Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, A. D. 1786.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—A. D. WILLIAMS, JR., W. M. STEVENSON—J. M. STOCKTON.

R. BRETT & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1860.

☞ To Advertisers.—The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette has a large circulation among the business men in this and the surrounding cities—among those who BUY and who SELL—and among manufacturers and producers. It may be found in nearly all the counting rooms, store houses, banking houses, hotels, factories and commission houses in the two cities, where it is read and carried home to the families for perusal. As a medium for advertising, therefore, it offers inducements which no other paper in Western Pennsylvania can offer, to all who desire to reach this large class of our citizens. The Weekly Gazette and this time has a much larger circulation in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia among substantial farmers and merchants, than any other secular paper in this section of the State.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIst DISTRICT,

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT.

ROBERT McKNIGHT,

ELECTORS.

HON. JAMES POLLOCK.
HON. THOMAS M. HOWE.

1 Edward C. Knight,
2 Robert P. King,
3 Henry Burns,
4 Robert M. Foust,
5 Nathan Hills,
6 John M. Bromall,
7 James W. Fuller,
8 Levi R. Smith,
9 Francis W. Christ,
10 David Mumma, jr.,
11 David Taggart,
12 Thomas B. Hall,
13 Francis B. Penniman,
14 Ulysses Mercur,
15 George Brisbin,
16 A. R. Sharp,
17 Daniel O. Starr,
18 Samuel Galvin,
19 Edgar Cowan,
20 William McKennan,
21 John M. Kirkpatrick,
22 James Kerr,
23 Richard F. Roberts,
24 Henry Souther,
25 John Greer,

Slaves as Property.—The claim of the extreme South and of its abettors in the North, is that the Constitution recognizes slaves as *property*, and that *as* such it is entitled to the protection of the government, wherever found.

This is the basis of the demand set up in the Lemmon slave case, which will be carried into the U. S. Supreme Court; and the extreme Southern view urged with an expectation that the example in the Dred Scott decision will be followed by that Court.

It is also the basis of the resolution embodied in the majority platform of the Charleston Convention, which sets forth that it is the duty of Congress to protect the rights of "property" in the territories, on the high seas, and everywhere else. The purpose of this resolution was to commit the government not only to the protection of slaves as property throughout the free states and in the territories, but to the protection of the Slave Trade, slaves stolen from Africa and found upon "the high seas" being regarded as "property" just the same as slaves taken from the South to Kansas or New York. Under this specious claim, which has been urged in Congress in all possible shapes this winter, the South intends to put slaves upon the same level as our cows, horses and other moveable property; and they have rung the changes upon it so often and so thoroughly that many people in the North are more than half disposed to coincide in it.

But while, by its very speciousness, it is calculated to impose on the unthinking, it is the most repulsive shape in which the South could put the question [illegible] to the intelligent people of the North. Our people [illegible] have become somewhat habituated to the idea that the Constitution [illegible] regards slaves as "persons" and concedes to the South an immense advantage in giving it a representation in Congress for them; but they shrink and always have shrunk from the unnatural idea that human beings are *property*. Whatever they may be considered at home, in the Slave States, under the local laws, the Constitution, they have fondly thought, speaks of them only as men, and excludes the "wild and guilty phantasy that there can be property in man." No amount of sophistry will ever convince them to the contrary; and if the South intends to press its ultra views on this subject, it will arouse an opposition in the North of which it little dreams.

The Constitution invariably speaks of "persons" in those clauses which have been interpreted as applying to Slaves. In no instance does it speak of them as *property*. An attempt was made in the Convention which framed it to incorporate a provision to that effect; but Mr. Madison said he thought it wrong to admit into the Constitution "the idea that there *could be* property in man," and no such idea was admitted. In the celebrated Mississippi case, in which the right of Mississippi to prohibit the importation of slaves into that State was questioned on the ground that slaves were property and therefore could not be excluded, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Constitution regarded slaves simply as "persons" and in no case as "property," and therefore Mississippi could, if she chose, prohibit their importation from other States without violating that instrument. Those who are now clamoring so loudly for submission to the decisions of the Supreme Court, would do well to hunt up this decision, and when found make a note on't.

If slaves are "property," the Constitution confers upon that kind of property privileges not conferred on any other kind. It gives it the right of representation in Congress; and when *that* right is conceded to all other kinds of property, the South may come in, with some show of consistency, to claim for it the rights of property in general. Until that is done, the two kinds of property—admitting for the sake of the argument that slaves are property—do not occupy common ground. *Our* "property" is excluded from representation; the peculiar "property" of the South gives 20 representatives to that section in the House; and that privilege having been given to it, takes it out of the category of ordinary property, and shows that the framers of the Constitution did not intend to place it upon the ground occupied by its present advocates.

But the South is a swift witness against itself upon this very subject; for in no one of the Southern States are slaves regarded merely as property. Taxation, the touchstone of property —at once the evidence and test of its existence —is not laid in those States upon slaves as property. They are taxed invariably as *persons*. And why? Because the slaveholders do not choose to let the non-slaveholders throw upon them, in this way, the burdens of government. In quite a number of the Southern States there are two parties upon this question—one claiming that slaves, if property, ought to be taxed as property, and the other that they ought to be subject merely to a poll tax; and the slaveholders are invariably found in the latter party. At home, and in the matter of Congressional representation, it suits them to regard slaves as persons; but in the administration of the National Government, it suits them to regard them as property; and the question is, shall they be permitted to give this dual existence to their slaves, and have them treated as persons or property, just as suits their interests?

The Platform.—Our eastern exchanges say that the following resolution was *struck out* of the platform as adopted by the Charleston Convention. We did not so read the proceedings, but follow their judgment, and the platform is therefore to be understood as *not* containing this resolution:

That, inasmuch as differences in opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of Slavery within the Territories,

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of Slavery within the Territories.

The resolution offered by the Tennessee delegation, as their ultimatum, is as follows:

Resolved, That all the citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the territories of the United States, and that under the decisions of the Supreme Court, which we recognize as the correct expression of the constitution, neither their rights of person or property can be destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Delegates to Chicago.—In the Mercer Congressional district Wm. G. Rose, D. Craig, L. L. Mercuine, and John Allison, have been elected delegates to Chicago by a unanimous vote of the conferees, and were authorized to appoint substitutes.

Philadelphia.—The *Bulletin* of Wednesday gives the returns for the various offices as follows:

Mayor—Henry, Opp.	35,633
Robbins, D.	34,786
Maj.	837
Solicitor—Lex, Opp.	35,922
Deahert, D.	34,339
Maj.	1,583
Controller—Hafly, Opp.	35,151
Dowding, D.	35,019
Maj.	132
Receiver Taxes—Hamm, Op.	35,600
Keller, D.	34,772
Maj.	828
Commissioner—Houseman, Op.	35,743
Smith, D.	34,182
Maj.	1,661

The Select Council will stand 18 Op. to 11 Dem., and the Common Council 54 Op. to 40 Dem.

By these returns it will be seen that the Opposition have elected their entire ticket, including the Controller, reported by telegraph as defeated. The victory is a complete one. The *Bulletin* says:

"It is an emphatic rebuke to the federal administration, whose candidate Mr. Robbins was. The democratic orators and organs all distinctly declared that the issue was a national one, and they made sordid appeals to voters to support their ticket because it would gratify one section of the country and help trade. We have no idea that any voting will ever assist or damage the business of any city; and we are quite sure that under such an administration as Mayor Henry's, the trade of Philadelphia cannot be damaged. But the Democrats sought to make this local contest a national one, and they distinctly asserted that it was, in a national view, most important that they should carry Philadelphia in May. They made the issue, and they must abide by it; so far as the contest was national, the Democrats are signally rebuked, and the victory of yesterday must be regarded as the forerunner of a similar victory in November."

It would be unjust to spiritualists fraternity of this city and its vicinity should we withhold the meed of praise due them for their astonishingly accurate prognostications touching the recent prize fight. Mrs. Mary Wilbur, the trance medium of Clarendon, Vt., declared, speaking with the voice of "Boss Harrington," that "Heenan finishes the fight on the seventh round. He got in a left-hand blow which knocked Mr. Sayers' lower jaw completely off." It is supposed that Mrs. Mary Wilbur will at once receive unlimited orders for spirit communion on the strength of this brilliant hit. Mr. Jonas Place, of Poughkeepsie, "who is highly esteemed by his community," stated that "Heenan won the battle after fighting 120 rounds in two hours." The little difference of 80 rounds or thereabouts between the prophecy of the fulfilment ought not to prejudice any one against the highly esteemed medium, and people who propose to consult some spiritualist could probably not do better than apply to the Poughkeepsie seer. But the most dazzling success was made by J. B. Conklin, of No. 486 Broadway. In transmitting to us his valuable communication, under date of April 19, he used the following form of speech: "With a view to test the reliability of spirit communion with regard to temporal matters, I take the liberty," &c. And then goes on to say:

"The purport of my communication is, that the fight has been concluded, that Heenan is defeated, and that his recovery from the injuries received is considered very doubtful."

The reliability of spirit communion with regard to temporal matters has been rather severely tested in this instance, and unless the infatuation of the spiritual[illegible] [illegible] downfallen runs [illegible] [illegible] the premises at No. 486 Broadway, now occupied by Mr. J. B. Conklin, Medium, will soon be open for eligible tenants.—*N. Y. Trib.*

Invitation to Doughfaces.—We think that one of the most touching remarks which have been made to the northern delegates at Charleston fell from the lips of Mr Avery when he was speaking in behalf of the strongest pro-slavery platform. He said:

"We sympathize with you when you are called doughfaces at the north, and we ask you to give us evidence that our sympathy is well placed."

We think that the rhetorician's art, "the art of persuasion," has seldom been so skillfully used. We should suppose that the strongest Douglas man, even if his face had been as a flint, would be seen softening down into that delightful semi-consistency which is so aptly described by the classical term "doughface." We wonder that there was any discussion afterwards. The grateful northerners, touched by this disinterested sympathy, ought to have voted in a body for the majority platform, and proved their complete right to the title which Mr. Avery used with such rare felicity.—*Prov. Jour.*

A young man in Illinois, after devoting a few months to steady drinking, concluded that the liquor was villainous, the climate unpleasant, and that the whole world was one vast Illinois —unfit to live in. To expedite his departure from these unpleasant surroundings he took an ounce of arsenic—a quantity of poison sufficient, if properly used, to exterminate all of the rats in Bellevue Hospital, or the quietus make of about five hundred men. But the extravagance of the dose defeated his laudable object; it acted as an emetic, and saved the young man's life instead of destroying it, inasmuch as it relieved his stomach of a quantity of strichnine, blue vitriol, and other whisky *debris*. The moral to be drawn from this event is that it is only safe to take poison in large quantities

The Truth in a Nutshell.—The Boston Daily *Advertiser* commenting upon the proceedings at the Charleston Convention, pointedly and truthfully says:—

The idea that 303 picked men belonging to the same party should spend a whole week in vain attempts to agree upon the terms of an exposition of their common faith, especially when the leading doctrines of that faith have been previously affirmed, would be ridiculous and inexplicable, but for this fact. *They have no common faith*, and the time is at hand when the slaveholding interest can no longer find even in the subservient ranks of its democratic allies, the puppets to do its bidding, and unless they will be thus subservient, it does not care for them at all.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* says: "In connection with the Clay Statue, our attention is drawn to the singular coincidence of the fate attending the statues of Messrs. Calhoun, Webster and Clay. Mr. Calhoun's statue ordered for Charleston, was lost in a shipwreck off Fire Island, but finally recovered with an arm broken, which was subsequently replaced by Mr. Powers, the sculptor. The bronze statue of Mr. Webster was lost at sea, and never recovered; but a second was cast from the same model and is now in the State House yard at Boston. The first model for the statue of Mr. Clay was also lost at sea.

It is said of Jullien that, shortly before his death, he entered his house armed with a large knife, "Come here," said he to his adopted child, a girl about eighteen years old, "I am going to let you hear the angels sing." He was going to cut her throat. She had presence of mind enough to reply: "Willingly, but before I go let me hear you play on the fageolet, that I may compare your music and theirs." Jullien thought the idea excellent, and went to get his fageolet; while he was gone the child called the servants, the unhappy madman was secured and carried to the mad-house, where he died a few days afterwards.

How we Live and Learn Under Democratic Juggs.—Judge Taney nullifies the Ordinance of 1787, on the ground it does not *mean* what it says. Judge Magrath nullifies the Law against the Slave Trade on the ground that it does not *say* what it means! Judges Comstock, Selden and Clerke are for nullifying the Law against Kidnapping in New York, on the ground that it does not agree with *their* notions of "comity and justice!"

By all which it will be seen that the old idea that Laws could not be set aside by Courts, except for conflict with the Constitution, is now exploded.

At the recent county seat election in Falls City, Kansas, two men, named Meek and Davis, were present to preserve order. They soon began to quarrel, and, although separated by friends, managed to fire a number of shots at each other during the afternoon, none of them, however, taking effect. At last, after prowling about town with loaded pistols, in search of each other, they met and fired; both shots took effect, one man dying at once, the other lingering, but past recovery.

The Fruit.—Much solicitude was felt during the recent cold weather in reference to the fruit, but we are happy to say, after examining the blossoms of a number of trees, that it is still uninjured. The late frosts nipped some of the more tender garden plants, but seems not to have injured the blossoms of the fruit. From present indications the crop will be abundant.—*Har. Tel.*

The Failed Oil Well.—We mentioned a day or two since the report that Drake's Oil Well at Titusville, Pa., had failed. A gentleman direct from there yesterday informed us that the well has not failed, but is still in active operation. It had been stopped for a couple of days for the purpose of cleaning it out. A new spring of still more greasy properties has broken out on the same claim at a short distance from the original spring.—*Cleveland Her.*

We hear cheering reports from the farmers in our neighborhood, both as to the fruit and the grain. The severe frosts of last week did not affect the peaches, except in very frost regions, while the grain is recovering the March freezing, and looks quite well. We can hope for a good harvest, and for better times.—*Butler American.*

Washington, May 1.—Sectionalism was the subject of an address by Mr. John Hickman, of your State. All who heard him agree in saying that, as far as facts and arguments are concerned, it was the most powerful and bitter speech ever made in the House of Representatives.

The following proviso has been added to-day, at the meeting of the House Committee on Territories, to each of the five bills creating new Territories, which it has had under consideration:—"Provided, that whereas slavery has no legal existence in said territory, nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein." It is supposed that this proviso will receive the support of the Republicans and Anti Lecompton Democrats, they both agreeing that slavery, by virtue of the constitution, has no legal existence in any territory.

There is an attempt in progress of a character which will surprise many. It is to have Mr. Douglas nominated by the Baltimore Convention, which will met on the 9th inst.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, May 3d, at the residence of D. N. White, Esq., of Sewickley, by Rev. H. H. Lewis, A. H. HARVEY, Esq., of Mount Troy, near Allegheny, to Miss MARGARET BROWN, of Sharpsburg.

The Mustang Liniment Cures Rheumatism;
The Mustang Liniment Cures Stiff Joints;
The Mustang Liniment Cures Burns and Wounds;
The Mustang Liniment Cures Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples; Scurafgia, Corns and Warts, and is worth

1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c. Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age!" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it in three sizes.

ap19:3md DARNES & PARE, Proprietors, New York.

Costiveness.—Persons who suffer from this painful condition of the digestive organs, will experience immediate and permanent relief, by making use of WILSON'S PILLS, a medicine which has been thoroughly tested in this and hundred diseases of the stomach and bowels.

These Pills are prepared and sold by R. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Proprietors of R. L. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, No. 60, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. my3:d&w1y

☞ Mrs. Winslow, an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases—See advertisement in another column. feb24:d&w1y

New Advertisements.

Pittsburgh, April 30th, 1860.

MR. C. W. COULDOCK:—DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, citizens of Pittsburgh, appreciating your character as an actor and gentleman, desire to testify their regard by tendering you a Complimentary Benefit, to take place at such time as you may select.

Please reply, and oblige yours, truly,

O. H. Rippey,	A. J. Phillips,
R. Biddle Roberts,	Jas McFadden,
H. M. Murray,	John H. Hampton,
Jno. O. Dunn,	J. F. Mackenzie,
J. Child,	Jas. H. Hopkins,
R. Finney,	J. F. Flagler,
Thos. H. Marshall,	A. W. Gazzam,
D. B. Ferguson,	Geo. C. Galley,
W. H. Whitney,	Wm. A. Love,
Chas. C. Hunker,	James P. Barr,
John McD. Croxton,	T. B. Hussey,
D. O'Neill,	Robert G. Wood,
Jas Sutherland,	[illegible] Wyrosl,
Sam. B. Cluel-	[illegible] Sayers,
	Harry Orrentigon,
	Frank Kelly.

Monongahela House, }
May 3d, 1860. }

Gentlemen.—I am in receipt of your favor, and feel much honored by your request. In compliance with your wishes, Mr. Henderson appoints FRIDAY EVENING for the proposed Complimentary Benefit, when our best effort will be exerted to make the entertainment satisfactory.

With great respect, I remain, gentlemen,
Yours very truly,
C. W. COULDOCK

my4:1td

SECOND SUPPLY
OF
Spring & Summer Goods
Samuel Gray & Son,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 19 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received direct from their Importing Houses in the East, their
SECOND STOCK
OF
Spring & Summer Goods
FOR
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
Comprising all the latest Importations of the Season.
Also, an elegant assortment of
Fancy Light Colored French and English
CASSIMERES & MARSAILES VESTINGS
FOR
TROWSERS AND WAISTCOATS,
Which will be made up to order in the Latest and most approved styles at moderate prices my4

SEVENTEENTH LIST of Applications for Selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to May 3d, 1860.

Appleby Lance,	tavern,	5th ward	Pittsburgh,
Atkinson Thomas,	do	3d	do
Appel Adam,	do	6th	do
Bailey Thomas,	do	2d	ward, Pittsburgh,
Black John & Co,	with other goods,	4th	ward, Pittsburgh
Brown Robert,	tavern,	3d	do Allegheny,
Boro Jacob,	do	Ross	township,
Becker Frederick,	do	2d	ward, Allegheny,
Cook Franklin,	do	1st	do Pittsburgh,
Cain Lewis,	do	3d	do do
Canning George,	do	1st	do do
Clinton Wm,	do	3d	do do
Carl Xavier,	do	2d	do do
Calvin James,	do	1st	do Allegheny,
Conrad Morris,	do	Peebles	township,
Campbell James,	do	31	ward, Allegheny,
Diamond John	do	9th	do Pittsburgh
Dramble Charles,	do	1st	do Allegheny,
Dunn Patrick,	do	2d	do Pittsburgh
Dalzell Hugh,	do	Ross	township,
Duffey John,	do	24	ward, Pittsburgh,
Drake Charleston,	do	Upper St Clair	town'p
Evans B W,	do	Collins	township,
Eckert J & P,	do	McClure	do
Elder Samuel,	do	Wilkins	do
Evert Henry,	with other goods,	6th	ward, Pittsburgh,
Frishkolz John	do	Boro.	Lawrenceville,
Fox John,	sailing house,	do	do
Frank Lewis,	do	21	ward, Pittsburgh,
Fass Gotlieb,	do	Lawrenceville,	
Fry George,	do	Tarentum,	
Gillespe George S,	do	2d	ward, Pittsburgh,
Glen Peter,	do	21	do Allegheny,
Gerber Georg,	do	2d	do do
Great George,	do	3d	do do
Gelchabriner Peter,	do	4th	do Pittsburgh,
Hulmes George,	do	1st	do do
Hannah Elizabeth,	do	Shaler	township,
Herwig Ernest,	do	1st	ward, Pittsburgh,
Hoffman Anthony,	do	3d	do do
Hopkins Patrick,	do	1st	do do
Jackson William,	do	8th	do do
Keil Jacob,	do	Mifflin	township,
Kerr James L,	do	6th	ward, Pittsburgh,
Kelly Charles,	do	3d	do do
Keck Joseph,	do	8th	do do
Kennedy O M,	do	Peebles	township,
Kaltenborn Peter,	do	8th	ward, Pittsburgh,
Lutz John,	do	Lower St Clair	town'p
Ludwig Jacob,	do	Manchester,	
Lawer George,	do	Lower St Clair	town'p
Lippert Ira,	do	Mt Birmingham,	
Lutz Damas,	do	Reserve	township,
Lynch James,	do	4th	ward, Pittsburgh,
Lang Margaret,	with other goods,	1st	do do
Nicholson Francis,	tavern,	1st	do do
Nasser Philip,	do	Lawrenceville,	
Noecon James,	do	21	ward, Pittsburgh,
Nasser Frederick,	do	Versailles	township,
Meyer John,	do	3d	ward, Allegheny,
Maas David,	do	1st	do Pittsburgh,
McMickle Malcolm,	with other goods,	3d	ward, do
McLaughlin Patrick,	tavern,	4th	ward, Allegheny,
McDermott Anthony,	do	1st	do do
McKeen John,	do	Mifflin	township,
McGrew Wm,	do	4th	ward, Pittsburgh,
Obr George,	do	4th	do Allegheny,
O'Hara Michael Jr,	with other goods,	3d	ward, Pittsburgh
Peck Jacob,	tavern,	4th	ward, Allegheny,
Peni James,	do	4th	do do
Patterson Thomas,	do	1st	do Pittsburgh,
Parcell Oliver L,	do	6th	do do
Rogers John,	do	Reserve	township,
Riddell Wm,	do	4th	ward, Pittsburgh,
Rittman Frederick,	do	Shaler	township,
Schell Joseph,	do	Boro. of	Birmingham,
Schlosser John P,	do	East	Birmingham,
Seiferth John,	do	1st	ward, Pittsburgh,
Schaner Philip,	do	4th	do Allegheny,
Schwarz George,	eating house,	2d	do do
Shorpeney Mary,	tavern,	Indiana	township,
Shubert Adam,	do	3d	ward, Pittsburgh,
Steele Emanuel,	do	5th	do do
Schock Simon,	with other goods,	1st	do do
Sterling James,	tavern,	4th	do do
Shields Fred'k,	with other goods,	1st	do do
Steiner Anna,	tavern	4th	ward, Allegheny,
Steele Gotlieb,	eating house,	3d	do Pittsburgh,
Sallie Hugh,	tavern,	1st	do do
Stevenson Charles,	do	1st	do Allegheny,
Sothern Emil,	eating house,	4th	do do
Ulrich Philip,	with other goods,	Birmingham,	
Wertenbach John,	tavern,	McKeesport,	
Walther George,	do	2d	ward, Allegheny,
Wais Xavier,	eating house,	21	do Pittsburgh,
Wolf Edward,	with other goods,	5th	do do
Weber Henry,	tavern,	5th	do do
Wehring Christian,	do	1st	do do
Woods John,	do	23	do do

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, May 3d, 1860. my3:did

BEAUTIFUL FAMILY HORSE for SALE—He is bay, 7 years old and a rapid and stylish mover. Is guaranteed sound and gentle as a safe horse or in single or double harness; cannot be made to shy or scare at any sort of city excitement, such as military display, steam ferry, rolling mill or locomotive; will stand without hitching, or may be ridden or driven by a lady or child any time or place with perfect safety. Having two horses and only needing one is the only reason for parting with him. Enquire at No. 134 Wood st. my4:1td

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the steam Boat KEY WEST will please present them immediately for settlement, at office of CAPT. D. JONES, No. 41 Wharf st. my4:3td

PENN'S SYRUP—3 hhds. and 40 bbls. in store and for sale by GRAFF & VAN GORDER.

SUNDRIES—
150 hhds N. O. Sugar;
50 bbls. Refined Sugar;
500 " prime Plantation Molasses;
100 " assorted brands Syrups;
300 bags Rio Coffee;
20 pocket Java Coffee;
100 boxes assorted brands Tobaccos;
25 tierces do do
150 half chests Young Hyson and Black Teas;
50 cases Soaps do do do do
50 boxes Resin Soap;
25 " German Soap;
25 " Glass do
50 " Mould Candles;
25 " Starch do
300 bbls. Extra and Extra Family Flour,
In store and for sale by my4 ATWELL, LEE & CO.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE—
100 dozen Churns, assorted;
100 do Buckets, do
50 do Pine and Cedar Tubs,
50 do Painted Tubs,
50 do Zinc Washboards,
75 boxes Clothes Pins,
100 reams Sugar Boxes, plain and varnished;
50 do Covered Market Baskets,
75 do Open do do
25 do Clothes do do
6 dozen Well Buckets;
20 do Measures, Pine, Cedar and Chestnut;
60 do Tub and Quarter Pails,
10 do Cedar Brass Bound Pails,
With other articles in Wood and Willow too numerous to mention, for sale by retail and to the trade cheap for cash.
my4:d&w1f SAMUEL RIDDLE, 51 Diamond.

SUNDRIES—10 hhds. choice N. O. Sugar;
6 do prime Cuba do
10 bbls. N. E. Syrup;
50 do Louisville Cut and Dry Tob;
60 boxes Star Candles;
20 " Wheat Starch;
35 bbls. Cuba Molasses;
400 bush. Dry Apples;
25 do do Onions;
1 barrel Sweet Corn;
250 doz. assorted Corn Brooms,
In store and for sale by GRAFF & VAN GORDER.

MANSFIELD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A large lot of ground 78 feet front on Chestnut st. by 256 feet deep on Union street. The Dwelling House is large and conveniently arranged, with hall, parlors, dining room, kitchen, bed chambers, &c.—16 rooms in all, a well of water and pump at the door; large stable, fruit and shade trees, good house, &c. Price $4,000.
S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

ROLL BUTTER—7 bbls. fresh Roll Butter just rec'd by Express and for sale by
my4 JAS. A. FETZER,
Corner Market and First sts.

DRIED FRUIT—4 bbls. Dried Peaches;
1 do do do peeled;
50 bush do Apples;
In store and for rent by J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

CRANBERRIES—4 bbls. nice berries just received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

EAR AND SHELLED CORN—1900 bush. each in store and for sale by
my4 J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

RYE FLOUR—50 bbls. "Northern" Rye Flour in store and for sale by
my4 J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

DRIED APPLES—200 bus. bright Dried Apples in store and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER.

CHEESE—100 boxes prime just rec'd and for sale by my4 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LIME—150 bbls. fresh Louisville for sale by my4 HENRY H. COLLINS.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE!

Republicans Arouse!

We propose to issue a Campaign Edition of THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, commencing with the regular issue of May 19, which will contain the proceedings of the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and closing with its issue of November 9, in which we hope to announce the triumphant choice of a Republican President and Vice President.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will thus consist of fifty one regular issues of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, being the full size of the Daily and Weekly editions, and one of the largest newspaper printed, containing few advertisements, but giving a full, current history of the

Presidential Canvass of 1860,

The Platform of the several parties, their candidates, arguments, meetings, speeches, &c., with all the interesting State Elections, and full summaries of the Foreign and other news of the day, including letters from our correspondents in England, France, Germany, Italy, California, South America, &c., &c. This issue will not therefore be read and perused by ardent politicians only, but will be interesting to all, and will be calculated in an indifferent as well as to arouse and stimulate those already convinced that the Republican cause is founded in truth and justice, and therefore ought to prevail.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be mailed on the following terms, payable always in advance:

For a single copy (51 issues),		$ 1
" 11 copies	to one address	10
" 24 "	" "	20
" 100 "	" "	80

Whoever sends $10 for 11 copies may at any time afterward increase the number to 24, or from 24 to 100, by sending the difference as above here see the price of the smaller and that of the larger club.

Our own interest in thus issuing paper at a price barely exceeding the cost of the white paper is so slight that we do not hesitate to urge all who desire the triumph of the Republican cause to co-operate with us by early and earnest efforts to give a wide and general circulation to

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

We will send specimen copies to any one who shall write for them. Address

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CARD.—I have this day disposed of my stock of Books and Stationery to Mr. ROBERT S DAVIS, late of Mr. W. S. Haven's establishment, and take much pleasure in recommending him to my former friends and customers, to whom I am myself under many obligations.
JOHN S. DAVISON.
Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1860.

HAVING purchased Mr. Davison's stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY and purposing to carry on the business on the principle adopted by my predecessor, I solicit for myself the same liberal patronage that he enjoyed.
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ROBERT S. DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1860—my2

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A NEW, HEALTHY AND CHEAP ARticle for making BREAD, CAKES and all articles of food requiring the use of YEAST.
This new and valuable article is not a *drug* but an *article of food*, containing nothing but what gives nourishment to the body. It displaces the usual impurity in pure Cream of Tartar—is used in the same way in cooking—is cheaper in price, and makes bread and cakes of superior quality, which remain *fresh and palatable* much *longer* than when Cream of Tartar is used.
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90 hhds N. O. Sugar,
for sale by my3 BECK & LAZEAR, 154 Liberty st.

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