as to give it the character of a settled policy—which, though it has produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value—and has resulted in squandering large sums upon objects which have answered no valuable purpose—the interests of all the States require it to be abandoned, unless hopes may be indulged for the future which find no warrant in the past.

With an anxious desire for the completion of the works which are regarded by all good citizens with sincere interest, I have deemed it my duty to ask at your hands a deliberate reconsideration of the question with the hope that, animated by a desire to promote the permanent and substantial interests of the country, your wisdom may prove equal to the task of devising and maturing a plan, which, applied to this subject, may promise something better than constant strife, the suspension of the powers of local enterprise, and exciting of vain hopes, and the disappointment of cherished expectations.

In expending the appropriations made by the last Congress, several cases have arisen in relation to works for improvement of harbors, which involve questions as to the right of soil and jurisdiction, and have threatened conflict between the authority of the State and General Governments. The right to construct a breakwater, jetty, or dam, would seem, necessarily, to carry with it the power to preserve such constructions. This can only be effectually done by having jurisdiction over the soil. But no clause of the Constitution is found on which to rest the claim of the United States to exercise jurisdiction over the soil of a State, except that conferred by the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution. It is then submitted whether, in all cases where constructions are to be erected by the General Government, the right of soil should not first be obtained, and legislative provision be made to cover all such cases.

For the progress made in the construction of roads within the Territories, as provided for in the appropriations of the last Congress, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary of War.

There is one subject of a domestic nature, which, from its intrinsic importance, and the many interesting questions of future policy which it involves, cannot fail to receive your early attention. I allude to the means of communication by which different parts of the wide expanse of our country are to be placed in closer connection, for the purposes both of defence and commercial intercourse, and more especially such as appertain to the communication of those great divisions of the Union which lie on the opposite sides of the Rocky Mountains.

That the Government has not been unmindful of this heretofore, is apparent from the aid it has afforded, through appropriations for mail facilities and other purposes. But the general subject will now present itself under aspects more imposing and more purely national, by reason of the surveys ordered by Congress, and now in the process of completion, for communication by railway across the Continent, and wholly within the limits of the United States.

The power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, was conferred upon Congress, as means to provide for the common defence, and to protect a territory and a population now wide spread and vastly multiplied. As incidental to and indispensable for the exercise of this power, it must sometimes be necessary to construct military roads and protect harbors of refuge. To appropriations by Congress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, it peaceful policy and rapidly-increasing population, impose upon us no urgent necessity for preparation, and leave but few trackless deserts between assailable points and a patriotic people ever ready and generally able to protect them. These necessary links, the enterprise and energy of our people are steadily and boldly struggling to supply. All experience affirms that wherever private enterprise will avail, it is most wise for the General Government to leave to that and individual watchfulness the location and execution of all means of communication.

The surveys before alluded to were designed to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. Parties are now in the field making explorations, where previous examinations had not supplied sufficient data, and where, there was the best reason to hope the object sought might be found. The [illegible] time being both limited, it is not to be expected [illegible] that all the accurate knowledge desired will be obtained; but it is hoped that enough will be [illegible] to enable the Department to [illegible] the information will be added to the stock [illegible] viously possessed, and that partial [illegible] reports of the surveys ordered, will be [illegible] to that for transmission to the two Houses of Congress, on or before the first Monday in February next, as required by the act of appropriation. The magnitude of the enterprise contemplated has aroused, and will doubtless continue to excite, a very general interest throughout the country. In its political, its commercial, and its military bearing, it has varied, and, and increasing claims to consideration. The heavy expense, the great delay, and at times fatality attending travel by either of the Isthmus routes, have demonstrated the advantages which would result from interterritorial communication by such safe and rapid means as a railroad would supply.

These difficulties which have been encountered in a period of peace, would be magnified and still further increased in time of war. But whilst the embarrassments already encountered, and others under new contingencies to be anticipated, may serve strikingly to exhibit the importance of such a work, neither these nor all considerations combined can have an appreciable value, when weighed against the obligation strictly to adhere to the Constitution, and faithfully to execute the powers it confers. Within this limit and to the extent of the interest of the Government involved, it would seem both expedient and proper, if an economical and available route shall be found to exist, by all constitutional means, in the construction of a road which will unite, by speedy transit, the population of the Pacific and Atlantic States. To guard against misconception, it should be remarked that, although the power to construct or aid in the construction of a road within the limits of a territory is not embarrassed by the question of jurisdiction which would arise within the limits of a State, it is, nevertheless, held to be of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety, even within the limits of a territory, for the general Government to undertake to administer the affairs of a railroad, a canal, or similar construction, and therefore that its connection with a work of this character should be limited to the aid, and with the march of power and prosperity which has made us what we are. It is a significant fact, that from the adoption of the Constitution until the officers and soldiers of the Revolution had passed to their graves, or through the infirmities of age and wounds had ceased to participate actively in public affairs, there was not merely a quiet acquiescence in, but a decisive and prompt vindication of the constitutional rights of the States.

The reserved powers were scrupulously respected. No statesman put forth the narrow views of casuists to justify interference and agitation, but the spirit of compact was regarded as sacred in the eye of honor and indispensable for the great experiment of civil liberty, which environed by inherent difficulties, was yet borne forward in apparent waviness by a power superior to all other obstacles. There is no condemnation which the voice of Freedom will not pronounce upon us should we prove faithless to this great trust. While men inhabiting different parts of this vast continent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions, or entertain the same sentiments, than every variety of climate and soil can be expected to furnish the same agricultural products, they can unite in a common object and sustain common principles essential to the maintenance of that object. The gallant men of the South and the North could stand together during the struggle of the Revolution; they could stand together in the more trying period which succeeded the clanger of arms. As their united valor was adequate to all the trials of the camp and dangers of the field, so their united wisdom proved equal to the greater task of founding, upon a deep and broad basis, institutions which it has been our privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sacred duty to sustain. It is but the feeble expression of a faith strong and universal, to say that their sons, whose blood mingled so often upon the same field, during the war of 1812, and who have more recently borne in triumph the flag of the country upon a foreign soil will never permit alienation of feeling to weaken the power of their united efforts, nor internal dissensions to paralyze the great arm of freedom, uplifted for the vindication of self-government.

I have thus briefly presented such suggestions as seem to me especially worthy of your consideration. In providing for the present, you can hardly fail to avail yourselves of the light which the experience of the past casts upon the future.

The growth of our population has now brought us, in the destined career of our national history, to a point at which it behooves us to expand our vision over the vast perspective.

The successive decennial returns of the census since the adoption of the Constitution, have revealed a law of steady progressive development, which may be stated, in general terms, as a duplication every quarter century. Carried forward, from the point already reached, for only a short period of time as applicable to the existence of a nation, this law of progress, if unchecked, will bring us to almost incredible results. A large allowance for a diminished proportional effect of emigration would not very materially reduce the estimate, while the increased average duration of human life, known to have already resulted from the scientific and hygienic improvement of the past fifty years, will tend to keep up through the next fifty, or perhaps hundred, the same ratio of growth which has been thus revealed in our past progress; and to the influence of these causes may be added the influx of laboring masses from Eastern Asia to the Pacific side of our possessions, together with the probable accession of the populations already existing in other parts of our hemisphere, which, within the period in question, will feel, with yearly increasing force, the natural attraction of so vast, powerful and prosperous a confederation of self-governing Republics, and seek the privilege of being admitted within its safe and happy bosom, transferring with themselves, by a peaceful and healthy process of incorporation, spacious regions of virgin and exuberant soil, which are destined to swarm with the fast-growing and fast spreading millions of our race.

These considerations seem fully to justify the presumption, that the law of population above stated, will continue to act with undiminished effect, through at least the next half century; and that thousands of persons who have already arrived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their eyes on the spectacle of more than one hundred millions of population embraced within the majestic proportions of the American Union. It is not merely as an interesting topic of speculation that I present these views for your consideration. They have important practical bearings upon all the political duties we are called upon to perform. Heretofore, our system of government has worked on what may be termed a minuture scale, in comparison with the development which it must thus assume, within a future so near at hand, as scarcely to be beyond the present of the existing generation.

It is evident that a confederation so vast and so varied, both in numbers and in territorial extent, in habits and interest, could only be kept in national cohesion by the strictest fidelity to the principles of the Constitution, as understood by those who have adhered to the most restrictive construction of the powers granted by the people and the States. Interpreted and applied according to those principles, the great compact adapts itself with healthy ease and freedom to [illegible] unlimited extension of that benign system of [illegible] of which it is our [illegible] Imperial Charter. Let time being both limited, it is not to be expected [illegible] against yielding to the temptation of the [illegible] even under the [illegible] of doubtful powers, [illegible] temporary expediency. [illegible] Federal Government, compatible with the maintenance of national unity and efficient action in our relations with the rest of the world, should afford the rule and measure of construction of our powers under the general clauses of the Constitution. A spirit of strict deference to the sovereign rights and dignity of every State, rather than a disposition to subordinate the States into a provincial relation to the central authority, should characterize all our exercise of the respective powers temporarily vested in us as a sacred trust from the generous confidence of our constituents.

In like manner, as a manifestly indispensable condition of the perpetuation of the Union, and of the realization of that magnificent national future adverted to, does the duty become yearly stronger and clearer upon us, as citizens of the several States to cultivate a fraternal and affectionate spirit, language, and conduct, in regard to other States, and in relation to the varied interests, institutions, and habits of sentiment and opinion, which may respectively characterize them. Mutual forbearance, respect and non-interference in our personal action as citizens, and an enlarged exercise of the most liberal principles of comity in the public dealing of State with State, whether in legislation or in the execution of laws, are the means to perpetuate that confidence and fraternity, the decay of which a mere political union, on so vast a scale, could not long survive.

In submitting point of view is an important practical duty suggested by this consideration of the magnitude of dimensions, to which our political system, with its corresponding machinery of government, is so rapidly expanding. With increased vigilance does it require us to cultivate the cardinal virtues of public frugality and official integrity and purity. Public affairs ought to be conducted, if that a settled conviction shall pervade the entire Union that nothing short of the highest trust, and the most jealous guardianship against the dangerous temptations incident to overflowing revenue, and in the executive mind, taint an unsleeping watchfulness against the tendency of all national expenditure to extravagance, while they are admitted elementary political duties, which may, in truth, be deemed as properly adverse to and urged in view of the more impressive sense of that necessity, which is directly suggested by the considerations now presented.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the Vice President of the United States has passed from the scenes of action without having entered upon the duties of the station to which he had been called by the voice of his countrymen. Living occupied almost continuously for more than thirty years a seat in one or the other of the two Houses of Congress, and having by his singular purity and wisdom, secured unbounded confidence and universal respect, his failing health was watched by the nation with painful solicitude. His loss to the country under all the circumstances has been justly regarded as irreparable. In accordance with the act of Congress of March 20, 1853, the oath of office was administered to him on the 24th of February last, at Arlados estate, near Matanzas, in the Island of Cuba, but his strength gradually declined, and was hardly sufficient to enable him to bring to his home in Alabama, where, on the 18th day of April, in the most calm and peaceful way his long and eminently useful career was terminated.

Entertaining a cordial confidence in your intelligent and patriotic devotion to the public interest, and being conscious of no motives on my part which are not [illegible] to the honor and welfare of my country, I [illegible] hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure not only your cordial co-operation in great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard which it is always so desirable to cultivate between members of co-ordinate branches of government.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

New Locomotive—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have just completed one of their monster engines, intended to be used for the heavy grades of this road between Piedmont and Wheeling. It weighs thirty tons, and is supplied with ten wheels, six drivers and four truck wheels. The former of which are fifty inches in diameter. The boiler is fourteen feet long and forty-eight inches in diameter. The cylinders are nineteen inches in diameter with twenty inches stroke of piston, which is connected to the driving wheels. The drivers have an adhesion of 45,000 pounds, which is equally distributed by means of six beams. The engine is arranged with a separate cut-off valve, by which considerable fuel is saved, greater speed attained, and the danger of running off the track obviated in a great measure, because of the ease with which the train is stopped, when going at full speed. This locomotive is constructed for the burning of either coak or coal, and it is calculated that a speed of atleast twenty miles per hour can be obtained with a train of five passenger cars over a grade of 116 ft. to the mile.—The engine was built at the Company's works at Mount Clare, under the direction of Mr. S. J. Hayes, Master Machinist, who designed it. It is a splendid piece of machinery and will compare favorably with those of any other road in the country. The cost was about $10,000. The Company have two others in process of construction of similar sizs and capacity.—*Baltimore American.*

Three youngsters who commited a rape upon a poor German girl last spring, at Geneva, were convicted at the oyer and terminer in Canandaigua, last week, and sentenced as follows:—Cornelius Rodney, Jr., state prison 14 years 6 months; George Lake, do 13 years 6 months; Smith Stebbins, do. 12 years 6 months. It appears that this is not a capital offence in New York.

Newspapers in the world.—The following is supposed to be the number of newspapers in the world:—10 in Austria, 14 in Africa, 24 in Spain, 20 in Portugal, 39 in Russia and Poland, 520 in other Germanic States, 500 in Great Britain and Ireland, and 1800 in the United States.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1853.

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation in between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

TO ADVERTISERS—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their articles to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 6 o'clock, on Saturday

NOTICE

To the Whig and Anti-Masonic Voters of the several Wards of the City of Pittsburgh.

The undersigned gives notice to the Whig and Anti-Masonic voters of the City of Pittsburgh, that the primary meetings for the choice of delegates to nominate a candidate for Mayor of said City, will be held at the usual places of holding the elections in the several Wards of said City, on the second Saturday of this month (December 10th, A. D. 1853) between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4, P. M. The voting to be by ballot, and five delegates to be chosen to represent each of said Wards; in pursuance of a resolution of the City Convention of last year, of which the following is a copy:

"Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the President of the Committee to order the next primary meetings to be held in the several Wards on the second Saturday of December next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4, P. M., to select five delegates by ballot to meet in Convention on the Wednesday following to nominate a candidate for Mayor."

JAMES I. KUHN,
Pres. of Com. of 1852.

(Whig papers please copy.)

Whig State Committee.

The Whig State Committee will meet at the American Hotel, CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY the 13th of December, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES THOMSON JONES, Chairman.
HENRY S. EVANS, Secretary.

Mr. Postmaster Campbell's insult to Pittsburgh.—What excuse have the *Post* and *Union* to present for the marked insult of the Postmaster General to Pittsburgh, by neglecting this city of one hundred thousand inhabitants in the distribution of the President's Message? During the late Whig administration we never failed to receive the Message immediately on its delivery, in which favor all the papers shared equally alike. The same was true under Gov. Johnston's administration. Gov. Bigler, last year, displayed the narrowness of Loaofoco courtesy, by sending a copy exclusively to a Democratic press, leaving the rest to wait until the favorite had issued it. Mr. Postmaster Campbell has kept us out of Pierce's Message altogether. If he had supplied no part of the country, and had given due notice of such intention, we should have known what to expect, and should have made our arrangements accordingly; but we were kept in ignorance of his intentions to give Pittsburgh the "cut direct" until it was too late to adopt any other mode of procuring the document, except to await the arrival of the mail. Thus, while distant towns and cities West and East have read the Message, Pittsburgh has been kept in profound ignorance of the policy of the Administration until the ordinary conveyances have relieved them from their suspense. We will admit that the disappointment has not been very severe, as few persons cared much about the Message; but that is no reason why we should be passed by in such a scandalous manner, and we call upon the organs of the Administration here to answer for their friends.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec 4, 1853.

The Democrats got through with their labors last night with much less difficulty and excitement than was anticipated. Fred. Stanton, of Tennessee, it is true, offered his resolutions assailing the administration, which were expected to produce disturbance and dissension, but they were disposed of by a rose. In my last I furnished you with a sketch of these propositions. They were considered, and no doubt intended as a "Hardshell" manifesto against Marcy and Guthrie, and were designed to force them out of the Cabinet, and to put an entirely new set in. The mischief was averted in this manner: Dr. Olds, of Ohio, an old Fox, was placed in the chair, and it happened, of course, without any design at all, that the rules of the House had been adopted for the government of the caucus. When Stanton applied his torch to the fair temple of Democratic harmony and union, Dr. Olds quietly inquired of him whether he desired to debate the resolutions. Half a dozen fiery Adamantines sprang up, and protested they "didn't mean to do nothin' else that night but debate and pass the resolutions." "Ah," said the Doctor, with charming *naiveté*, "in that case the motion giving rise to debate, must, under the rules of the House, lie over one day." There he had 'em, but resistance was of no use. Mr. Stanton attempted to expostulate, but the chairman brought up the enterprising youth with the enquiry, "Does the gentleman appeal from the chair?" The gentleman replied that he supposed it would be of no use. This truth was selfevident to all who witnessed the facts, and this affair, which at one time wore such an alarming aspect, blew over, to the great relief of the Boyd men, who represented the administration at the meeting. They drew a long breath, and "peseled" for the coming struggle. But their discipline and numbers made the encounter anything but desperate.

Olds had withdrawn from the contest the night before, leaving the field open for Disney, but laboring with all his might for the defeat of the latter. Richardson, of Illinois, had also retired, his friends chiefly going for Orr, of S. C. The first ballot stood: Disney 38, Boyd 37, Orr 35. But the second was all one way, and Disney and Orr suddenly found themselves 'no wher.' Boyd received all the votes given, about 118, exactly a quorum of the whole House.

The case is not exactly the same in regard to Forney, who, with all the other old officers, was re nominated. After the nomination of Speaker, about thirty members left the caucus, to avoid voting for Forney, whose nomination was a foregone conclusion, and who formed a part of the same ticket with Boyd. He received 92 votes, and certainly ought to have been defeated. Judge Young, former clerk, would have been glad of the nomination, but failed to get it, probably because the President took up Forney's case, and by those appliances which the dispenser of 40,000 offices has always at hand, forced him through. It is supposed that those who refused to vote for him in caucus will stand out in the House, but I do not share in this anticipation. There will be a few scattering votes for some respectable person, which will only serve to contrast Forney's powers of management with his want of fitness for the station he aspires to.

The restoration of the old *regime* is complete, all the Union officers being voted in almost as a matter of course, after Boyd and Forney were disposed of. I am glad to see this, for I have never regarded the doctrine of rotation in office with any other feeling than detestation and contempt.

But it must not be supposed that all is plain sailing because the ship has passed the promontory of Caucus Head without running upon the rocks or being swamped on the breakers. Stanton's resolutions will be re-offered in the House, and will form the subject of a three months' wrangle between the factions. The same thing happened in 1851—Major Polk, brother of the ex-President, offered resolutions in the caucus, affirming fidelity to Slavery and the then recent fugitive act, as the corner stone of democratic faith and union. The caucus laid them on the table, and went on to make their nominations. The whigs held a private meeting the next day and under the auspices of such distinguished and disinterested Union saviors as James Brooks, of New York, and Robert Toombs, of Georgia, they took up and passed Polk's rejected resolutions. This was considered a very fine stroke of policy, and was, of course, to blow the democracy sky high, to throw the organization of the House into the hands of the Whigs, and finally to carry them gloriously and triumphantly through the Presidential election; because it would show that they were so much *truer* vassals to Slavery than the Democrats. The first result of this astute scheme was, that no Whig candidate for any office in the House received one-tenth of the votes cast, and the next was that in the following fall the Whig party suffered a defeat almost equal to annihilation.

But the Polk resolutions were a bone of contention in the House all winter among the divided sects of the Democracy, and at last the House passed something like them, as a sort of compromise. They were enabled to agree then, because the object was to assail a Whig administration. But now these tests are proposed as a means of harassing and breaking down a Democratic administration. That the struggle will not be a short one, we may assure ourselves from the pertinacity and pluck shown by the Adamantines in New York, by whose leaders the whole movement here is conducted. Edwin Croswell, Canal Commissioner Mather, Story, President of the Hard Shell Convention, and a crop of New York city politicians, were at hand advising their friends, and leading the intrigues by which the Pierce administration was to be broken down at the very beginning of its relations with the party in Congress. It is said that Ned Croswell wrote the resolutions.

I say here in not the end of the agitation, but do not suppose I sympathize with the "Hards" in any of their movements, except in so far as they tend to awaken and distract the party to which they and the "Softs" equally belong.—They are opposing the administration which they helped to bring into power, on the paltriest of all possible pretexts. They allege that their adversaries have got an undue share of the offices, that in fact, they ought not to have any. This is a point too miserably frivolous to discuss. If I was a friend of the administration I should regard all who assailed it on this ground as traitors and disorganizers, and should have no scruples in "crushing them out," by the most summary means.

The Whigs will hold no caucus, nor make any nominations, but will scatter their votes according to their several humors and tastes. This is a sensible course. If they should go into conclave, they would spend an hour or two in wrangling over some embarrassing and worthless ticket, from the rejection or adoption of which, the Whigs, as a party, would derive no present or prospective advantage.

You will have the Message on Thursday morning, and the documents which accompany it will occupy your readers' attention for a week or ten days to come. They have been kept unusually close, though I understand that a few favored outsiders have seen the Message.

JUNIUS.

Underground Railroad.—This seems not alone to be a time of prosperity for all Railroads doing a legitimate business, but also for through lines of the Underground Railroad. It would appear from the continually recuring reports of arrivals at points on the borders of Canada, this road was never doing a more extensive business. The Detroit Tribune of a recent date notices the arrival at that place of 24 parcels of goods and chattels, fresh from the land of blessed institutions, who were safely conveyed to her majesty's dominions, with their ex-owners in hot pursuit. The Cleveland Herald says: The voice of the Fugitive published in Canada, the last week, bears notices the safe arrival in the land of Freedom of six fugitives in one lot, formerly belonging to the Rev Mr. Jackson, of Tenn; fifteen in another train, able-bodied men from Missouri; four more from Kentucky, and forty more landed at Amherstburg, all in one company, the same week."

The business of the Road is said to have been more than quadrupled since the passage of the 'Fugitive Slave Law,' and to be entirely carried on by colored people. What influence this wholesale abduction of slaves, may have upon the south, can hardly be conjectured. One thing however is certain, the slaves are so much so ever inclined to freedom and whenever opportunities occur, will flee to Canada. The facilities afforded by the Underground Railroad, for their escape are being more and more appreciated and made use of from month to month.

MAYORALTY.

WILLIAM L. ADAMS will be a candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention.

W. A. authorised to announce Mr. FERDINAND F. VOLZ as a candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention. dec8tc

ROBERT W. PARK will be a candidate for re-election to the Mayoralty of Allegheny City, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.

dec8tf MANY CITIZENS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger—This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence, in ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions. It is of a superior value. During the cholera season it cured many cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family or individual should be without it.

CAUTION—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. BROWN, at his Drug and Chemical Store, north-east corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the States; and in Pittsburgh, by Lloyd, Page, Jr., D. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Samuel Wilcox & Co., J. Schoonmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Lee A. Sackett and Co.

Five Hundred Worms Expelled—Read the following statement from respectable Druggists of the surprising effects of B. A. Fahnestock's unequalled Vermifuge:

ODENSBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1853.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co:

Gentlemen—Matthew Clark, a man of undoubted veracity, of the town of Lisbon, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., says that he has a little girl, 4 years old, to whom he gave a dose of B. Fahne tock's Vermifuge, in 4 successive doses. In the afternoon of the same day she passed at one time SEVENTEEN, and at another, NINETEEN Worms. About 2 o'clock the following night, she passed the incredible number of FIVE HUNDRED & TWENTY OSS, making in all, 557, in less than 12 hours time. He said they were perfectly astonished at such a mass of worms from a child of her age, and that he counted them accurately. Very respectfully,

JENNER & RANDALL, Druggists.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., cor. Wood and Market sts., Pittsburgh.

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H. D. KING, President.
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CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain a secure, accurate, and durable Daguerreotype at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at the Daguerreotype Establishment, where every style and section is warranted, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Rooms and Skylights ever constructed for the Daguerreotype, Smithing, and Miniature Painting of any kind, and having adopted the system of charging everything strictly according to the quality of the work, and not, as practised by the celebrated humbugs of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the public a style of Daguerreotype, whether simply taken from nature, which has never been surpassed, and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 4, P. M. A. A. CARRIER, Agent.

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