem them on demand. By inflicting injury and injustice on the community, they destroy confidence and forfeit our favorable consideration.

In judging of the amount of Banking Capital necessary for the wants of the community, a sound and healthful state of business and trade afford the best and safest criterion. These institutions are better able to meet their liabilities and redeem their notes in a state of things as already here alluded to, than during extraordinary depression, or unnatural excitement. That the increase of Banking facilities is instrumental in relieving the country in times of commercial distress, is a belief as prevalent as it is unsound. It may postpone the crisis, but cannot afford relief. The active, healthful industry of the country, and not the wants of individuals, should govern the issues of the Banks. In periods of great commercial and manufacturing prosperity, an inflation of the currency, beyond the wants of sound, wholesome trade leads to unwise, and often ruinous speculations. In short, the amount of the circulating medium, should depend on the actual and not the imaginary wants of the country. From these observations will readily perceive that any extraordinary increase of our Banking capital, to the present depressed condition of trade, is not consistent with my views of the general welfare.

The location of a bank, as near as practicable to the centre of its business operations, is a matter of some moment to the community, and should the Legislature in its examination of the applications for the re-charter of any institution now existing, be satisfied, that the location of the existing bank is unsuited to the convenience of the business portion of the citizens for whose benefit it was established, a wise policy would dictate a refusal to recharter, and the establishment of a new institution with the same amount of capital at a place more advantageous to the citizens. The old and well established banking institutions whose credit and solvency are undoubted, and where the wants of the community in which they are located required it, should receive a renewal of their charters; but in no instance ought a charter to be renewed until a complete, a thorough examination of the affairs of the institution and a full statement of its business, with satisfactory evidence of the *bona fide* value of its assets, shall have convinced a committee appointed for that purpose of its entire solvency and ability to redeem all its liabilities. Such statement duly authenticated should be filed of record in the state department, for the inspection of all persons interested.

Several laws in force to prevent the use and circulation of notes of a less denomination than $5, do not appear to have produced the result intended. A large portion of the currency of the State, consists of notes of a lower denomination, many of them spurious and defaced, issued by foreign institutions, about whose solvency no knowledge can be possessed by the citizens. This circulation, while it inflicts injury on the community, is in indirect contravention of the express terms of the law. As it is manifest the existing laws will not remedy the evil, it is suggested that an act preventing, under severe penalties, the banks and brokers dealing in money, from receiving on deposit, exchanging, or paying the same from their counters, would have a beneficial effect in driving these notes from circulation. Should the circulation of notes of a less denomination than $5 be desirable, it is infinitely to be preferred, that they should be issued by our State banks, whose solvency is known, rather than foster a circulation issued by institutions whose abilities to redeem them may be uncertain.

With these slight modifications of our present system, taking care that no unnecessary and unadvised increase of banking capital be made, and in all cases either of new institutions or the renewal of those now existing, that their entire solvency should be undoubted, and that no danger to the citizens will arise from these grants of power; I should deem it right to leave the present policy in relation to these corporations, as it has been maintained, in former years.

During the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed, regulating the hours of labor in factories, and specifying the age at which minors shall be admitted therein. It is respectfully submitted, whether this law does not require amendment, so as prevent special contracts to labor more than the time fixed by the act. The operation of the law, as as present in force, gives to those violating its spirit, an advantage over him who faithfully carries it into effect, by permitting the owner and operative to enter into such contracts, in relation to the extension of time, as they may deem proper. If it be right to limit the hours of labor in factories, (and who, that desires the education and comfort of the citizens, can doubt it,) the law should be so changed as to operate alike in all such establishments. Should the Legislature concur in this opinion, it would be proper to repeal the proviso allowing of special contracts by parents and guardians, for the labor of minors above the age of 14 years. They should not be left in a condition of more hardship than the adult. I have brought this subject to the notice of the Legislature, as well because of the justice and propriety of the suggestion, as that my friendship for the measure, was well known to the people, and has been approved by them, at the late general election.

It gives me unpained pleasure to announce the fact that the Common School system is at length adopted throughout this State. The formal evidence that such fact has been duly gratified that a consummation so desirable, promising such advantages to the citizens, and security to the State has been attained. It may well be considered as a conspicuous epoch in our history. The blessings of rational and moral cultivation dispensed through this Commonwealth will improve the condition of the people, enlarge their sphere of usefulness, and give to the State a character for intelligence and virtue. The report of the Superintendant will furnish valuable information to the legislature and the friends of the system, and will enable it to remedy existing defects.

The Adj't. General's Report on the subject of the militia contains many important suggestions, well worthy the consideration of the Legislature. It is the production of a practical military officer, who has bestowed much thought on the subject, and will be found interesting and valuable particularly, as pointing out a mode by which the vast expenditure of the present system may be saved to the treasury.

To the Reports of the Auditor General, and Surveyor General, you will find a detailed account of the financial operations of the year ending 1st December last. To these reports I would refer you for a full statement of the condition of the affairs of the Commonwealth, in their several departments.

The acquisition of New Mexico and California presents again, in the National Congress, the question of the extension or non-extension of human Slavery. At the adoption of the National Constitution, the singer consequence of what was then considered an evil was strongly agitated, and resulted in a compromise permitting it in the States where at that time it existed. The Constitution, being submitted to the States, was adopted, with others, by Pennsylvania; and after the lapse of more than half a century, it remains the great fundamental law of the Nation. "To preserve and perpetuate liberty, we acknowledge its supremacy—to maintain and defend its principles, and to submit to its compromises—are duties to which every citizen is pledged, whatever his opinion in relation to questions arising under it. This fundamental law recognizes the right to hold slaves in the States which were parties in the compact, but it makes no further acknowledgment. It bears on its plain and expressive page no agreement, express or implied, upon the further extension of human Slavery. That this National wrong has been extended with the progress of population, is not an argument in favor of its position, is not an argument in favor of its justice its Constitutional right, or of the salutary effects it has produced in the territories where it has been admitted. Shall it still be further extended? To the Congress of the United States belongs the authority to settle this important question. Before it shall have been determined, the opinion of our citizens on this subject should be fully and distinctly made known, through their public functionaries, to the confederate States. The right to instruct our Senators, and to request the representatives in the national councils, ought not to be excepted on light and trivial occasions; while on subjects gravely affecting the well being of the country, it becomes a duty which none will venture to decline. In the excitement this admitted right, the Legislature will find the opportunity to express in terms not to be mistaken, the position which is held by Pennsylvania on this grave and momentous question.

While the compromises of the Constitution should be maintained in good faith towards our Southern brethren, it is our duty to see that they are preserved with equal fidelity to ourselves. No enactment, however sanctioned by use, should be acknowledged as precedents for further wrongs, against the interests, prosperity, and happiness of the non Slaveholding States of the Union. If Slavery be, in itself an infraction of human rights, it is directly opposed to the enlightened spirit of our free institutions—if it destroy the equality of power in the general Government, by enlarging, where it exists, the constitutional representation—if it possess a direct or indirect influence against Northern and Western policy and interests, by promoting a system of laws destructive to domestic industry, and vitally affecting free labor—if it retard the natural growth of population and improvement, by the appropriation of large tracts of lands, for the benefit of the few, to the injury of the many—if it be in open defiance of the spirit of the age, the march of rational truth, and the enlightened policy of mankind. it is time to arrest its further progress. These, it is believed, are the settled convictions of our citizens, and their determination to maintain them is unalterable.

FELLOW CITIZENS: My duty is now performed. I have endeavored to present to the representatives of the public, such matters as are deemed important to the interests of our mutual constituents. To the wisdom, virtue and intelligence of the Assembly, with a firm reliance upon the assistance of the Omnipotent Being from "whom cometh every good and perfect gift," may be safely confided the performance of every duty calculated to secure the happiness, the honor and the welfare of the country.

W. F. JOHNSON.

Executive Chamber, January 6th, 1849.

Notice to the Public.

THE subscriber informs the public generally, and Housekeepers and Retail Grocers particularly, that he is discontinuing the Queensware business, and will sell off his present stock at reduced prices. Those who wish to obtain *China, Queensware, or Glass*, will find this a rare opportunity for getting such articles as they want, much cheaper than the usual rates.

Remember the place, CHINA HALL, No. 118 Wood street, near the Auction store.

P. S. I will dispose of my whole stock to any person wishing to buy it, at a bargain.

WM. GETTY.

CLOTHS—1 case black mixed heavy Cassimere:
1 do. fancy do.
2 do. Tweels, fancy colors.
For sale at manufacturer's prices, by
MURPHY & LEE,
jan6 Liberty street, opposite Fifth.

FAMILY FLOUR—20 bbls. Extra, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS,
jan8 110 Wood street.

SOAP—20 boxes No. 1 Rosin;
28 " " 1 Yellow; for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
jan8

CANDLES—10 boxes Stearine;
10 " Mould;
20 " Dipped;
10 " Star; for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
jan8

DRIED FRUIT—30 bus. Dried Apples;
30 " Peaches; for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
jan8

BROOMS—20 dozen Common;
25 " Extra quality; for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
jan8

STARCH—10 boxes Extra Pure, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
jan8

WANTED—Three Business Men, as partners in established businesses now in successful operation in the city. Each will be required to produce a cash capital of $3000.

Also, a profitable business will be sold at a *bargain*, to one or two enterprising men of good business habits.

S. CUTHBERT, Gen. Agent,
jan6 Smithfield street.

FINE COFFEES.—Mocha, old Gov. Java, Laguyra St. Domingo and Rio Coffees, just received and for sale at the Pekin Tea Store, 70 Fourth street, by
A. JAYNES.
jan8 c5:d&w

The Daily Morning Post.

☞ DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL TICKET—THIRD WARD.—
Select—John Coyle.
Common—Jacob McCollister, Peter Hunker, Alexander M'Clare, R. Biddle Roberts, John Quinn, William Paul. jan8:tc

Dividend.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, January 1, 1849.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars on each share of the Capital Stock standing in the name of individuals on the books of the Company, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives, forthwith.

JOHN HARPER, Treasurer.
jan8:d10:&w2t

☞ **Mayoralty.**—MR. EDITOR: Please to state in your paper that I will be a candidate for MAYOR, at the ensuing election. I have been induced to offer myself for that office, by a large number of friends belonging to different parties, and, if elected, will endeavor to fill the office impartially. JOHN LAUGHLIN.
(Jan1:tc*)

☞ **The Third Annual Fancy Dress Ball,** of the City of Pittsburgh, will be given on Monday evening, January 8th, at the Lafayette Assembly Rooms. A limited number of Tickets only will be sold. No gentleman admitted, unless accompanied by a lady. [d231

☞ APOPLEXY.—This dreadful complaint is generally preceded by pain in the head, giddiness, especially on turning suddenly around, dimness of sight, stupor, loss of memory, and other unpleasant symptoms, which indicate a loaded and corrupt state of the blood.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain preventive of apoplexy, because they expel from the blood those stagnant and corrupt humors, which are the cause of this and every other malady incident to man.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, as well as purify the blood, and therefore drive disease of every name from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Remember that the Original and Only Genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

Remember, also, that Messrs. Feuchtwanger & Co., of New York; Jos. S. Glascoe & Co., at Cincinnati; and J. B. Wilder & Co., of Louisville, are sole agents for this medicine, and we cannot guarantee the genuineness of that offered by them for sale.

For sale by
J. KIDD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 60 Wood st.
Also, by KNEELAND & HARDIN,
dec29:6md&w Grant street.

☞ To compound a medicine entirely of vegetables, which shall operate effectually, is a very great advance upon the obsolete formulas of pharmaceutical science. It is only in modern times that this important desideratum has arrived at perfection. The community have been so long drugged and poisoned by mineral preparations, that vegetable compounds became a matter of actual necessity, and no remedy could expect to become popular without this essential recommendation. The very idea of administering mineral substances internally is absolutely preposterous. Nature never intended them for that purpose. Their mode of operation is too violent, and they seldom fail to leave the system in a worse condition than they find it. The Clickener Sugar-coated Vegetable Purgative Pills being compounded not merely of vegetables, but of their extracted juices, are entirely free from this objection. Their operation is perfectly soothing. They penetrate the minutest fibres of the human frame, purifying, regulating, and over coming in their operation until every particle of diseased matter is expelled, and every symptom of disorder removed.

WM. JACKSON, Gen. Agent,
dec22 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
[For list of Agents see advertisement.]

☞ A cough should never be neglected. It may appear trifling and unworthy the attention at first, but if left to itself or even remain stationary for a long time, it may progress slow at first, and its augmentation may be scarcely perceptible; yet when it once seizes the lungs, all the other parts of the body will be sympathetically affected, and a confirmed Consumption and premature death will be the inevitable result. A little care would save many a life, and a timely use of a proper remedy might have arrested many a consumption. But many persons have an invincible repugnance to taking any medicine, and rather than use the means towards arresting a disease, simply because the remedy may not be a pleasant one, would suffer and languish for a long time, before they would resort to the aid of medicine.

B. A. Fahnestock & Co.'s Cough Balsam has a great advantage in this respect over many other Cough preparations, as its pleasant taste permits it to be used without inconvenience. Balls value as a Balsam, combined with the virtues of its sister, "Vermifuge," ought to induce its supremacy—to maintain and defend its principles, and to submit to its compromises—are duties to which every citizen is pledged, whatever his opinion in relation to questions arising under it. This fundamental law recognizes the right to hold slaves in the States which were parties in the compact, but it makes no further acknowledgment. It bears on its plain and expressive page no agreement, express or implied, upon the further extension of human Slavery. That this National wrong has been extended with the progress of population, is not an argument in favor of its position, is not an argument in favor of its justice its Constitutional right, or of the salutary effects it has produced in the territories where it has been admitted. Shall it still be further extended? To the Congress of the United States belongs the authority to settle this important question. Before it shall have been determined, the opinion of our citizens on this subject should be fully and distinctly made known, through their public functionaries, to the confederate States. The right to instruct our Senators, and to request the representatives in the national councils, ought not to be excepted on light and trivial occasions; while on subjects gravely affecting the well being of the country, it becomes a duty which none will venture to decline. In the excitement this admitted right, the Legislature will find the opportunity to express in terms not to be mistaken, the position which is held by Pennsylvania on this grave and momentous question.

While the compromises of the Constitution should be maintained in good faith towards our Southern brethren, it is our duty to see that they are preserved with equal fidelity to ourselves. No enactment, however sanctioned by use, should be acknowledged as precedents for further wrongs, against the interests, prosperity, and happiness of the non Slaveholding States of the Union. If Slavery be, in itself an infraction of human rights, it is directly opposed to the enlightened spirit of our free institutions—if it destroy the equality of power in the general Government, by enlarging, where it exists, the constitutional representation—if it possess a direct or indirect influence against Northern and Western policy and interests, by promoting a system of laws destructive to domestic industry, and vitally affecting free labor—if it retard the natural growth of population and improvement, by the appropriation of large tracts of lands, for the benefit of the few, to the injury of the many—if it be in open defiance of the spirit of the age, the march of rational truth, and the enlightened policy of mankind. it is time to arrest its further progress. These, it is believed, are the settled convictions of our citizens, and their determination to maintain them is unalterable.

FELLOW CITIZENS: My duty is now performed. I have endeavored to present to the representatives of the public, such matters as are deemed important to the interests of our mutual constituents. To the wisdom, virtue and intelligence of the Assembly, with a firm reliance upon the assistance of the Omnipotent Being from "whom cometh every good and

Commercial and Financial.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
W. H. DENNY, J. HANNA, W. R. MURPHY, } COMMITTEE FOR DECEMBER.

PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1848.
Steamboat 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 P. 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.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.
Eastern Mail via Philadelphia, due 3 A. M., closes 12 M.
Western Mail, Cin. and Louisv., due 8 P. M., closes 5 A. M.
South, via Balt. 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.

STOCKS.

	Par value.	Asked.	Offered.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$50,00	$50,00	$50,00
Exchange Bank	50,00	44,00	43,50
Merchants' and M. Bank	50,00	47,00	45,00
Farmers' Deposit Bank		None in market.	
Hand Street Bridge	50,00	50,00	49,00
Northern Liberties Bridge		50,00	35,00
Old Allegheny Bridge	25,00	36,00	35,00
Connellsville R. R. Stock, paid on shares, $2,50		5,00	1,43
City Bonds (6 per cent)		90,00	
Monongahela Bridge	25,00		16,50
Gas Stock	50,00		

Daily Review of the Markets.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
TUESDAY MORNING, *January 9, 1849.*

Business was dull yesterday—very dull. But we heard of a few transactions.

FLOUR—Sale of 110 bbls. on wharf at $4,00; no sales at less. In the afternoon a small lot was sold at $4,05. From store we heard of a few sales at $4,00; but generally at $4,12@4,15. It will be observed that this is an improvement; the tendency is still upward.

CORN MEAL—Some sales from store at former quotations.

RYE FLOUR—Sales of 15 bbls. at $3,15; small sales at $3,25@3,31.

GRAIN—We have no transactions.

BUTTER—Sales of 3 bbls fair Roll at 11c.

LARD—Sales of 28 kegs at 6½c.

FRUIT—Dealers complain of dull times. They report no change in any article.

SUGAR—Sales of 10 hhds. old crop at 4¼@4½c.

DRY GOODS NOTICE.
A. MASON & CO.,
No. 60 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEG leave most respectfully to announce to their numerous friends and the public that they, in consequence of contemplating a change in their business, propose opening the present season, a WHOLESALE Warehouse, (including all their Wholesale Rooms,) for retailing, and will continue open until the first of February, commencing on New Year's Day, 1849. Our whole stock, comprising one of the most extensive and varied assortments of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS ever exhibited in the Western country, will be offered at lower prices than ever before known. Upwards of fifty thousand dollars of our stock has been recently purchased, the great portion of which are fancy Goods, received at New York by late European arrivals, which, from the lateness of the season, as well as the well known pressure in the money market, were sold at immense sacrifices at the public sales, at rates varying from twenty-five to fifty per cent. less than similar goods brought the first of the season. We therefore confidently believe that our prices for the time above mentioned will be found to be even lower than any other Eastern wholesale house.

We anxiously invite all persons to visit our establishment, whether they purchase or not, and test the truth of this advertisement—assuring them that they will incur no obligation thereby, but confer a favor upon the proprietors.—Our assortment of SILKS, SHAWLS, and FINE DRESS GOODS will amply repay one for a visit; added to which our great display of DOMESTIC GOODS will, we hope, induce all to call.

☞ Our system of One Price, will be strictly adhered to.
A. A. MASON & CO.
(jan3)

Mr. Duff's Book-Keeping

AND WRITING ROOMS,Ander & Day's Building, corner of Diamond and Market street. For day and evening classes.

Mr. D.'s improvements in teaching, embraced in his splendid new work on Book-Keeping, are now attracting general attention in the Eastern cities.

"Numerous as are the publications already before the public on this important branch of mercantile education, we think, from the emphatic testimonials appended to the work, that Mr. Duff has succeeded in giving a more true and ready and desirable method of teaching and reducing to practice this great essential in the conduct of mercantile affairs.—*New York Evening Express, Oct. 30.*

Professional assistance given in opening, posting and closing Merchants' and Manufacturers' Books, adjusting defaulted books, &c. Class hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4, and 7 to 10 P. M. jan6

JAMES F. KERR, *Attorney at Law*—Office removed to Sycamore street, between Smithfield and Grant street, Pittsburgh. jan1:3m

A LARGE LOT OF SHORTS AND MIDDLINGS—Received and for sale by
CUMMINS & SMITH.
jan3

200 BUSHELS VERY FINE CORN MEAL—Rec'd and for sale by (jan3) CUMMINS & SMITH.

5 BBLS. EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—Rec'd and for sale by (jan3) CUMMINS & SMITH.

25 BBLS. APPLES—Rec'd and for sale by
CUMMINS & SMITH.
jan3

FINE FLOUR—20 bbls. just received by
ARMSTRONG & CROZER.
jan3

SHARPSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE—The subscriber offers for sale his property in Sharpsburgh, at private sale, upon the most reasonable terms. The property consists of a double Brick House, (suitable for two families,) two stories high, with a kitchen in the basement. Each House has four rooms, furnished in a plain but modern style, and very comfortable. For terms, &c., inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, in the Borough of Sharpsburgh.
JOHN BOYD.
jan1:tc

BLANKET COATINGS—Drab, Lavender, Grey Mixed and Blue, for sale by the piece or package, at manufacturer's prices, by
MURPHY & LEE,
jan6 Liberty street, opposite Fifth.

FOR SALE—All that valuable property where the subscriber resides, together with the improvements thereon, situated on Sixth street, near Smithfield, fronting on Sixth at 120 ft., and in depth on Cherry alley 240 feet. This property is admirably adapted for a Hotel or a Public Hall, and contains a half square of ground; or it might be divided into 12 building lots, 6 lots of 20 feet on Sixth street, and 6 lots with a front of 20 feet each on Cherry alley by 120 feet deep.
jan5:tf JWM. PORTER.

Co-Partnership Notice.

JOHN DUNLAP, having, on the 1st inst., associated with him in his business John Fleming, they will hereafter carry on their business of House Furnishing Hardware, and Manufacturing business, under the name and style of John Dunlap & Co. The business of the old stand will be closed by the senior Partner of the present firm, at their warehouse, corner of Market and Second streets. JOHN DUNLAP & CO.
jan6:d6t

The New Golden Bee-Hive Still Ahead!
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Greater Bargains than ever can now be had a *Rearing* at the *New Golden Bee-Hive*, Market st., between Third and Fourth, where is just opened a splendid stock of winter Goods, cheaper than the same quality of Goods have ever been offered in Pittsburgh.

WM. L. RUSSELL, No. 62 Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, sign of the Big Golden Bee-Hive, has now received, and offers to his numerous customers and the public generally, the largest, cheapest and most splendid stock of Winter Dry Goods ever offered in this city. These Goods have been purchased in the Eastern Cities since the late fall in prices, and will be sold to cash buyers at a great reduction, much cheaper than they could have been sold in the early part of the season.

Among this large and extensive stock will be found many choice and fashionable Goods of the latest importation.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Scarlet Cashmeres, all wool, a beautiful article;
Cherry col'd do. do. figured and plain;
Silks and Satins, plain, striped and plain;
Scarlet de Laines, all wool, very cheap;
Mazarine Blue De Laines, low prices;
French Merinos, all colors, extremely low.

A large assortment of fig'd Cashmeres De Laines, newest designs, from 12½ to 50 cents per yard; these are very cheap. Also, a large stock of Alpacas from 12½ to 50 cents per yard, all colors, and a great bargain; with a splendid assortment of bonnet ribbons of the very latest importation. Also, velvet ribbons all widths and colors; very cheap, a beautiful assortment; plumes and artificial flowers; bonnet satins and velvets, all colors; French worked capes and collars; scarfs, cravats, gloves and hosiery, all at reduced prices.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

Best assortment in the city, and very cheap Long and Square Shawls, best quality.

Terkerie and Cashmere Shawls;
Black and colored Cloth do.
Brocha and Silk do.
Plaid Blanket Shawls, all qualities and prices.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!—*C