PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1852.

CITY SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Last evening the ordinance authorizing the Mayor of Pittsburgh to subscribe for 8000 shares, ($400,000,) of the stock of the Company, passed the Councils, and will be issued officially published in this paper.

Colonel Johnston, President of the road, addressed the Select Council briefly, setting forth in a concise and convincing terms the great benefits which this road will confer upon this city, by giving it a direct connection with Western New York, the lower lakes, Canada, the cities of New York and Boston, and with the vast systems of railroads of the north eastern States. He had previously addressed the Common Council on the subject.

At the conclusion of the Governor's remarks a brief discussion took place, when by unanimous consent the vote on the final passage of the ordinance was taken and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, and passed with but two dissenting votes. It had previously passed the Common Council by a unanimous vote.

This action by the Councils of Pittsburgh places the success of this noble enterprise beyond a peradventure. The condition annexed, we doubt not, will be speedily complied with, and when that is done, the aggregate of stock will amount to one million of dollars, an amount that will warrant the vigorous prosecution of the work, and place it in a position to command what further funds may be necessary.

PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—Our citizens will be gratified to learn that the remainder of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad is this put under contract to the Virginia state line, on the 30th of May, inst. This will include the entire line, except about four miles near the Virginia territory, which will doubtless be provided for in a short time. See advertisement.

We regret that our paper of yesterday and to-day has been deprived of its usual variety; but still we are satisfied that to the majority of our readers the very able and instructive lecture, which has occupied so large a space in our columns, will be more interesting and acceptable than any thing else we could give them. Dr. Mitchill has made deep research indeed into the early history of our ancestors, and has come to the public with facts that will modify in no small degree many of our former impressions. His lecture is a very valuable document, and one that ought to be preserved.

LADIES OF THE O. & P. RAILROAD.—We are informed that the track layers are at work beyond Massillon, putting down the rails. Having plenty of means, and the best credit, the energetic officers of the road will push it forward to the intermediate completion at Crestline, with great energy and rapidity. Every where the work is going rapidly on, which will make Pittsburgh the centre of a splendid system of railroads.

TO SHIPPERS.

The Agent of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad is now prepared to receive and contract for the transportation of Flour from Massillon to Philadelphia at 30 cents, and to New York or Boston at 35 cents, by way of Philadelphia, in 10 days; New York, 12 days; Boston, 14 days.

We take the above paragraph from the *Massillon News*, of Thursday. Such announcements enable us to realize the value of our railroad system, particularly of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, which passes through the heart of the most wheat growing region of the country. Formerly the flour of the region of which Massillon is the centre, was all shipped by the Ohio canal to Cleveland, thence to Buffalo by the Lakes, and thence to New York or Boston; but now we find that we are beginning to compete successfully with our northern rivals, and are drawing trade from Pennsylvania which we never enjoyed before. We have the advantage over them in distance, and, by the aid of artificial improvements, guided by a wise and liberal policy, we can take and hold the trade of Central and Southern Ohio.

DR. M'GILL'S ADDRESS

INCLUDED.

I thank the Rev. Dr. O'Connor for the opportunity he gives me, to go with him to the continent in company with the Irish missionaries of ancient date, who carried the bright superiority of Irish Christianity over to meet, in Germany and France, the sombre traditions which then came from Rome. He talks of Columban, but we find him. He passes through England. But what must have been his astonishing? than, may be inferred from the following letter, said to have been afterwards by the exasperated Romanists in England. "We, the deputies of the Apostolic see, in the western region, of late so falsely confided the reputation of your island for holiness; but we now fully regard you as no better than the Britons. The journey of Columban into Gaul, and that of a certain Dagneus, may into Britain have fully convinced us of this; for among other things, this Dagaman passed by the places we inhabit, and not only refused to eat at our table, but even to take his meals in the same house with us." (Bede, Hist. lib 2, lap 4.) Think you, must not those Anglo Saxon Romanists have been a sorry set of Christians in his eyes, when a genial Irishman would "not keep company with them, no not so much as to eat?"

But Columban is now in Gaul, traversing the country, to find a missionary station, best suited to his zeal for evangelizing Pagans. On the Eastern frontiers, where the German pagans were crowding with their population, he fixes his home, and builds his Oratory, out of the ruins of a Roman fortress—he wonders how it came there. Here the fame of his sanctity and success drew disciples and visitors of the highest distinction. Among others Theodorick, the king of the Franks, come to get an interest in his prayers. That monarch had an old grandmother, Brunehild, whom some Gregory mentioned by his letter, which is yet extant, and which praises her piety in the way that popes always understand, when paying court to power. This same grandmother kept Theodorick from getting married, in order to retain her own influence over his mind. But the Irish preacher rebuked him for his licentiousness, and insisted on his dismissing his concubines and mistresses, and taking a lawful wife. This exasperated the pious grandmother, and her Roman priests and bishops, who soon got up a impeachment of his orthodoxy, charged him with corresponding in the church, and succeeded in having him banished from the country, under an escort of soldiers, commanded by Count S. Columban *apud* Scriptores, &c., 3476)

The truth is, that the Irish monasteries on the continent of Europe were always an eyesore to the Bishop of Rome; and one of the most invariable charges to his own missionaries was, to bring them into subjection and uniformity, or drive them from the country. (Neander's Ch. Hist. vol. 4, p. 49.) Jeffrey, who does not know that the brilliant Irishman in the court of Charles the Bald, John Scotus Erigina, in the ninth century, although far degenerated in the faith of his fathers, contended against the doctrine of *transubstantiation*, then introduced by Paschase Radbert.

It is a poor frivolity which would evade the overwhelming evidence of facts, on this whole subject, with a joke about Presbyterians claiming "mouks," "monasteries," "tonsure," &c. We have learned to distinguish between names and things, and know the same in all of Rome. The turbulence and insecurity of the social state in those early times, required the seclusion of the monastic life, for safety and peace. Monk meant "minister," monastery meant "school" or "seminary"—not free entirely, be it granted, from some superstitious; but wide as heaven from those of papal catholicity as now developed.

I hope for pardon, in thus dwelling so long on "those times," as Dr. Johnson said to a bishop O'Connor of the last century, "those times, for such there were, when Ireland was the school of the West, the quiet habitation of sanctity and literature." It is one of surpassing interest to myself; and it would be a rich gratification, if I could only succeed in getting my catholic fellow citizens to catch but a glimpse of the truth, which their cunning priests have been perverting and obscuring for many long centuries. To my own mind, it is as clear as the noonday, that the real, ancient, and truly apostolical Patrick was no different from the legendary saint of that name, as "Mary the mother of Jesus" was from the fresco painting in the church of San Martino at Lucca, which represents her as whipping Jesus, with all the air of a queen, and wrath of a school mistress; while the child is trying to get into the arms of his grandmother, Anna, who hastens to the rescue, in the back ground!

Before I pass from this great topic, the early christianity of western Europe, let me add a word of explanation respecting the cause of its overthrow. Why did the obscured, corrupted, and superstitious religion of Rome prevail over the brighter, and freer, and simpler christianity of earlier planting? The answer is perfectly obvious and easy. It will be remembered that the Bishop of Rome was the only Bishop in all the western world who was acknowledged to be the pastor of an apostolic church—that is, one which had really been established by the immediate ministry of Apostles; and that too, in the great Imperial City, which had awed the world for centuries. But in the East there were many Apostolic churches, Jerusalem, Antioch, Alexandria, &c. Hence the immense advantage of *his unity*, in taking advantage of every change and revolution for promoting his aims.

Now, the grand maxim of his policy was, always to attack himself, like a parasite, to the arm of conquest. You never find him on the side of the vanquished. You never see him rolling back the wave of oppression: he is on the top of it always, with a lighter pinnace by far than even that with which Archbishop Hughes so playfully describes his own imagination, as gliding up stream and down, in his recent lecture.

Thus he mounted every barbarian wave in succession, which overwhelmed the states of Italy. Thus he attached himself to the victorious Franks in Gaul, and Visigoths in Spain, and would have embraced even the victorious Saracens in turn, if his overtures had not been spurned. Thus he embraced the Anglo-Saxons, and helped them to trample on the neck of the injured Britons. Thus he clambered again on the rapacious cruelty of Norman pride, and ground the Saxon into dust. The turbaned warriors of the Orient itself, could scarcely keep the sycophancy of his sly ambition from blending the cross with the crescent, and wedding the Virgin Mary to the Prophet of Mahomet II—Tartar and Turk were alike solicited in turn, to plume their blood-stained glory with a blessing from Rome, and open a wider gate for their entrance into paradise, with the keys of St. Peter.

This was the way, and this the policy, by which the christianity of Western Europe was ruined, with the steady encroachment of papal catholicity. Kings, and especially queens, were courted, flattered and won. Thus David I. of Scotland was seduced from the pure and pristine christianity of his realm. It was a material, not a spiritual progress and triumph. "It carefully watched," says a great Catholic French historian, "the rise of the first thought of ambition in the invading kings, as the moment at which to enter into association with them; and in default of foreign conquests, it loved and encouraged internal despotism. Hereditary monarchy was the system it best liked, because under hereditary monarchy it only needed to gain possession of the mind of one family, to acquire absolute authority over a whole nation."

And so we may well say, that according to the same eternal principle of that "eternal city" —when its catholicity comes into a republic, it will be always found on the side of the *strongest party*. Never, never, will you find Popery on the side of a weak political party in these United States; no matter what their principles may be. It is not its nature. Sooner would the Ohio river flow backward from Cairo to Pittsburgh, than would the rank and file of this political religion go back from joining the majority.

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These are not a tithe of the changes which have come to Roman Catholicity since the time at which our learned opponent would have it, the laws of England germinated under the quickening influence of this religion. And if his ridiculous fancies on the subject were sober truth, in the light of indubitable history, the mutability of Romanism, the past transformation which has taken place in it, and which is now in Britain, making it another, a secular and antichristian religion, must entirely explode this novelty of Catholic pretension.

I see the Bishop is so careful of his analogy between the common law and "Catholicity," that he will not allow me to call it a heathen even. Well, on the supposition that they are alike *man-made* institutions, alike tracing their original to *pagan* customs and *Teutonic* revelations: and that it is still unsettled *by him* whether "Catholicity" be not the child, rather than the parent of secular and civil institutions, I shall not quarrel with him for insisting on *substantial* likeness. He will suffer me, I hope, to be a catechumen on this subject a little while longer.

What is the *authoritative digest*, or *compilation*, or *commentary* on the *lex scripta*, or written laws of Popery? Where is the ultimate tribunal in which the *lex non scripta* or unwritten laws must be fixed in an unchangeable decision?—Pope, or General Council? If "the living principle of Catholicity is grasped by the very mention of France, it can be," what is the use of paper *living* still, in force—the canons, for instance, of the third and fourth Lateran Councils, requiring all Catholic rulers to extirpate heresy with fire and sword? If the common law becomes more and more settled every year, and the Bishop's boasting authority ascertained already, by authoritative decisions is it so with Popery? Why, in the middle ages, when its jurisdiction was most extensive and complete, did its *oral* tuition from Jesus Christ almost entirely cease in the pulpits of christendom—when the Bible was a prohibited book, all pantomime, *opus operatum* and scenic exhibitions by mendicant and strolling actors from the monasteries of Europe? Were "the *preaching friars*" of St. Dominic a new legislation; or is return to the pulpit since the reformation, an extension of the common law of Catholicity, while those of common law have been always contracting, and are now no longer to be found, except in ink and paper. When or how will certain causes which have been presented on the supreme tribunals of Catholicity for ages, be finally settled? Why is the Bible, which was formally prohibited in the hands of the common people; and before persecuting edicts were issued by the formal authority of popes and councils, requiring all temporal princes, under pain of excommunication, to put down the right of private judgment and to exterminate all heretics with fire and sword—a thousand years before the salt of Protestant influence was formally withdrawn from this ever corrupting mass, leaving it in its death raving to tear out the last pulsation of spiritual life by the extirpation of Jansenist and Port Royal, and finally abolishing even the Jesuits, when they blotted out the theology of Augustine, and the vandal hatred which razed to the dust the school of Pascal and Nicole, Arnauld and Tillemont, even in the Augustan age of France, digging up the very bones of Port Royal, and casting them away to the sink and the dunghill.

IV. The *fourth false assumption* we notice is, that everything bequeathed by Catholic men, must be a boon of the Catholic religion. Why fancy which would plume itself with such a boast, and commend its religion for such a reason, might just as easily make us Pagans or Mahometans as Roman Catholics. When I look at the letters of the alphabet, I think of our indebtedness to Egypt and Phenicia. Must I therefore serve crocodiles and ibis, or lift my orisons to Baal and Ashtaroth! When I count the digits of Arithmetic, or the bones articulated in my body, I think of Saracen culture, as it gave to Europe the study of mathematics and medicine. Must I therefore take the Koran for a Bible, and give up my private judgment to Mohammed?

If the common law, in spite of all resistance from the church to its gradual development, must be called a Catholic law, just because its compilers, legislators and justiciaries, were men of Catholic times and Catholic countries, then much more, is gunpowder a Catholic thing—and the camera obscura, and concave and convex lenses for the telescope, are Catholic; because the Franciscan friar, Roger Bacon, invented them: although Catholic infallibility interdicted his lectures, and locked him up in his cell for such indubitable proofs of magic. Then is the Copernician system of Astronomy a Catholic thing: although Galileo, for demonstrating its truth, was twice entombed in the Inquisition, and compelled, in the agony of his soul, to abjure his convictions. Then is the Art of Printing a Catholic boon, although Dr. Faust was given to the devil; Gregory XVI. has cursed the "never sufficiently to be execrated and detested liberty of the press": and there is not a Catholic government on earth which can bear the untrammeled power of printing. Then is the great Reformation itself a Catholic boon; for it originated in Catholic times, Catholic countries, and among Catholic men—although by Catholic powers, and by Catholic "bell, book, and candle," it be cursed in its infancy, cursed in its progress, and condemned before you for no other reason than that they are weak—that they are the poor of this world, and that they abide by Justice. I know that the king's envoys distribute or promise my spoils to the Cardinals, or courtiers: but let the Cardinals rise up against me as they will will say—one thing I know, he never governed his country with a Catholic policy, or yearned over it with a Catholic heart, as Catholicity is held by Bishop O'Connor, or he would not have said, in his last will, "It is just, that the English should ever remain FREE AS THEIR OWN THOUGHTS!"

V. *The fifth false assumption is, that more causes are to be assigned in some cases, and fewer in others, than are sufficient to explain a phenomenon.* In almost every column of the Bishop's "Vindication" we have this palpable inversion of common philosophy, and common sense. Thus he will insist that "Catholicity" produced the common law. Blackstone, however, gives the full and adequate causation of this boon, as follows: "Doubtless by the intermixture of adventitious nations, the Romans, the Picts, the Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans, they must have insensibly introduced and incorporated many of their own customs with those that were before established: thereby, in all probability, improving the texture and wisdom of the whole, by the accumulated wisdom of divers particular countries. Our laws, saith Lord Bacon, are mixed as our language; and as our language is so much the richer, the laws are the more complete." (Introd. Sec. 3.) Will the Bishop pretend that any sort of Christianity had reached the Britons before the days of Julius Cæsar, when the "Romans" entered the island? But according to Blackstone, the customs existing prior to the infusion of Romans, with the superadded elements of national peculiarities, through subsequent ages, formed this peculiarly excellent law. See also in Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, how all the Teutonic nations, as the Visigoths in Spain, possessed the germ of such institutions. (Vol. 1, Introd. p. 3.)

But if we must have a religious element also, to assign, why should not that religious element be a *mixed* one too—made up of competing influences, like the usages and languages of different nations? According to a grand principle of fusion, whom he quotes with approbation, the perfect civilisation of modern Europe is precisely the resultant of mingled laws, religion, and national character. Here, then, we come in again, for a share, at least, of the honor in this peerless production; with our "Presbyterianism from Iona, and Independency from Wales." Blackstone, however, was given credit enough for the civil legislation, which all their descendants in Britain, making it another, a secular and antichristian religion, must entirely explode this novelty of Catholic pretension.

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AMUSEMENTS.

For a short Time only,

WILL OPEN FOR EXHIBITION AT PHILO HALL, on Wednesday evening, May 5th, (over the Post Office,)

DOUBER'S CELEBRATED ORIGINAL PAINTING OF

ADAM AND EVE IN PARADISE.

Representing the Temptation and Expulsion, painted for Charles of Poland, was three subjects, works of Art, which are acknowledged to be the finest ever exhibited in the United States, were exhibited in New York and other cities from 1833 to 1837, and the past 4 years in Europe, to the universal admiration of over 400 millions of persons.

Open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission the whole week 25 cents. Schools admitted for 10 cents each. The Agent respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh that these are the same original pictures which were exhibited in this Hall two years since; the Hall has been improved and refitted in the most ample manner by Mr. Peale and other artists, and rendered by the new arrangements of light, &c., admirably adapted for the exhibition of works of art.

[Chronicle copy]

MR. DEMPSTER, composer of "The May Queen," "Amount of the Irish Emigrant," &c., has the honor to announce his original Scottish Entertainment, at Lafayette Hall Monday evening, May 10th, consisting of Songs of Poetry, sung to his own music, interspersed with Scottish Melodies, including the popular songs "Noon and Night," "I see thee sweetly Sleep," "The Maid of Jura," "My Heart's in the Highlands," "John Anderson my Jo," "The Harping of the Lyre," "I wander to meet, and find not from present appearances, it will sell rapidly.

Truly Yours, EASTMAN, TELTON & CO.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the city. may8:dwy

Nelson's First Premium

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain a faithful and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Rooms for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Dagguerreotyping as now practiced by the celebrated Artists of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either single or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. may8:dwdtw

DR. M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.—The following, from an Agent, shows the demand which this medicine created, when first introduced.

Harrisburg, Wyoming Co., N. Y. December 10th, 1847.

Dr. J. Rose—Dear Sir—Travelling agent left with me last Tuesday, a quantity of Dr. M'Lane's Pills and Worm Specific, to sell on commission. The Worm Specific is without a rival, and has a very salutary effect in expelling worms. If you can now send me some, or send me an order to pay on your hands in Buffalo, (L. S. Bennett,) I think it will meet with a rapid sale. W. H. AINSWORTH.

This Vermifuge is the best that can be used for the above disease.

For sale by respectable Merchants and Druggists in towns and country.

J. RIDD & CO.,
No. 60 Wood st.
sp20:dawtf

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.

Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES,

PLATED SHOVELS, MATTOCKS, SPADES, HOES, FORKS, &c.

PITTSBURGH, PENN.

Office No. 124, Water street, third door above Smithfield st. All work warranted equal to any manufactured.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds executed at this office with neatness, and at reasonable rates.

Special attention will be given to Posters and Programmes for Exhibitions and Concerts.

Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Invitations, Labels, Blanks, Store Bills &c., &c., neatly and promptly printed and

Removed,

McKendree Wright, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, has removed his office and dwelling to 252 Penn st., below Third.

If there be any man, be he single or married, married, married, married or married, who has not yet supplied himself with a bottle of H. G. Ferrell's Arabian Liniment, let him go now and do it; for be assured, it will be worth its weight in gold, over and over, before it shall all have been used. Yes have our word for that. Reader! See advertisement.

TO THE AFFLICTED!—To those afflicted with that dreadful scourge to America, the liver complaint, the proprietors of Mann's Liver Pills are happy to offer this remedy, at once complete and safe. It has been tried, often in all parts of the country; it has been used in the practice of the most eminent physicians, and has with distinguished success. In offering these Pills to the public, the proprietors are actuated by a desire to alleviate human suffering, and offer a remedy for one of the most terrible diseases, which shall be within the easy reach of all. For sale by all Druggists and Merchants in town and country.

J. RIDD & CO.
sp20:dawtf 60 Wood street.

1852. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1852.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road

Pennsylvania Rail Road and Express Packet Line.

(EXCLUSIVE FOR PASSENGERS.)

Between Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

310 miles Rail Road, 72 miles Canal.

TIME THROUGH: THIRTY EIGHT HOURS.

FARE THROUGH TO PHILADELPHIA & BALT. $10.

SAFEST, MOST PLEASANT AND CONVENIENT ROUTE.

ON the opening of Canal Navigation a daily line of Express Packet Boats will run, connecting at Blairsville with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Packet Boat will leave Pittsburgh every evening at 6 o'clock, previously. Passengers take the Railroad at Blairsville next morning, and reach the Eastern Road in ample time for arriving at Philadelphia or Baltimore, early next evening. Baggage checked through on arrival at Harrisburgh, takes the Express Train Cars of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road to that city, arriving in time to proceed to Washington city same morning.

For passage or other information, apply to

C. BENSON, Ticket Agent.
J. MESKIMMEN, Mon. House.
or to D. LEECH & CO., Canal Basin.

may12:1t

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

O. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SECY.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

O. G. Hussey, Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
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R. Harbaugh, Francis Sellers,
Saml. Casidaman, J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant, Samuel Rea,
Isaac M. Pearson.

MARRIED,

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. John Douglass, JAMES G. LAMBERTON, Merchant, Franklin, Venango county, Pa., to Miss ANNA M. WHITING, Philadelphia.

St. James' Episcopal Church.

Services of this Church are held every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., in the second story of the Fifth Ward School House, corner of Pike and Wayne sts.

Select Classical School, Elizabeth Pa.

SUMMER SESSION COMMENCES 1st Monday in May. Terms of Tuition, common English branches, $5 per term. Science, Mathematics, and Language, $7 per term.

REFERENCES—Rev. J. Smith, D. D., Rev. J. Grier, Elizabeth; Rev. D. Elliott, D. D., Allegheny; Rev. Faculty of Washington College, Washington.

Notice to Contractors!!

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until sunset on Monday the 31st inst., for the grading and masonry required on 26 miles of the Central Pennsylvania Rail Road, from Bell's Run to the Virginia line. Plans and profiles of the work, and necessary information respecting the work given at the Engineer's his office five days prior to the 1st.

D. MITCHELL, JR.
Chief Engineer C. P. R. R. CO.

Engineer's Office,
Pittsburgh, May 6th 1852. may8:1tdw

New Books! New Books!!

THE HGWADGI IN SYRIA, by Geo. W. Curtis, author of "Nile Notes."

Appleton's popular Library, No 6. Contents: The Pastoral Sketch Book, by W. H. THACKERAY. Rienzi, The Dictator, or, Three Kings in Exile by CHARLES LEVER.

W. A. GILDENENNY & CO.
75 Fourth St.

SYRUP—12 bbls Stuart's N. Y., received and for sale by
may7 W. & F. WILSON.
147 Front st.

MOLASSES—500 bbls Plantation received and for sale by
may8 W. & F. WILSON.
118 Second st.

SUGAR—150 hhds Prime N. O., received and for sale by
may8 W. & F. WILSON.
147 Front st.

RICE—20 tierces received and for sale by
may7 W. & F. WILSON.
115 Second st.

PEARL ASH—30 casks first quality received and for sale by
may8 W. & F. WILSON.
147 Front st.

PAPER HANGINGS—A large assortment of the latest style, constantly on hand and for sale by
WALTER P. MARSHALL.
85 Wood st.

FIRE-BOARD PRINTS—For sale by
may8 WALTER P. MARSHALL.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS—For sale wholesale and retail by
may8 WALTER P. MARSHALL.

SUMACK—7 tons Tennessee on consignment, and for sale by
may8 H. LEE.
139 Liberty st.

ROLL BUTTER—2 bbls Extra roll and firkals by
may8 J. T. & J. J. BOONE.
207 Liberty st.

GREAT MUSICAL ATTRACTION.

Masonic Hall.

200TH CONCERT IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE GERMANIA MUSICAL SOCIETY,

CONSISTING OF 23 INSTRUMENTAL MUSICIANS.

RESPECFULLY announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they will give two concerts in this city, on Monday & Tuesday, the first to be given on MONDAY EVENING, May 10th, commencing at 8 o'clock.

ALFRED JAELL,
The Greatest Pianist in the Country.

For further particulars hereafter.

Tickets 50 cents each. Reserved Seats 75 cents, to be had at the Music stores and Hotels.

The Grand Piano used at the Concerts will be one of Chickering's Celebrated Instruments, kindly consented to by John H. Mellor, Wood street.

may8:1td

TOW LINEN—500 yds for sale by
may8 J. T. & J. J. BOONE.

BURLAP'S WOOL