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AN APOLOGY.—The speech of Sir Robert Peel recently made at Salisby, we believe, in which he depicted several of the notabilities of the Continent in a most ludicrous light, he has been called upon to apologize for. Sir Robert occupies a high position in England, and was, we believe, a representative of that nation at the late coronation of Alexander II of Russia.—It was while on this mission that he appears to have taken notes upon Duke Constantine, Count De Morny and Prince Deligne, and on his return woven them into such a sarcasm upon these persons. His apology for his remarks upon them was that, "it was all true, but he meant no harm." His speech may be found on our first page.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The British Government has announced the reduction of the Income Tax from the war rate imposed three years ago.—The Conference on the Neufchatel question, it is positively said, will take place at Paris. Advices from Hong Kong to the 30th of December state that all the foreign buildings at Canton, had been burnt and pillaged, and that Admiral SEYMOUR, after throwing hot shot into the city, had ceased hostilities and was strengthening his position. The Chinese threatened to burn down Hong Kong.

Bills for internal improvements were pending at the close of the session of the late Congress, to the number of more than 50. They were mostly for appropriations to the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, and provided for the expenditure of $8,651,000. We do not suppose they could be reached owing to lack of time, but it is certain if they had been Mr. Pierce would have pocketed them to examine at his leisure in the "shades of Concord."

THE BURDELL CASE.—The first truly just and fair examination into the circumstances connected with the mysterious case of Dr. Burdell, took place before the Surrogate, Mr. Bradford, of New York, on Tuesday March 3d. The case came before him on the application of Mrs. Cunningham for letters of administration on the property of Dr. Burdell, whose wife she claims to be. The whole session of the Court for the day was occupied in the examination of Rev. Dr. Marvin, who performed the marriage ceremony. The theory of the Coroner was, that Eckel personated Burdell in the marriage. Dr. Marvin's testimony on Tuesday, is entirely positive as may be gathered from the tone of the following concluding portion of it:

Q.—What reason had you for thinking that Eckel was not the man? A.—I don't remember what reasons I gave then, but I can give you the reasons now; I said then, something equivalent to this, that the body of Dr. Burdell resembled more the man I married than the man shown to me as Eckel did, I was examined only twice; I don't remember saying anything more positive than what I have now stated; the moment I left the Tombs after visiting Eckel I knew in my own mind that he was not the man.

Q.—Why didn't you state so? A.—I told the Coroner's Jury that he was not the man; my theory was all gone from that moment; I was so confident he was not the man as I was confident of my own existence, and I am confident of it now.

Q.—If you found Eckel more like the man you married than the body of Dr. Burdell, what then would have been your opinion? A.—If there were more points of resemblance most assuredly I would have fixed upon him; I should have believed that it was Eckel I married and not Dr. Burdell; I would have returned to the old theory again.

Q.—It was a question with you between these two persons as far as your testimony was concerned? A.—After I saw the body and before I saw Eckel I had a belief to a certain degree that Dr. Burdell was the man I married, but after seeing Eckel my suspicion that Eckel might have been the man vanished; the effect was to strengthen my belief that Burdell was the man; the effect was decided; that is the opinion I hold now; I was strengthened all along by the appearance of the dead body; I have stated as nearly as I am able all of what these theories are founded on; I met several persons who know Dr. Burdell intimately, and they described him to me, (Mr. Edwards objected on the part of his client to this testimony. Mr. Tilden said that for his part he wanted to have it. The Surrogate decided that it was relevant.) Witness resumed—These persons described Dr. Burdell to me—how he walked, spoke, &c., and my answer was uniformly: "You have described the man I married."

ANOTHER HORROR.—The New York papers of Wednesday contain the report of an inquest upon the dead body of a woman, and the testimony adduced showed that the deceased had been literally *beaten to death* by her husband Joseph, (an Englishman) who was thereupon committed to prison. The parties had lived unhappily together for a long time. Miller is 38 years of age. The deceased was aged about 27 years.

Inaugural Address.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath "that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." In entering upon this great office, I most humbly invoke the God of our Fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions through many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union, which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government, except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance. But when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm. The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard, and an instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government. What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, "that the will of the majority shall govern," to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories. Congress is neither to "legislate slavery into any Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom," but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their own Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. A different opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a Territory shall decide the question for themselves. This is happily a matter of but little practical importance, besides it is a judicial question which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has ever been my individual opinion that under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the territory shall justify the formation of a Constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensible duty of the Government of the United States, to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a territory free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. The whole Territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided. No other question remains for adjustment, because all agree that, under the Constitution, slavery in the State is beyond the reach of any human power except that of the respective State themselves wherein it exists. May we not, then, hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth—so much dreaded by the Father of his Country—will speedily become extinct? Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been a prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave, and to the whole country. It has alienated and estranged the people of sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. Political subjects which but a few years ago, excited and exasperated the public mind, have passed away and are now nearly forgotten. But the question of domestic Slavery is of far greater importance than of any mere political question, because should the agitation continue it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event no form of Government, however admirable in itself, however productive of material benefits can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress is without any legitimate object. It is an evil omen of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union, reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections.—Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault—the bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expanding country such as the world never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals, on noble rivers and across the sea, which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our Confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin. But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrible evils which would result from dissolution to every portion of the Confederacy.—To the North not more than to the South—to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence, that the kind Providence which inspired our fate era with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of Government and Union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish, until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, is the duty of preserving the Government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of Republics; and history proves that when this has decayed and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free Government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces all schemes of robbery and plunder and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain public money. The purity of official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the Government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to great national objects, for which a clear warrant may be found in the Constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the Navy, which is now much lower, equate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat, now greater than that of any other nation, as well as to the defence of our extensive sea coast. It is beyond all question the principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise economical and efficient administration of the government. To reach this point, it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefitting favored corporations, individuals or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community, and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff. But the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance, as a temptation to corruption, when compared with the squandering the public lands. No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the Public Lands. In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to preserve these lands, as much as may be, for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices.—We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens, they are entitled under the constitution and laws, to be placed on perfect equality with native born citizens, and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized. The Federal constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers, and the question whether this grant should be liberally or strictly construed, has a more or less divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that in a strict construction of the powers of the Government is the only safe theory of the Constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced, if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the languages of the Constitution, because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the Government, both in peace and in war, have been granted either in express terms, or by the plainest implication. While deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear, that under the war-making power Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary, for the defence of any State or Territory of the Union, against foreign invasion. Under the Constitution, Congress has power "to declare war"—"to raise and support armies"—"to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "repel invasion." Thus endowed in an ample manner with the war-making power, the corresponding duty is required that "the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion." Now is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions except by means of a military road through the Territories of the United States over which men and ammunitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and repel the invader. In the event of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast, because such a power would instantly close the route across the Isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive, that whilst the Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them by any fair construction the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Besides, the Government ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion.

I forbear for the present from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the Government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many of the difficulties in the way which now appear formidable, will in a great degree vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been sufficiently ascertained. It may be right that on this occasion I should make some brief remarks in regard to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations. In our intercourse with them, there are some plain principles approved by our own experience from which we should never depart.

We ought to cultivate peace, commerce and friendship, with all nations, and this, not merely as the best means of promoting our own material interests, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence towards fellow men wherever their lot may be cast.

Our diplomacy should be direct and frank; neither seeking to obtain more, nor accepting less, than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute.

In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations, and require justice from them in return

It is our glory that, whilst other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortunes of war against a sister republic, we purchased these possessions under a treaty of peace for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we should in the future acquire territory, unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or complain, if in the progress of events we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto, in all our acquisitions the people under the protection of the American flag have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been prosperous, contented and happy. The trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress. I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution—whilst humbly invoking the blessings of Divine Providence on this great people.

JAMES BUCHANAN

THE STORM.—Our city was visited on Sunday night and yesterday morning with a severe snow storm which recalled with a shivering recollection, the storm of Sunday night and Monday morning of the 18th and 19th of January. The storm of yesterday morning, like that of the 19th of January discovered to the view the streets filled with snow drifts, and the air white with a driving storm which doubled up omnibus drivers on their boxes and put unfortunate pedestrians in great danger of being every moment blown down. The snow drifts, and you do destroy the storm of yesterday were not quite so high as those of January, and the driving storm was merciful in not blowing into us with such Arctic keenness. It did not tarry so long with us, having moderated its blasts by noon, and passing away almost entirely last evening. The telegraph brings us accounts that the storm has also raged to the North and South of us, particularly severe at the South.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

MARRIED—On the 10th ult., by Rev. Henry G. Graham, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN D. TAON and Miss LUCINDA HUTCHISON, both of Indiana Co., Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Farmers, Read Carefully.

PLEASANTON, Athens Co., Ohio, Sept. 6, 1856.

Gentlemen:—Herewith I send you a certificate or two from some of my neighbors. I could send you more, telling of the benefits derived from the use of your Bone Hill and Bitters, but will wait another opportunity. I sell in my family and find it very cut of in fact it is becoming popular wherever tried.

A. M. GUDGEN.

I have been affected for sometime with headach, loss of appetite, sense of dizziness all over. This two weeks so much so that I could not walk over my fields or farm without sitting down to rest. Bone Oil limed me I got it at the home. Being advised by your agent, Mr. Gudger, to try your Bone Hill Italian Bitters, purchased a bottle, and before I had used half it felt relieved of my pain and sickness. I had used the one bottle I thought it had done me one hundred dollars worth of good, and used another bottle and have not used more than half of it and can say all I can yet find of and can do a good day's work. My wife has also been affected with headache. She used of the same two bottles and she has now a good appetite and is much improved in health.

SAMUEL WOODRUFF.

☞ Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the proprietors, BERARDI, BOAZ, & CO., Manufacturing Chemists and Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally. 1y|20|eow

Antiphlogistic Salt—A perfect substitute for the Lancet, Leeches and Blisters, a new discovery. Just received and for sale by

GEORGE H. KEYSER.

mr6

The Good Samaritan—Who does not remember the affecting parable of the good Samaritan, who bound up the wounds of him "that fell among thieves!" It is in this light that the many patients of Mr. Kennedy look upon him, since the Medical Discovery has been so successful in curing Rheumatism, Tic Douloureux Erysipelas, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and many other diseases. The healing properties of this medicine are such, that cures are effected of diseases that the proprietor never thought of offering it for. There are very few medicines that do all their advertisers say they will: but when an article does all—and more—we are led to put implicit faith in it.

Sold by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, whole sale agent. JAMES P. FLEMING, Allegheny.

mr6:d&wT

What is Iodine Water? A great deal of excitement prevails in regard to this new medical discovery, and you hear people say, Why, Iodine is not new certainly not. Iodine was discovered as long as forty-five years ago, by a soda manufacturer of Paris named Courtois. It is not a mineral substance. It is found in sponge, oysters, seaweeds, in various mineral springs, and many persons attribute the medicinal properties of Cod Liver Oil to Iodine, which it contains in small quantities. The trouble hitherto with it has been that it would not dissolve in pure water, without combining with something else, which injured its medical properties The Iodine Water then is a solution of Iodine in pure water, and nothing else. It was discovered by Dr. Anders, of New York, and is used in the same diseases as Iodine would be used for. It is a great *alterative* or *purifier* of the blood—drives off bad humors; makes Rheumatism let its hold on the joints, and drives it out of the marrow of the bones. It braces up the weak nerves, and cures Neuralgia. It opens the liver and carries off the superabundant bile. It cures dropsy and disease of the bladder and kidneys. It does not pretend to cure every disease, but only those where an alterative medicine would cure. Dr. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, will tell you all about it. Price $1 per bottle.

mr3:d&wT

British and Continental Exchange.

SIGHT BILLS DRAWN BY

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IN SUMS OF £1 AND UPWARDS.

These Drafts are available at all the principal Towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Continent.

We also draw SIGHT BILLS on

M. A. Grunebaum & Ballin,

FRANKFORT A MAIN,

Which serve as a Remittance to all parts of Germany Switzerland and Holland.

Persons intending to travel abroad may procure through us Letters of Credit, on which Money can be obtained, as needed, in any part of Europe.

Collections of Bills, Notes, and other securities in Europe, will receive prompt attention.

WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wood, corner Third street.

mh2

The Thousands whose constitutions have been ruined, and their systems poisoned by the use of Mercury, should give the following letter earnest attention.

Dr. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May 1851, said:—I harvested, myself, half a dozen bottles of Hoofland's German Bitters for Liver Complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the use of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given it to articles to man dyspepticus, with the most salutary results I think so many more bottles will cure me.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar. See advertisement.

fe26:d&wT

Deafness—Auricles—This is a new article for Deafness, that acts mechanically and is a sure remedy. Full particulars by mail, upon the receipt of a postage stamp to prepay postage. Sold at

DR. KEYSER'S,

Wholesale Druggist, 140 Wood st.
Sign of the Golden Mortar.

fe26:d&wT

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Cod Liver Oil.

PREPARED BY J. C. BARR & CO.

Has, as one of its distinguished marks of superiority over other brands of Oils, entire absence of that peculiar nauseous and disagreeable flavor, and offers a cure inseparable from all crudely and imperfectly prepared.

It may be taken without disrelish by the most delicate patient, and retained without effort on the most sensitive stomach.

Its superiority in this and other important characteristics of genuineness, has guaranteed for it the commendation of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty throughout the States.

It is the most effectual remedy for consumption, bronchitis, rheumatism, scrofula, &c., and may be had in bottles of the druggists in this city or of the manufacturers,

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 100, 3d st., Philadelphia.

oc27.

Fire Proof Safes,

A Safe that will be safe against the ravages of fire can be had at DURBIN & BARNES' in this city. The following testimonial, which appears in the St. Louis Republican, of the 10th, speaks volumes in their favor. The builders of these Fire Proofs have established an enviable reputation through the excellence of their manufactories:

To the Merchants of St. Louis and the Public Generally:—In justice to Messrs. E. R. Victor & Co., and their successors, Messrs. William Dean & Co., who are agents for the sale of Burns & Barnard's fire proof Safes, we hereby certify that upon opening our safe that was in the great fire of the total destruction of the city buildings, on the night of the 15th of November, 1856, that our books and papers have come out almost as perfect as new after being in the ruins fifty-two days, and we can cheerfully recommend their Safes to the public.

BRADY & BROS.

The above mentioned safe was this day opened in my presence, and I hereby certify that the large amount of books and papers therein contained were in good order and the writing perfectly legible.

H. M. RUNYAN.

St. Louis, January 5, 1857.—m2:2ndwdw1w

5 gro. Honey Soap—Cleaver's, Gosnell's & Low's for sale low at KEYSER'S, 140 Wood st. fe27

300 ounces Quinine for sale at Keyser's, 140 Wood st. fe27

Breast Pumps of the best quality and at lower prices than can be had elsewhere. Sold wholesale to the trade, or at retail at Dr. G. H. KEYSER'S, mr3 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar.

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Right or left hand Door Locks,

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Coffee, Corn and Paint Mills;

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Make liberal advances on all consignments and act as agents for all kinds of Manufactured Goods. Have regular sales of Groceries, Boots and Shoes and other Merchandise every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week. Keep constantly on hand a large assort of Merchandise which we sell at private sale. de11:6m

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Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c.,

Nos. 91 Second st., & 86 Third st.,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Have on hand a variety of new patterns Fancy and Plain, suitable for all purposes. Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice.

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GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

☞ Orders promptly attended to jn13:ly*c

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

M'CORD & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

HATTERS,

131 Wood Street,

Have always on hand a full and complete stock of HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

Wholesale and Retail

sold at the LOWEST FASHION PRICES, to which they invite attention of all purchasers. oc25:tf

ICE CREAM

AND

OYSTER SALOON

BY MAURICE KUNZ.

(Stone Front Building)

SMITHFIELD STREET,

BETWEEN FOURTH AND DIAMOND ALLEY.

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HOCH HOLMES..... R. F. COLLINS

HOLMES & COLLINS,

(SUCCESSORS TO R. R. SHAMBLAIN.)

Agricultural Warehouse,

AND

SEED STORE,

No. 129 Wood Street,

ap21-1ydeW PITTSBURGH.

W. DEWEES WOOD..... M. K. MOORHEAD..... S. P. MCLEARN

WOOD, MOORHEAD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN GALVANIZED

SHEET IRON.

And Sole Agents for the Sale of W. DEWEES WOOD'S

Patent Imitation Russia Sheet Iron,

ALSO—

Galvanized Corrugated Iron, for Roofing.

WAREHOUSE—No. 134 FIRST ST., PITTSBURGH.

ap21:ly:d&wT

W. H. WRIGHT.

No. 82 Fourth st., between Wood and Market sts.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in ALCOHOL, ETHEREAL, CAMPHINE and PINE OILS, GAS FIXTURES, and all kinds of Lamps, Plain Globes, Girandoles, &c.

☞ Gas Fitting, Repairing, Re-silvering and Brass Casting done to order at short notice.

☞ The above Oils supplied regularly every week from my manufactory. oct31:ly

JOS. P. GAZZAM, M. D..... ANDREW FLEMING, M. D.

DOCTORS GAZZAM & FLEMING.

OFFICE 25 SIXTH STREET,

se26:6md* PITTSBURGH, PA.

OPENING OF SPRING GOODS.

SAMUEL GRAY,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 52 ST. CLAIR STREET,

IS now opening a fine assortment of fashionable Spring Goods, consisting of Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings, selected expressly for the custom trade, to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his customers and the public generally

fe26:1ydcfc

The only Medal Awarded by the New York Exhibition to the English or foreign Sauce Manufacturers has been obtained, amongst numerous competitors, by LEA & PERRINS, or their

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

whereby further testimony is afforded of its being the best Sauce extant.

The celebrity of this Sauce has extended to every quarter of the globe, and its efficacy in promoting the general health is becoming daily more observed and acknowledged.

In the United States it is held to be the most agreeable condiment, and I esteemed for its tonic and invigorating properties, its habitual use enabling the stomach to digest the food.

On the Continent of Europe, these qualities have been testified to by a gentleman, who writes to LEA & PERRINS thus "I have received a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use; your Sauce is stomachic, and I think medicinal.

So with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce.

In India, also, where it is found at the mess of every regiment, a medical gentleman writes from Madras to his brother in the same profession at Worcester, in the following terms: "Tell Lea & Perrins that their sauce is highly approved in India, and that it is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce made."

This sauce is suitable for every variety of dish, and a universal demand which its excellence has created has led to many imitations being offered to the public, under a variety of names, but the genuine may be known by the names of "LEA & PERRINS" being impressed upon the patent metallic capsules, or patent glass stopper of the bottle, as well as the labels and wrapper.

Sole Agents for the United States,

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
405 Broadway, New York.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

ap8:1y

100 doz. Boerhave's Bitters for sale at KEYSER'S, 140 Wood st. fe27

10 gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood st. fe27

600 doz. McLane's Pills for sale at Keyser's, 140 Wood st. fe27

The Excitement is still Increasing at

D. ROOT'S

GROCERY STORE,

Corner of Third and Smithfield Streets,

FOR he has just received

50 boxes Oranges,
50 boxes Lemons,
100 barrels Onions,
25 barrels Pickles,
1,000 lbs common cured Hams,
1,000 lbs sugar cured Hams,
1,000 lbs sugar cured Beef,
100 bbs Nathannock Potatoes

☞ I will pay the highest cash price for 2,000 barrels Fresh Eggs. D. ROOT.

mr2 Corner Third and Smithfield Streets.

HENRY H. COLLINS,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH

And Produce Generally.

No 25, Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative,

for Producing Hair on

BALD HEADS,

AND RESTORING

GRAY HAIR TO THE NATURAL COLOR.

THIS ASTONISHING and unequalled preparation has never failed to produce a growth on Bald Heads, when used according to the directions, and turn hair back to its original color after having become gray, and reinstate it in all its original health, luxuriance, softness and beauty. It removes at once all scurf, dandruff, and unpleasant itching, scrofula, scrupulous and fevers, heat from the scalp. It also prevents the hair from becoming unhealthy and falling off, and hence acts as a perfect

HAIR INVIGORATOR AND TONIC.

We annex a few certificates to corroborate our assertions.

State of Illinois, Carlisle, June 27, 1853.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and long as I thought prematurely gray, but by the use of the "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt permanently so.

SIDNEY BREESE,
Ex Senator United States.

A gentleman of Boston writes to his friends in New Bedford thus:

To your inquiries I would reply that when I first commenced using Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, my hair was almost white and had been so for the last ten years and it was very thin on the top of my head and very loose, and pulled out freely; but I found before I had used all the second bottle, which was eight weeks, my hair was so fast changed to its original color, (light brown) and is now free from dandruff and quite curly. I have had my hair cut five or six times since the change, and have never seen any thing like the white hair starting from the roots; and it is now as thick as it ever was, and does not come out at all. It is as represented in my case all that I could wish to say. Yours, etc.

GARDINER, Maine, June 22d, 1854.

Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Prof Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the hair. Before using it I was as gray as a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear as my case was one of the worst kind. Yours, D. N. SHURTLEF.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10th, 1853.

Dr. O. J. WOOD—Sir: I have used nearly three bottles of your Hair Restorative, and have found its effects very satisfactory. It has entirely destroyed all dandruff from my head, and restored my hair to its original color which has become quite gray. WM. THORSDALE.

☞ Sold at 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.; 312 Broadway, New York, and by all Druggists everywhere. All kinds of family Patent Medicines for sale on best possible terms, at Prof. Wood's establishment, 114 Market st., St. Louis.

For sale in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, by WEAKING BROS., No 52 Wood st.; A. TALLMADGE & CO., cor. 1st and Wood sts. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., R. E. SELLERS & CO., cor Wood and 2d sts., and all Druggists. jy1:y

H. WARD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

STRAW GOODS,

Nos. 77 and 79 North Second St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WE are now receiving our SPRING STOCK, which will comprise a large and desirable assortment of all kinds of

STRAW AND LACE BONNETS.

Our stock of FLOWERS will be unusually large this season, and we would invite the ladies' attention to this department. Please call and examine them before making your purchases. Yours, respectfully,

H. WARD,
Nos 77 & 79 North Second st.

mr2:1m*

Fresh Arrival of Spring Goods

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

AT

CARNAGHAN'S,

Corner of Federal and Water Streets,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE early attention of buyers is invited to our stock, which is now complete in all departments. Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Gaiters and Boots and Shoes, at the sign of the mammoth clothing house, Corner of Federal and Water Streets, Allegheny City.

The assortment includes the newest styles of Spring Coatings, fashionable Pant stuffs, desirable Spring Vestings, and the most popular fabrics for Boys' Clothing. A full stock of Gents' and Boys' Furnishing Goods with a superior assortment of fashionable Clothing, offer highly peculiar inducements to cash buyers, as every article is written and sold with the utmost care, and sold at low prices for cash only. J. L. CARNAGHAN,

Corner of Federal and Water Streets,
Allegheny City.

mr4

Great Bargains!

THE ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY on Sandusky street, Allegheny City, with ENGINE CUPOLA LATHES, PATTERNS, MODELS and all the Tools, will be sold at *a very reduced price*, on terms to suit purchasers. For particulars enquire of

J. R. ROBISON & CO.,
No 356 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

mr2,3t4d

IOWA LANDS FOR SALE—400 acres of choice Land, well watered and beautiful rolling prairie, in Johnson county, within five miles of Iowa City on the Fort Des Moines Road.

Also, 70 acres in Mills county 12 miles from