The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1863. Established 1842.

DAILY POST.

The Rights and Duties -OF THE- AMERICAN CITIZEN.

An Address Delivered Before the Manchester Democratic Club, July 16, 1863.

BY JOHN M. CORNWELL.

Gentlemen of the Democratic Club:

THE grave issues thrust upon the attention of the human mind at this epoch, may well merit serious regard, fraught, as they are, with questions having a most intimate bearing upon the social and political interests of the people of this country.

A rebellion of gigantic magnitude, inaugurated by the misguided people of a portion of the people of the United States, have drenched her fields in fraternal blood, and the demons of hate and discord have usurped the places once sacred to the spirits of peace and unity, while our progress to greatness has been rudely arrested, and the slumbering volcanoes of social and political anarchy threaten us with their pestiferous eruptions.

To the true American patriot, the picture is intensely humiliating.—Schooled, as he has been to believe that the foundations of our political structure were so deeply and firmly laid, that they would successfully defy every effort of faction to uproot them; schooled, also, to believe that our political system was especially inaugurated under the auspices of a benignant Providence to illustrate and prove to the people of every creed, clime, and tongue, the capacity of man, to act wisely and discreetly, when made the immediate and responsible custodian of his most sacred, social and political rights; to see these high hopes frustrated; to see our once prosperous and powerful republic consigned to the pages of "Relentless History" in the same catalogue with the abortive efforts of the elder times to establish republicanism in the world, is a picture too appalling for contemplation, and the patriotic heart turns with dismay from a prospect so fraught with gloom.

Nevertheless it is our duty to know the worst so that our actions in this crisis may accord with those of our fellow citizens in some intelligent, consistent, and persistent effort, to retrieve our country's disasters, and, if possible, reduce to order what has run into such great confusion.

I should justly subject myself to the charge of egotism, did I presume, on this occasion, to point out a course of action for us in this crisis, which would result in bringing order out of *chaos*.

The complex problem of the times may well tax the sagacity of the wisest; nevertheless, there are some things which we all may and should understand, if we would not be the supple tools of artful demagogues; and if we would honestly and consistently discharge our duties in these "high wrought times." I may, perhaps, this evening, disappoint your expectations; I shall certainly do so, if you are expecting a speech of the regular electioneering type, of which, the laudation of party, and the denunciation of our opponents constitute the staple.

I deem this no proper time to fan the flame of party zeal and fanaticism; on the contrary, it is the duty of the patriot at this hour to allay, as far as possible, the bitterness of party; and, especially does it behoove us, as Democrats, to cultivate a broad and liberal spirit that shall place us in eminent contrast with those whose litleness developes itself in the invention and application of such phrases as Copperheads, because, forsooth, we have the audacity to differ from them in political opinion;—and this we may do, without abating one jot of our fealty to the teachings of the noble old party in whose ranks we justly esteem it an honor to stand.

And, in this connection, permit me to observe that if we all but rightly understood the true origin and nature of parties, and their legitimate functions in the scheme of government, it would go far towards moderating the heat of our party contests, which in many cases have assumed the character of heated personal quarrels.

Parties have their origin in the same peculiarities of mental constitution, from whence all the distinctions and differences, social, religious and otherwise, of society take their rise.

All men do not take the same view of a subject. They differ, and all that take a certain view, range themselves on one side, while those who take the opposite view take the other side; experience has taught that to possess strength, they must have organization—they organize—and the party is born. In its infancy, every party is, necessarily progressive. It is, according to the views and condition of the time in which it had its birth, *Radical*. It begins its crusade against the errors social, political or otherwise, to overthrow which, it was organized It succeeds; and from the very moment of its success, its character changes and it becomes *Conservative*. But man is undergoing a constant process of development; he seems to be impelled by a destiny, which overshadows his power, to seek something beyond his present *status*. This gives rise to another progressive party, which has no sooner attained success, than it, likewise, becomes conservative in its character; and in this connection, I would observe that there are two classes of conservatives and two classes of progressives. One class of conservatives wish to let alone all things as they are and have been in times past, blindly believing all change to be injurious. They wish to have no alteration, in either forms or essentials. The other class of conservatives is composed of those who would not trouble themselves about the forms of evil—would, in fact let these ever remain, except so far as their removal might be procured by removing their causes.

The true progressive would destroy only those portions of things which are evil; hence the true progressive and the true conservative would agree very well together.

The blind and impulsive progressive would destroy everything which has the appearance of evil, endangering by his precipitation the existence of everything that is good, while the blind and unreflecting conservative would preserve everything that has the appearance of good, thereby ensuring the continuance of gigantic evils; but the true progressive and the true conservative strike hands, and swear eternal friendship, and keep step together in their onward march.

Apart, they can do little, but united they may liberate the world. The conservative represents prudence, the progressive, energy; and these two principles, in some form prevade all creation

After all, they are but exhibitions of two universal forces—love and wisdom, which have their highest exemplification in God's providence of *creation* and *preservation*. Thus parties may often change places though their names remain unchanged. These sugrestions properly understood, will keep us from being led astray by the frothy fulminations of windy demagogues who loudly bawl at the street corners about the *eternal* principles of parties. But I can only allude to this subject this evening. It is, in itself a theme which would require hours to exhaust, did I possess the ability to develope it.

Another topic to which I would call your attention, and one which may well merit our regard, is involved in the questions,—why are we Democrats? Have we arisen to a just appreciation of everything involved in the profession of Democracy? Is Democracy only a name?—a phantom with which men delude themselves?—or is it an appreciable reality? To answer this question properly we must revert to its origin and to understand its origin, we must, to a certain extent be acquainted with the nature of government in general.

Man is a *gregarious animal*. He seeks the society of his fellows. From this quality of his nature, society arises and, from society, the necessity of government. Where ever we find man in his *lowest condition* there we find the *strongest* government. His condition of *animalism* demands physical restraint. He can be ruled in no other way. Man in this condition is the fit subject of *absolute government*. But as man becomes more and more cultivated, the rigors of absolutism must be relaxed, and the government assumes another form which has been denominated Limited Monarchy. In this form of government the prerogatives of the ruler are limited in some degree, but they still strongly trench on the right of the governed. Another still more favorably modified form of government adapted to a still higher degree of culture in the governed, is that usually called an aristocracy, which, in its original means, "*Authority" wielded by the best and wisest men in a community*. This form of government presupposes a higher degree of aggregate intelligence and cultivation than is found in a Limited Monarchy. It is essentially a system of *orders* and *classes*. But the last and highest form of man's social and political organization is that which he obtains under a Democracy.

In this form, it is supposed that all men are fully emancipated from ignorance, and also, that their passions have been schooled to the restraints of law These are the legitimate conditions from whence a true Democracy takes its rise, and upon these *alone*, must it depend for *stability*.

What then is the duty of every Democrat? What then is the duty of every man, who believes that the motto, "*Vox populi: vox Dei*" should be substituted for that motto which was for so long the *Shibboleth* of tyranny, "*Sic volo Sic jubeo*"? It is this he should rise to a just conception of the position which he holds in our system of government. He is a unit, from the aggregate of which, flows all political authority in this country. Therefore, to use a somewhat exaggerated, but very expressive phrase, he is a "Sovereign;" but a sovereign, ignorant of the duties that belong to his position, is a spectacle not only to be pitied, but to be despised. It is his duty, therefore, to know why he votes, and for whom he votes, because the destiny of millions may hang upon the "unconsidered trifle of a ballot." Beside the despot who rules by force, may shackle the body, but he cannot enchain the mind It defies all bonds, and in free thought expands to its native skies, and the subject of a tyrant may be a *man* in all his essential elements; but the man who is ruled by a demagogue, through his own ignorance, ignores the god-like qualities of his nature, and tamely submit to a yoke which his own folly has forged. Which, I ask you in the light of reason is the more sublime spectacle of the two? History teaches us that all attempts to establish democracies, previous to our own, have proved miserable failures. The lesson is a pregnant one; let us duly appreciate it and in view of it, let us ask ourselves whether ours also is to be added to the list. Not if we give due heed to the importance of the conditions to which I have alluded; it is well worthy of perservation. The history of the past furnishes no parallel to it. Anciently the Greeks had something which resembled it, but the resemblance was remote and feeble. Their Amphictyonic Council was little different from an assembly of ambassadors, save that they met regularly as to time and place; and their proceedings rather resembled those of a Supreme Court, than those of a representative, legislative assembly. Our government is no less singular as to its nature, than as to its origin. It is perhaps the only system of government which in all its parts was the result of foresight and design. Most governments have been ushered into the world by mere accident or by the concurrence of unforseen events. Great things have grown from small beginnings. Men have been fatigued into compliance with the dictates of prompt and daring ambition; and have acquiesed in a system of arbitrary power. But in our case, a number of men competent to the task, sat down and formed our constitution. Before them lay the legislation of past ages. They saw the rocks and shoals on which many had foundered and dashed to pieces, and to escape which they did all that the soundest wisdom could do for our benefit. The constitution they framed was dictated by their knowledge of our circumstances; and it is, unquestionably, the ablest form of government yet devised by man. I have said that these wise and good men *formed* the constitution of government under which we live, but the great principles embodied in the constitution were not the fruits or results of their discussions in convention. They had been growing out of man's social and political condition, for more than two hundred years previous. All they did was to give a written shape and form, to principles that had been inaugurated by Hampden and Algernon Sidney, and recognized in the various struggles for human rights in England The great doctrines embodied in the Bill of Rights and the principles enunciated in *Magna Charta*, involving personal liberty, trial by *jury*, *Habeas Corpus*, and the like, had their birth through the mighty throes of revolution, resistance to which, cost Charles the First his *head*, and James the Second his *throne*. These facts will illustrate their value, and teach us in what estimation we should hold the rich inheritance of priceless political wisdom, which the Fathers of our Country bequeathed to us in the constitution From what I have said, it will be apparent that constitutions cannot be *made to order*. They grow and their growth must necessarily be slow and gradual. It may furthermore be observed in this connection, that when a constitution is reduced to form and shape, or, in other words, is written, it ceases to grow; again a written constitution, owing to the ambiguity of human language is very liable to false constructions. Though the instrument may be very concise, and perhaps nothing of the kind was ever *more* explicit and intelligible, the political tactician can easily demonstrate that no system of law or form of government can be couched in such language as to be beyond the reach of *sophistry*.

The clearest, most forcible, and most positive expressions are liable to constructions, glosses, colorings and perversions. Some of the most important political disputes in this country have arisen respecting the intent and meaning of the constitution. Here lies the great danger. The remedy lies in wisdom, circumspection and virtue, without these the wisest laws are made in vain. I have been led to make these remarks, because political heresies, threatening the integrity of the constitution, have from time to time been brought forward, the most prominent of which, perhaps was that of the doctrine of the "*Higher Law*" A recent attempt to revive it in another form, will be my apology for detaining you a moment on this point. The doctrine of the "*Higher Law*," which is when divested of all factitious accompaniments, nothing more nor less than, that a man is at liberty to accept or reject a provision of the constitution or a law made under any of its provisions, just as such a provision or such law may be opposed to, or in accordance with his conscience.

The prevalence of such a doctrine would soon destroy all government and speedily cause anarchy to usurp the place of order. Political government is a human institution, its sole legitimate objects is and ought to be, to define the rights and duties of man as a member of civil society, to prescribe the rules that are to regulate the conduct of the citizen in his intercourse with his fellows and to accomplish this purpose effectually, it must have supreme power. The law of God, as revealed to us in the Bible, is appealed to as the source from whence the Higher Law is derived; but let me ask you, do we hazard anything of truth, when we assert that the law of God applies solely to the affairs of religion and morals? The supreme authority or "Higher Law" in politics is the constitution. The supreme authority or "Higher Law" of religion and morals is the Bible. You cannot appeal from the constitution, which is your political chart, to the "Higher Law" for that is to appeal from the state to the church, from civil policy to ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The system of government developed in the Bible, was a theory prescribed for a small nation which had just emerged from slavery. They could not therefore, know how to govern themselves, and a very simple form of government, blended with their religious system, was most appropriate to their condition. But in modern times, every attempt to unite civil and ecclesiastical government has impaired both. So strongly were the framers of the constitution impressed with this fact, that by an express provision of that instrument, they proclaimed eternal separation between the church and the state. Let me conjure you, therefore, as you value your liberties, to guard well against the introduction into the constitution of any provision calculated to mix up together the two antagonistic elements—religion and politics. No! let it ever remain as it now stands, on the broad and liberal foundation where Catholic and Protestant, Mahommedan and Jew may meet in harmony, with no statute to affect them, but that which secures their common and inalienable right.

The principles embodied in the constitution may be reduced to three classes. First, those which define and secure the personal liberty of the citizen. Second, those which concern the form of the government, and prescribe its great and leading institutions. Third, those which relate to property and the modes of acquiring, holding and distributing it. The greatest of the first class is the right of the individual to be at large and unmolested, when not charged with crime; to guard which *Habeas Corpus* was instituted, together with the further guarantee of the right to a fair and impartial trial by *jury*, and the public administration of justice at usual and convenient places.

The principles of the second class are a republican confederacy of equal states, a legislature of two houses, an Executive and a Judiciary. The principles of the third class relating to property are more complex, and are found in the body of the common law, and in our State and Federal statutes.

It is the great beauty of our constitution, that its principles are so few, and simple and yet so comprehensive. The alteration of any of its provisions should fill the American mind with distrust and apprehension. It should be the word on every lip, the thought of every mind to preserve intact the rich legacy left us by the statesmen of the heroic age of the republic. The size of our country renders a simple limited form of government, such as is provided for in our constitution, necessary. If its provisions are considered simply with reference to this fact nothing can exceed the wisdom of its adaptations. By providing a Federal Government charged with a general supervision, and investing it with sufficient power to execute its offices by making it an authority over the whole, so far as the security and welfare of the whole may demand we are furnished with just such a system as may admit of extension over an immense territory. One has beautifully observed,—"The fable of antiquity, that man sprang from the soil amuses the scholar; but with what truth of imagination may it be asserted that the constitution of the United States is its Physical Geography in another shape, the images of natural grandeur embodied in principles of corresponding magnificence." Impressed with these views of the constitution can we as patriots, as Democrats, look without dismay upon a violation of its provisions? Can we sit down unconcernedly and fold our arms in apathy, [illegible] which had escaped solution for so many centuries, and in practical fulfillment, realized the dreams of Harrington and Moore. Let it be our constant study how we may most safely keep and most perfectly enjoy those institutions. The work of attaining them is accomplished. The battle is over; the victory is won, and our fathers are at rest These institutions are now ours—bought and paid for. But they are ours under solemn responsibilities,—under none other than the trust that we will preserve, exalt, and extend them. We shall best accomplish this high purpose by imitating the republican simplicity and virtue of the men who founded them. There is an aristocratic spirit insinuating itself into society, which threatens danger if it be not checked. Our unparalleled progress in wealth, and all its appliances has produced an effeminacy, which is incompatible with the stern morals of a republic. Rome, Florence and Greece were all renowned for their wealth and refinement, but at the same time the principles of civil liberty were unknown to them. They were effeminate, libentious and corrupt. Rome conquered Greece, but the arts of the vanquished conquered, the victor, and the *Pilum* dropped from a weak and nerveless grasp. The Italian gondolier may sing his love songs in strains richer and sweeter than Orpheus or Arion struck from the "Gilded Lyre." Yet the rough carol of the boatman and the sound of the woodman's axe are better guaranties for the stability and perpetuity of our institutions, than the sweetest air ever trilled by Cavalier when he touched his guitar in the bower of beauty, or Gondolier ever sang beneath the Bridge of Sighs.

Let us then, forever, keep bright within our hearts the fires of patriotism, by feeding them with the heroic recollections of the past, as, of old, pure and chaste virgins kept bright the sacred fires upon the altars of *Vesta*, till shrine and worshipper perished in the ruins of a shattered empire.

A Woman puts five Savages to Flight.

A Milwaukie dispatch, 1st instant, to the Chicago *Tribune*, says: "It appears that the report of the existence of a force of hostile Indians in Juneau county is not without foundation. A dispatch from New Lisbon this evening states that five Indians this afternoon attacked the house of Mr. Austin, four miles out from the village.—Mr. Austin was absent at the time, and the only persons in the house were Mrs. Austin and two small children. She, however, with a good rifle, and the assistance of a faithful watch dog, succeeded in killing one of the Indians and wounding another severely, when the rest of the party, not liking the reception, took to flight. The report states that Mrs. Austin was not injured. The greatest excitement exists, and threats are made of the total extermination of these scourges."

Pensacola.

We learn that this place is perfectly deserted, and left in almost desolate condition, the grass and weeds growing about all over the place, and but or five families living there. It is considered as neutral ground by both the enemy's and our troops, there being a white flag nailed up in the place. Our men frequently go over in little sailboats to gather figs that grow in rich abundance there.—*Richmond paper.*

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade.

Wm. M. SHINN V. P. | JAS. I. BENNETT
JNO. S. DILWORTH, | Wm. McCREERY,
DAVID McCANDLESS.

MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE MORNING POST BY MESSRS. KOUNTZ & MERTZ, BROKERS, NO. 113 WOOD STREET.

The following are the buying and selling rates for Gold, Silver, &c.:

	Buying	Selling
Gold	1 21	00
Silver	1 18	00
Demand Notes	1 25	00
Eastern Exchange.		
New York	par	¼
Baltimore	par	¼
Philadelphia	par	¼
Boston	par	¼
Western Exchange.		
Cincinnati	par	¼
Louisville	par	¼
Cleveland	par	¼
St. Louis	par	¼

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

Monday, Aug. 10th, 1863.

The demand on Saturday was only moderate. The stock in first hands is rapidly changing hands. The market in the East was not very active. The advance there does not keep pace with our own market. The rates in this market are a good deal unsettled for example sales of crude without packages were made at 23½@24c; packages included prices ranged at 28-29@30c; there is some holders were demanding the latter figure and refused to sell for less.

The exports since our last were 2,713 barrels, including crude and refined.

The imports during the same period were: By the Allegheny River, 2,910 bbls. Per A. V. R R, Refined, 150 bbls; Crude, 337 bbls.

Crude—Among the sales were 200 barrels packages returned, 24c; 170 do do, 24c; 800 do in bulk, 23½c; 400 do, packages included, 29c; 500 do do not prime, 28c. 300 do do, 29@30c.

Refined firm; sales 2,500 bbls bonded for future delivery at 55c. Lots were offered on the spot at 50c to the extent of 500 bbls.

Benzole dull, prices altogether nominal.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
Monday, Aug. 10th, 1863.

Remarks—The weather yesterday was intensely hot, making outside traveling decidedly unpleasant. Our rivers continue to fall steadily. There is, however, sufficient water for low water boats to carry out moderate trips. The new steamer "Nyanza" will leave to-day. The "Nightingale" left on Saturday with a fair number of passengers and all the freight she could carry. Business, generally speaking, was dull. The sales were few and far between. Dealers seem indifferent about purchasing at the present time. Money matters are quiet, the demand for Gold and Silver being limited. Prices are evidently tending downward. Good paper is easily converted into cash on easy terms. In fact we never saw money more plenty or easier obtained than at the present time. Flour—Market very dull, the only sales making being small lots for local purposes. The supply is not large, but is equal to the demand. Receipts of wagon fallen off. Bacon very firm with a good trade demand for home use and export. Prices tend upward. Grain dull; nothing doing worthy of notice. The advantage at present is on the side of buyers. Groceries—The market was firm with a fair demand. Sugar evidently looking up, [illegible] lower prices increasing.

Flour—We have nothing new to note. The demand was limited and sales likewise. The stock is not large, but sufficient to meet the wants of the home trade. There is nothing doing in a speculative way. The current rates from store were: Extra, $5 25@5 50; Extra Family, $6-6 25@5 50, the latter for a good article

Bacon—We continue to notice a firm market; with a good many lots changing hands. Prices, especially for the better descriptions, have an upward tendency. The following were among the sales: 7,000 lbs shoulders, 5¾@6c; 4,000 lbs plain hams, 9¾@9¾c; 3,000 lbs S C Hams, 12¼@12½c. Sales of country meat at a variety of prices.

Apples are beginning to come forward more freely. Sales 50 bush at 75c@$1, according to quality.

Salt continues firm with a steady demand. Sales 100 bbls at $2 50.

Cheese—Holders firm with a good demand. Sales 160 bbls W R at 10@10¼c, the latter for choice.

Whisky in moderate demand. Sales 25 bbls at 45@46c.

Groceries—Market firm with a good demand.

Sugar—Sales 10 hhds. Cuba, 12c; 12 hhds Orleans, 12¾@ 8c; 20 bbls crushed, 16c.

Molasses firm and in good request; sales of 10 bbls old crop at 55c; sales of 12 bbls new crop, 60c.

Coffee is very dull; sales of 20 sacks Rio at 31¼@32¼c.

Grain—The market was very dull; sales could not be effected unless at a decline.

WOOL.

The market remains without change; nothing doing this week.

Imports from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1863—

From Foreign Ports	bales 71,855
Coastwise Ports	5,062
Total	bales 76,917
Same time 1862	53,495

—*N. Y. Price Current.*

Missouri Tobacco.

Two hhds choice Missouri Tobacco were sold at the Boone Warehouse at $31 and $49 9 100 lbs. The first was purchased by H. Holbrook and the second by L. L. Anderson.

REMOVAL OF LIVERY STABLE. The undersigned having removed his Livery Stable from the rear of the Scott House, to near the corner of First and Smithfield street, W. C. Coins sold stand, is prepared to furnish carriages, buggies, and saddle horses upon the shortest notice. Also horses kept at livery at reasonable rates. Undertaking and all arrangements for funerals will receive his special attention.
NEAL BRICELAND.
ap 14:

ELSINGBURG GRAPE.

WE CAN FURNISH A FEW VINES on this valuable Grape at $2 50 per dozen; $12 50 per 100.
J. KNOX,
ap28 29 Fifth street.

WM. M. FABER & CO.,
STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS
Iron Founders,
GENERAL MACHINISTS AND BOILER MAKERS,
Near the Penn. R. R. Passenger Depot.
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MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF Steam Engines, ranging from three to one hundred and fifty horse power, and suited for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Blast Furnaces, Factories, etc.
Give particular attention to the construction of Engines and Machinery for grist mills, and for upright, sulay and circular saw mills.
Have also on hand, finished and ready for shipment at short notice, Engines and Boilers of every description.
Also, furnish Boilers and Sheet Iron seperately, Wrought Iron Shafting, Hangers and Pullies in every variety, and continue the manufacture of Woolen Machinery and Machine Cards.
Our prices are low, our machinery manufactured of the best quality of materials, and warranted in all cases to give satisfaction.
☞ Orders from all parts of the country solicited and promptly filled. feb11-daw

GRAVEL ROOFING.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
LUPTON, OLDDEN & CO.,
Corner Fifth and Wood streets, second story.
1y10

VENISON—THREE SADDLES VENISON just received and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
aug7 corner Market and First streets.

DEALERS IN OILS.

S. M. KIER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pure No. 1 Carbon Oil,
AND
BENZOLE.
☞ Office on LIBERTY STREET, opposite Penn's R. R. Depot.
☞ All oil warranted. ap23:1yd

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR sale a superior article of
Refined Ardesco Oil,
NON-EXPLOSIVE. ALSO,
PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 IRWIN STREET
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Lucent Oil Work
DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PURE WHITE REFINED
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CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, CORNICES, CANDELBRAS, LAMPS, &c.
REGILDED OR REBRONZED,
and made equal to new. Also, Chandeliers &c., altered to burn Carbon Oil, at ho
Lamp and Oil Store of
WELDON, REINICKE & KELLY,
ap2-1y 164 Wood street near 6th.

PIANO DEALERS.

KNABE & CO'S PIANOS.
THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY,
The following Pianos have been received this week:
One beautiful 7 octave, Plain Case Piano, with Sliding Desk, Overstring, Agraffe Treble, &c.
One 6¾ octave, same as above.
Two 6½ octave, same as above.
WARRANTED EIGHT YEARS.
For sale only by
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
jy30 43 Fifth street.

MODERN SCHOOL FOR THE VIOLIN.
A thorough and systematic arrangement of easy, progressive studies, adapted to the wants of scholars in every degree of advancement. Added to which is a large selection of popular Songs, Waltzes, Polkas, Dances, Marches, Quicksteps, &c. By L. G. Fessendon.
The author of this work is a teacher of the Violin, and gives this School after a long experience in its use. For Exercises and Examples selections are taken from Sargino, Labitski, Floyel, Mariani, Czerny and others of like celebrity as teachers and composers. The second part of the book is intended to meet the wants of those who are desirous of well arranged Airs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, &c.
Price, $2 00.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
ap8 81 Wood street.

Wanted.
75 DOLLARS A MONTH! I WANT to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. S. MADISON, Alfred, Me.

Wanted.
60 DOLLARS A MONTH WE WANT Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid to 13 other articles, 15 circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
my6:3mdaw

SPRING GOODS.
WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of Buyers to our stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
embracing all the newest styles of
PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERES,
suitable for Business Suits. A full and complete assortment of fine black
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
Plain and figured Silk and Cashmere Vestings
W. H. McGEE & CO.,
143 FEDERAL STREET,
corner of Market Square, Allegheny city
mh5:dawtf

LUPTONS, OLDDEN & CO
Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofers,
are now prepared to fill all orders for Fire and Water-Proof Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.
Promptly and Satisfactorily.
Mr. Oldden having been in the employment of H. M. WARREN & CO., and their successors, in Philadelphia, for eight years, where he learned all the mechanical departments of their business, and has made valuable improvements of his own, we can positively say that our Roofing is
Composed of the Same Materials
as those of that firm, and that we will guarantee our work to be equal in every respect to any Gravel, Felt and Cement Roofs put on by other firms in this city, or in the United States. There is no patent for the Warren Roof, or any of the materials composing it.
Office—Corner of Fifth and Wood Sts., second story. 1y7

CHARLES MAGEE. J. RODMAN RIDGE
MAGEE & RICKS,
Importers and dealers in
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Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings,
255 MARKET STREET,
North Side, PHILADELPHIA
jy4-m89-1yd.

CHARLES L. CALDWELL,
(Successor to Jas. Holmes & Co.,)
PORK PACKER
Dealer in Bacon, Lard, Sugar-Cured Hams, Smoked Beef &c.
Corner Market and First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. dec11:1yd.

HENRY W. BEAUMONT & CO.
DEALERS IN
Foreign Brandies, Wines and Gins.
Also, Blackberry, Raspberry, Wild Cherry, and Ginger Brandies, Old Monongahela, Rye, and other Whiskies, Jamaica Rum, &c.
No. 83 Liberty Street,
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