Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING::::::::::::::OCTOBER 30.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

News of the Day.

Augustus Schell has declined the Adamantine nomination for Mayor of New York. His party have since re-elected the Reform candidate.

The Grand Jury of Ellsworth, Me., refused to find a bill of indictment against the persons engaged in the recent outrage upon the Mr. Bapst, the Catholic Priest.

There is a general meeting of United States Diplomats now being held at Ostend, on the Continent. It is said to be held at the desire of the President and Cabinet at Washington, for the purpose of discussing what is the true policy of our country in European affairs.

By the official vote for Congress in Indiana, it appears Smith Miller and William H. English, Democrats, are elected to Congress in the first and second districts. The other nine districts have gone fusion by majorities ranging from four hundred up to twenty-five hundred.

THE USURY LAWS.

It is astonishing with what tenacity the people of these States cling to the time honored humbug of Usury Laws. The wisest man in the land cannot point out one particle of good they do either to individuals, or to society in general. The Usury Law is violated every day in every commercial community; and it is considered disreputable and fraudulent to attempt to punish any one for taking more than six per cent. interest for money loaned. By common consent the law is treated as a dead letter; and is utterly powerless for good.

But while Usury Laws do no possible good, they do positive and great harm. They enhance the price of money. Conscientious people do not like to violate law, and will not loan their money at six per cent. Timid capitalists will not run the risk of detection, and will invest their money otherwise, or hoard it. Six per cent. is not considered a sufficient compensation for the use of money in this country, where the demand for it is so great, and the risks of the lender so discouraging. If the borrower fails to pay the loan at maturity, five per cent. must be paid to a lawyer to collect it. For a loan at one year, this would leave the lender one per cent. for the use of his money. The risk of loss, as well as the expense of collecting, prevents prudent capitalists from loaning at six per cent. And money is hardly ever loaned at that rate, to any extent, in any business community in this country. "From one to two per cent. per month" is the common quotation, notwithstanding Usury Laws.

We would not wish to enhance the value of money; and we believe that the repeal of the Usury Laws would not increase the rates usually paid. On the contrary, we have no doubt their repeal would reduce the rates now paid by increasing the amount offered for loan.

So thoroughly impressed with these and similar views have the commercial communities and people of England become, that the British Parliament has lately totally repealed all Usury Laws. The repeal was carried by a large majority; and in England, now, money, like every other article of value and of commerce, is left to find its own price in the market, and be regulated, like articles of food, by the relations of demand and supply. We hope the example set by England will be followed by the States of this country. In Pennsylvania, especially, such a reform is needed. In New York the legal rate of interest is seven per cent. In this State it is six per cent. This fact has a tendency to draw off capital from this State to New York, where one per cent. more can be obtained without risk; and it is well known that Pennsylvania capital is invested in New York and other States, where a better compensation can be obtained.

Our Pennsylvania legislature is generally so fully employed with special legislation, as to leave no time for the enactment of wholesome and well-considered general laws.

We know not what to expect, from the position of the parties in the legislature next winter. If not too much employed in dividing the offices and spoils, in rewarding friends and punishing enemies, we may at least hope that a matter of such general interest as the repeal of the Usury Law will receive attention. A very short act will do it. It will take but little time, and will probably meet with but little opposition.

The Battle of Alma—How many were Engaged in it.

As the official despatches that we have seen do not state the number, it may be interesting to ascertain the fact derived, from other sources. The Russians had 80,000 infantry, and 6,000 cavalry engaged at Alma. The Allies 40,000 infantry, with a reserve corps of 16,000 men; of those in action, 18,000 were French and 22,000 English.

The generalship of the Allied commanders was good, according to all accounts, but showed more confidence in the bravery of their troops than in any strategic operations. The fact of their having to advance steadily up hill, under a galling fire of artillery and infantry, was of itself sufficient to show that the French and English have not deteriorated since Marengo and Waterloo. But Menschikoff, it is conceded, showed more generalship in his masterly retreat—even succeeding in carrying off his artillery entire, except two or three dismounted guns—than did Raglan or St. Arnaud.

The Allies were to have received reinforcements by the 10th inst., when they would doubtless commence a vigorous siege, and Sebastopol would scarcely hold out long. If the Russians could hold their own until the 16th—when Osten Sacken was expected to arrive with a large number of troops—the struggle would be desperate.

THE ELLS' PISTOL.—This instrument of protection or destruction, as the case may require, was exhibited at our County Fair, and attracted universal admiration, on account of its admirable adaptation to the purposes for which it is intended. It drew a *silver medal;* and we may here add, that the manufacturer has received a patent during the current year, for his invention, which runs for fourteen years, with the privilege of renewal. The great advantages of this pistol over all others now in use are, that by pulling the trigger you can either cock the weapon or discharge it at pleasure. If you desire to shoot, six discharges will go off as fast as you can move your finger. Another great improvement which has been introduced in this pistol, is the mode adopted to prevent the *pin* from falling. As his pistols are manufactured, they are much superior to any others now in use. Those anxious to see his instruments should call at his establishment, No. 189 Second street, and they will see something instructive in the shooting line.

☞ The statement of the failure of Scott, Baker & Co., of Philadelphia, published in our paper on the 25th, proves to be untrue. It appears the statement first appeared in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and is said to be entirely malicious on the part of that journal. A suit for heavy damages, we are informed, has been commenced against the proprietors.

☞ Before leaving for Rome, Archbishop Hughes prepared a pastoral letter, which was to have been read yesterday in all the Roman Catholic churches of the New York diocese.

TROUBLE WITH SWITZERLAND.

The little republic on the mountain tops in Europe has followed the example of almost all other nations—it has seized and imprisoned an American citizen without cause, and refuses any redress.

An American traveling in that country, with his passport all right, was seized, examined by the police and called a liar for giving true answers; and confined for a number of days. He asked to see the American Consul, which was refused. At length, one fine morning, he was told by the jailor that he was at liberty to go about his business. It seems he was mistaken for Mazzini, the Italian patriot.

The American, after his release, went to Paris and consulted Mr. Mason, our Minister there. He was advised to go back and demand redress, at least an apology. It was refused.

If an Englishman has been so treated, redress would be forthcoming at once. But with the timid foreign policy of this country, until lately, and with the Whig party amongst us to applaud every act of foreign aggression upon the rights of our citizens, we suppose no redress will be obtained for this outrage.

We have no doubt that if our government undertakes to enforce redress in this case, the Whig press will take the part of Switzerland.

It would be difficult to name a country on the globe where an American citizen has not been imprisoned within the last ten years, and generally without cause; and it would be still more difficult to name an instance in which a Democratic administration has sought to punish aggression upon American citizens or commerce, in which the Whig press has not taken the part of foreign nations.

In this instance, no harsh remedies need be applied. Send home the Swiss minister and consuls, if there are any, and there let the matter drop. If a word of caution for the future was added, it would do no harm.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The official returns from every county in the State have been received, and foot up as follows:

Governor.

James Pollock, W. and K. N.	204,068
William Bigler, D.	167,001
B. Rush Bradford, N. A.	1,503
Pollock's majority over Bigler	37,067

Canal Commissioner.

Henry S. Mott, D.	274,073
George Darsie, W.	83,331
B. M. Spicer, N. A.	1,244
Mott over Darsie	190,743

Supreme Judge.

Jeremiah S. Black, D.	167,010
D. M. Smyser, W.	77,571
Thomas. H. Baird, N. A. & K. N.	120,596
Black over Smyser	93,439

Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Against Prohibition	163,510
For Prohibition	158,342
Majority against	5,168

From the above it will be seen the majorities are pretty decided on every question except that of prohibition. B. Rush Bradford does not seem to have gone it with a Rush, as advised by many friends before the election. But as he left it to his "fellow citizens to decide between the candidates," he can have no reason to complain. Republics were always ungrateful!

MORMON GOVERNOR.—The Governorship of the territory of Utah is now vacant; and, astonishing to relate, there are very few applicants for appointment to that post. The office-seekers are a little shy of the Mormons. It will probably lead to serious difficulties, if any but a Mormon is appointed. President Fillmore made a great mistake in appointing Brigham Young the first governor. It established a precedent that will not be followed by the present administration probably, and trouble may be expected. If any but a Mormon is appointed, he will need to be accompanied by at least a regiment of soldiers, to assist him in enforcing the laws.

The Washington *Star*, in speaking of this matter, has the following:

"Up to this time, we are satisfied that nothing approaching a solution of the problem of the fittest person has been attained, though we are very sure that he will not be a Mormon. We have every reason to believe that the Administration, in making the selection, will first whether the people of Utah will live peaceably under the Government of the United States, giving their allegiance to the General Government by a proper obedience to the laws of Congress, bearing upon them, or not. There does not appear to be a disposition in those in authority here to shirk any one of the responsibilities which circumstances are so rapidly forcing upon them, though, on the other hand, we take it for granted that the Chief Executive Administration will not be the person with the disposition to court any trouble in Utah, that can be avoided in the due enforcement of proper laws under authority there. We are sure that the fittest will go out so fortified, that he will surely have the laws executed, while no one will be sent there who cannot be relied on to act with great prudence and discretion. We repeat, we have every reason to believe that great difficulty is being experienced in the selection of the proper man."

To this the Philadelphia *North American*, a leading Whig paper, adds the following:

"We welcome this intelligence, coming as it does from a source generally regarded as semi official. It is to be regretted that the Administration has delayed so long to adopt a course which has been inevitably from the first, the best one that it is disposed to rectify an evil which has strengthened by toleration, the people of the country at large will approve any measures adopted towards effecting the proper object. All feel, and see, and know that this Mormon community is an anomaly in our system of Government. Church and state, in alliance with the power upon whose territories it has perched without leave or right. If it were of a republican character, as required by the Nation's Constitution, there might be some pretence of apology for its manifold, social and political offences, but it is a pure and unmitigated hierarch despotism, worse than any existing in Europe, and likely to be formidably dangerous to the institutions of the republic, if it should ever attain to the proportions of a member of the confederacy."

☞ The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society commenced its annual sessions on Monday last, and continued until Wednesday. Among the "distinguished speakers" present on the occasion, were Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Lucy Stone, of Massachusetts, John O. Wattles, of Indiana, Wm. Wells Brown, Lucretia Mott, Oliver Johnson, Rev. Mr. Barnes, Mrs. Emma R. Coe, and others. A long string of resolutions were adopted, which we have not room for, but will give the first and last:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which opens the vast territories of Nebraska and Kansas to the admission of slavery, is an act of treachery to freedom; a violation of national faith; disgraceful alike to the American Congress and to the nation which it represents; that it is imperitic liberty in every State of our Union, and calls for the indignant remonstrance of every citizen of the North.

Resolved, That while we rejoice to perceive on the part of the religious press and some of the churches and pulpits in various parts of the land, indications of a somewhat favorable position in respect to our cause, we are still constrained to declare that "the American church is the church of American slavery," and consequently a thoroughly apostate body, whose claim to be the church of Him who came to "open the prison to them that are bound," is equally shameless and profligate.

Here is aid and comfort for the Whigs.

☞ One hundred and twenty horses, recently belonging to Barnum's Menagerie and Circus, were sold at public auction in New York on Thursday. A numerous crowd was in attendance, and the bidding was very spirited. The prices realized were generally quite moderate, ranging from $25 to $100. "Rock" and "Nigger" brought $225; a pair of sorrel horses, "Tom Thumb's," $164; black horse, "Black Snake," $25; horse, "Black Hawk," $80, and so on. The owners of these horses were Mr. Barnum, Seth B. Howes, (late of the Hippodrome,) and Mr. S. E. Stratton, father of the famous Tom Thumb. The exhibition has been traveling in the United States during the past four years. The elephants, giraffes, etc., will be sold next month.

UNWHOLESOME BIVALVES.—Prince's Bay oysters, as well as Chesapeake, are reported to be unwholesome, if not poisonous, this season. They have a bad color, and a worse flavor. We have heard of a number of persons in this city who were seriously indisposed after partaking of this luxury; but whether they were Prince's Bay or Chesapeake, we are unable to determine.

☞ Judge Pollock was recently congratulated on his election by some citizens of Lycoming county, whereupon he declared in his estimation it was not a Whig victory. Will the *Gazette*, and kindred prints, put that in their pipes and smoke it.

THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

DEATH OF ST. ARNAUD.

HIS LAST DESPATCHES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 30, 10 P. M.

Marshal St. Arnaud is dead. His remains have just arrived here on board the Bertholiet, which is appointed to convey them to France. This vessel brings news from the Crimea to the 29th. It was supposed that Prince Menschikoff had returned to Sebastopol. The allies were on the point of commencing the siege. General Canrobert has succeeded to the command of the French army. STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

THE MARSHAL'S LAST DESPATCHES.

The *Moniteur* publishes some letters of Marshal St. Arnaud, and his last order of the day:

"On Board the Ville de Paris, September 12, 1854.

"Monsieur le Marshal:—My situation with respect to health has become grave. On this day I have opposed to the illness that afflicts me all the energy I have been capable of; and I did hope for a long time that I was so sufficiently accustomed to suffer, that I was fit to exercise command, without revealing to all the violence of the attacks I was doomed to endure.

"But this struggle has exhausted my strength. I have been grieved to perceive of late, and especially during the recent passage, during which I was on the point of sinking, that the moment was approaching when my courage would not suffice to support the heavy burthen of a command requiring a vigor which I have lost, and which I hardly hope to recover.

"My conscience imposes it on me as a duty to explain to you my condition. I am willing to hope that Providence will permit my fulfilling to the end the task I have undertaken, and that I shall be able to conduct to Sebastopol the army with which I shall land to-morrow on the coast of the Crimea. But that I feel will be indeed a last effort, and I beg you to ask the Emperor that he will have the goodness to appoint my successor.

"Deign to accept, Monsieur le Marshal, the expression of my most respectful sentiments.

"The Marshal Commander-in-chief,

"A. DE ST. ARNAUD."

"Head Quarters at the Bivouac on the Tithernaya, September 26, 1854.

"Monsieur is Marechal—My health is deplorable. A choleraic attack has just increased the sufferings I have so long experienced, and I have reached such a state of weakness, that to command I feel has become impossible. In this situation, despite the griefs it occasions me, I make it a point of honor and conscience to surrender my authority into the hands of Gen. Canrobert, whom his Majesty's special orders design for my successor.

"The subjoined order of the day will acquaint you with what feelings I separate from my soldiers, and renounce the pursuit of the great enterprise—an enterprise for which fortunate beginnings seem to presage a glorious issue.

"Deign to accept, &c.,

"A. DE SAINT ARNAUD."

"Head Quarters at the Bivouac of Menkendic, Sept. 26, 1852.

"Soldiers—Providence refuses to your chief the satisfaction of continuing in the glorious way now opening to you. Conquered by a grave malady, against which he has vainly struggled, he beholds with profound grief (but will know how to fulfil,) the imperious duty imposed on him by circumstances—the duty of resigning a command which his health, irrevocably destroyed, no longer permits him to support the weight of.

"Soldiers, you will grieve for me, for the misfortune that befals me is immense, irreparable, and perhaps unexampled. I resign the command to Lieutenant-General Canrobert, whom, in provident anxiety for this army, and for the great interests it represents, the Emperor has invested me with the necessary powers by a sealed letter I have now before me. It is a relief to my anguish, that I have to place in such worthy hands the flag that France confided to me.

"You will surround with your respect, with your confidence, this general officer, on whom a brilliant military career, and the splendor of services performed have conferred the most honorable fame throughout the country and army. He will follow up the victory of the Alma, and will win that happiness I had dreamed of for myself, and which I envy him—the happiness of conducting you to Sebastopol.

MARSHAL DE SAINT ARNAUD.

The Berthollet arrived at Marseilles on the 10th, with the remains of Marshal St. Arnaud, which were received with all the honors due to his rank. All in the harbor hoisted their flags half-mast high.

Revenue of the State.

We clip from the money article of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the subjoined statement of the receipts from the several divisons of the public works for nine months of the fiscal year. The *Ledger* says:

"Sometime ago we published a statement showing the receipts from each line of the Public Works of the State, for eight months of the fiscal years 1853 and 1854, and we now add the month of August for the same years. On some of the lines there will be a heavy fall business, which will increase the gross amount of revenue for the year very considerably.

Main Line	$97,800 91	$90,257 76	
Delaware Division	129,238 44	123,702 96	
North and West Branch	181,417 09	107,416 77	
	$1,290,456 44	$1,311,376 40	

If we adopt the mode of estimating the proportion of the sum paid last year by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the State for the use of the Portage Railroad for the Main Line will be increased to the sum of $1,427,171 62, or an excess of $136,715 18 over the sum received the last year. The receipts from the Delaware Division are large as compared with last year, and whether this circumstance will not lead to the best a sale of the Work we cannot tell. There are circumstances connected with the Delaware Division which are favorable to a sale, which no doubt will be considered by the Legislature. The Lehigh Valley Railroad will be finished the coming season, which will enable all the shippers of coal in the upper waters of the Lehigh to take their coal to New York without transhipment. This will reduce the business of the Canal to that furnished by the Lehigh Navigation Company alone. The Canal, too, we apprehend, will soon, if not now, require a large expenditure of money to put it in good order."

DR. FITCH'S LECTURES IN ALLEGHENY CITY.—We would remind our readers that Dr. Fitch will commence his lectures at Excelsior Hall this evening. As this will be the last opportunity that will offer, we doubt not that the course will be well attended. The lectures are *free*—those on Monday and Tuesday evenings to ladies and gentlemen; and one on Wednesday afternoon to the ladies exclusively.

ARREST OF NED BUNTLINE FOR SHOOTING A COLORED MAN.—The Bath (Me.) Mirror contains the following despatch, dated Bowdoinham, Me., October 24th:—

"E. C. Judson, alias Ned Buntline, was arrested this afternoon by Marshal Walker, on a charge of shooting a person or persons near Bay Bridge. Ned says he was assaulted by a mob of Irish, shot his horse, and that he fired on them, upon which they fled. The person referred to as having been shot was a colored man named Freeman. By his account of the affair, it appears Ned was the aggressor. As Judson has been arrested, the matter will be thoroughly investigated, when we shall be able to give a true statement of the whole affair. The ball entered the fleshy part of the thigh, causing a serious wound, and is so deeply imbedded that it has been impossible to extract it.

INDIANA FREE BANKS.—It may be interesting to some hereabouts to know what bill-holders' rights are in case a Free Bank in Indiana fails, (a thing now of almost daily occurrence.) We therefore copy the following from a cotemporary:

"The notes must be protested by a Notary and lodged with the Auditor, who notifies the bank. The bank has then thirty days in which to redeem. If payment is not made within the thirty days, the Auditor then proceeds to sell the stocks at public auction, and, (if we read the law right,) pay all protested notes in full, and then do the best he can for those who have not been smart enough to have their notes protested."

A CHEQUERED CAREER.—Rev. Thomas Chilton, alternately a lawyer, politician and clergyman, recently died in Kentucky. In 1819 he was a member of the Kentucky Legislature, then a clergyman, and subsequently twice elected a member of Congress, as a Jackson man. Afterwards he became a friend of Mr. Clay, and being a candidate a third time, was defeated. This was in 1831, but in 1833 he was again sent to Congress, and in 1835 retired to private life, and ended his days as a clergyman.

LEGAL AND EQUITABLE JOKES.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

[From Household Words, September 23.]

I am what Sydney Smith called that favorite animal of whig governments, a barrister of seven years standing. If I were to say of seventeen years standing, I should not go beyond the mark; if I were ever to say of seven-and-twenty, I ought not go beyond the mark. But, I am not bound to commit myself, and therefore on this point I say no more.

Of course I, as a barrister of the rightful amount of standing, mourn over the decline of the profession. How have I seen it wither and decay! Within my time, John Doe and Richard Roe themselves have fallen victims to the prejudice and ignorance of mere laymen. In my time, the cheerful evening sittings at the Old Bailey in the city of London have been discontinued; those merry meetings, after dinners, where I do not hesitate to say I have seen more wine drunk in two or three hours, and have heard better things said, than at any other convivial assemblies of which it has been my good fortune to make one, Lord bless me! When I think of the jolly Ordinary mixing his famous salads, the Judges discussing vintages with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the leading humorists of the old Daily Bar delighting the Aldermen and visitors, and the whole party going socially back again into court, to try a fellow-creature, perhaps for his or her life, in the genial glow produced by such an entertainment—I say when I think of these departed glories, and the commonplace stupidity into which we have fallen, I do not, and I cannot, wonder that England is going to ruin.

As my name is not appended to this paper, and therefore I can hardly be suspected by the public of egotism, I will remark that I have always had a pretty turn for humor. I have a keen enjoyment of a joke. Like those excellent witnesses, the officers of the forty sixth regiment (better witnesses I never saw, even in a horse dealer's case,—yet the public, in these degenerate days, has no sympathy with them,) I don't at all object to its being practised. I like a joke to be legal or equitable, because my tastes are in that direction; but I like it none the worse for being practical. And indeed the best legal and equitable jokes remaining, are all of a practical nature.

I use the word remaining, inasmuch as the leveling spirit of the times has destroyed some of the finest practical jokes connected with the profession. I look upon the examination of the parties in a cause, for instance, as a death-blow given to humor. Nothing can be more humorous than to make a solemn pretence of inquiring into the truth, and exclude the two people, who, in nine cases out of ten, know most about it. Yet this is now a custom of the past, and so are a hundred other whimsical drolleries in which the fathers and grandfathers of the bar delighted.

But, I am going on to present within a short compass a little collection of existing practical jokes—mere samples of many others happily still left us in law and equity for our innocent amusement. As I never (though I am up for a humorist) tell another man's story as my own, I will name my authority before I conclude.

The great expense of the simplest suit in equity, and the droll laws which force all English subjects, into a court of equity for their sole redress, in an immense number of cases, is, in the present day, to a very entertaining class of practical jokes. I mean that ludicrous class in which the joke consists of a man's taking and keeping possession of money or other property to which he even pretends to have no shadow of right, but which he seizes because he knows that the whole will be swallowed up in costs if the rightful owner should seek to assert his claim. I will relate a few stories of this kind.

JOKE OF A WITTY TRUSTEE.

A wag being left trustee under a will by which the testator left a small freehold property to be sold for charitable purposes, sold it, and discovered the trust to be illegal. The wag had had a small in amount to hold in equity, (being not above sixty pounds,) he laughed very heartily at the next of kin, pocketed himself, spent it and died.

JOKE OF A MEDICAL CHOICE SPIRIT.

A country surgeon got a maundering old lady to appoint him sole executor of her will, by which she left the bulk of her small property to her brother and sister. What does this pleasant surgeon, on the death of the maundering old lady, but prove the will, get in the property, make out a bill for professional attendance to the tune of two or three hundred pounds, which absorbs it all; cry to the brother and sister, "Oh! Chancery! Catch me if you can!" and give happy ever afterwards.

JOKE AGAINST SOME UNLUCKY CREDITORS.

Certain creditors being left altogether without mention in the will of their deceased debtor, brought a suit in equity for a decree to sell his property. The decree was ordered, the property realising seven hundred pounds, and the suit costing seven hundred and fifty, these creditors brought their pigs to a fine market, and made much amusement for the Chancery Bar.

JOKES UPON INFANTS.

An application to the Court of Chancery, in a friendly suit where nobody contested anything, to authorise trustees to advance a thousand pounds out of an estate, to educate some infants, cost a hundred and three pounds, fourteen and sixpence; a similar application to the same authority, to the same trustees, under the same will, in behalf of some other infants, cost the same: twenty similar applications under the same will, for similar powers to the same trustees, in behalf of twenty other infants, or sets of infants, as their wants arise, will cost each the same.

A poor national schoolmaster insured his life for two hundred pounds, and made a will, giving discretionary powers to his executors to apply the money for the benefit of his children while under age, and then to divide it between them. One of the executors doubted whether, under this will, after payment of debt and duty, he could appropriate the principal (that word being used in the instrument,) to buying the two small children into the orphan asylum. The sanction of the Court of Chancery was obtained, at least half the fund, so nothing can be done, and the two small children are to be educated and brought up on four pounds ten a year between them.

JOKE AGAINST MRS. HARRIS.

Mrs. Harris is left the dividends on three thousand pounds stock for her life; the capital on her decease to be divided among legatees. Mr. Spodger is trustee under the will which so provides for Mrs. Harris. Mr. Spodger one day dies intestate. To Mr. Spodger's effects Mr. D. Spodger and Miss Spodger, his brother and sister, administer. Miss Spodger takes it into her head that nothing shall ever induce her to have anything to do with Mrs. Harris' trust stock. Mrs. Harris, consequently, unable to receive her dividends, petitions Court of Equity. Court of Equity delivers judgment that it can only order payment of dividends *actually due when Mrs. Harris petitions;* that, as fresh dividends keep on coming due, Mrs. Harris must keep on freshly petitioning; and that Mrs. Harris must, according to her Catechism, "walk in the same all the days of her life." So Mrs. Harris walks at the present time; paying for such application eighteen pounds, two and eightpence; or thirty per cent. on her unfortunate income.

I am of opinion that it would be hard to invent better practical jokes than these, over which I have laughed until my sides were sore. They are neatly and pointedly related by Mr. Graham Willmore, queen's counsel and a county court judge, in his evidence, given in May of the present year, before a committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the state and practice of the county courts. But, I am painted to add, nevertheless, that my learned friend Willmore has not the slightest sense of humor, and is perfectly destitute of any true perception of a joke.

For, what does he recommend in the same evidence of his? Why, says he, these cases involve "an absolute denial of justice; and if you would give the county court judges a limited jurisdiction in Equity, these things could not possibly occur; for, then, such cases as the Witty Trustee's and the Medical Choice Spirit's, would be determined on their merits, for a few pounds; while such applications as those in behalf of the Infants would be disposed of for a few shillings. But, what, I ask my learned friend, would become of the cream of the jokes! Are we to have no jokes? Would he make law and equity a dull, dreary transaction of plain right and wrong? I shall hear, next, of proposals to take our wigs off, and make us like common men. A few pounds, too! And a few shillings! Has my learned friend no idea that hundreds of pounds are far more respectable—not to say profitable—than a few pounds and a few shillings? He may buy sundry pairs of boots for a few pounds, or divers pairs of stockings for a few shillings. Is not Equity more precious than boots? Or Law than stockings?

I am further of opinion that my learned friend Willmore falls into all his numerous mistakes before this committee, by reason of this one curious capacity in his constitution to enjoy a joke. For instance, he relates the following excellent morsel:

[CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.]

☞ Horse's Throat Distinctly Heard at One Mile!—"Preparing for war," is a sound maxim; in time of health prepare for sickness, is an aphorism no less true. Spring, with its freshness, its vitalizing atmosphere, its cheering influences, is now with us; but summer, and with it, perchance, that dread scourge, the cholera, approaches. Let all whose physical organization is sensitive and delicate, fortify their systems against the enervating heats of the coming season by a course of that most powerful, innocuous and infallible of all restoratives and tonics, DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. As a cure for all nervous and functional disease, in both sexes, its fame is co-extensive with the Union; but be it remembered that as a preventive it is no less valuable. It gives to the animal powers a restorant force that enables it to pass scathless through the fiery furnace of contagion, or, in the event of an attack, to conquer the malady. Add vigor to the frame *now*, for there is no saying how soon it may be required. It is among the feeble, the torpid, the depressed, that epidemics reap their harvests of death. If, therefore, you are affected with any phase of nervous disease, or with any affection of the stomach, if you are depressed in spirits, or enfeebled in body, if, in short, you are in a condition which renders you peculiarly susceptible to unhealthy influences, resort to this invigorant, alterative and antiseptic, in which, under Providence, fullness of years is offered to the feeble, and a "happy issue" out of their difficulties to all who suffer from shattered nerves and weak digestive organs.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle; two for five dollars; six for twelve dollars. C. H. RING, Proprietor,

192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

AGENTS.

FLEMING & BROS., No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. oct26:dAw

☞ Interesting to those Suffering from Headache.—*A Certain Remedy found in Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills*—The following is a sample of certificates received daily from our own citizens:

NEW YORK, August 1, 1852.

This is to certify that I have been subject, at times, to severe Headache; sometimes the pain would be so severe I could rest neither day nor night. Hearing of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, I sent and got a box, of which I took two pills on going to bed, for two nights. They relieved me entirely. Some time has now elapsed, and I have had no more trouble from Sick Headache.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
No. 60 Wood street.
oct26:dAw

☞ Invalids Recovering from the effects of Fever, Bilious Diseases, or long continued illness of any kind, will find Carter's Spanish Mixture the only remedy which will revive their drooping constitutions, expel all bad humors from the blood, excite the liver to a prompt and healthy action, and by its tonic properties, restore the patient to life and vigor.

We can safely say that this is not a single bottle is worth all the so-called Sarsaparillas in existence. It contains no Mercury, Opium, or any other noxious or poisonous drug, and can be given to the youngest infant without hesitation.

See the certificates of wonderful cures around the bottles. More than five hundred persons in the city of Richmond, Va., can testify to its good effects.

☞ See advertisement. oct16:dMw

☞ To all Whom it may Concern.—If you want a splendid fitting Suit you can get it at GRIBBLES. If you want any Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, in all variety, why GRIBBLE has 'em. If you want the best fitting Pants you ever wore, GRIBBLE is the place to leave your measure. He can furnish Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises, &c., at prices to suit all sorts of customers. 240 Liberty street, head of Wood.

E. GRIBBLE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ Young Men's Christian Association.—There will be a LECTURE delivered before the Pittsburgh Young Men's Christian Association" on TUESDAY EVENING, the 31st instant, by BISHOP POTTER, of Philadelphia. Tickets 25 cents each: to be had at the Rooms, Mechanics' Hall and Depot. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SAMUEL T. LOWRIE,
NICHOLAS K. WADE,
JOHN H. CLANEY,
Lecture Committee.

☞ Dr. Fitch will Lecture on Monday (this evening) and TUESDAY next, October 30th and 31st, and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, November 1st, in EXCELSIOR HALL, Federal street, Allegheny City, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, and 2½ o'clock in the afternoon. (oct23)

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, dated the 14th day of October, A. D. 1854, and to me directed, I will expose to sale at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 30th day of October, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim of Richard Bowen, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, of, in, to and out of the following described property, viz.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the first Ward of the City of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows: beginning at the corner of Ferman and Ridge streets, thence along Ridge street four hundred and eight feet and eight inches, to the corner of Sturgeon street; thence southwardly along Sturgeon street two hundred and seventy eight feet four inches, to the corner of an alley twenty feet wide; thence along the line of said alley east to Tremont street, and thence along Tremont street three hundred and forty feet eight inches, to the corner of Ridge street, the place of beginning; on which is erected a dwelling house, stable, and out house.

Also—All that certain other lot or piece of ground situated in the First Ward of the City of Allegheny; beginning at the corner of Ridge and Sturgeon streets, thence along Ridge street two hundred and three feet six inches, to Allegheny avenue; thence along Allegheny avenue four hundred and twenty four inches, to line of property of Barr and others; thence along the same two hundred and three feet nine inches, to Sturgeon street; thence along Sturgeon street, to Ridge street and sixty feet four inches, to the place of beginning.

Also—All that certain other piece of ground situated in the First Ward of the City of Allegheny; commencing at the corner of Ridge street and the line of property owned by Barr and others; thence along said Ridge street four hundred and ninety-eight feet, to corner of land owned by Bowen; thence by a line parallel with Ridge street one hundred and twenty-five feet, to line of land owned by A. M. Marshall; thence along said line four hundred and ninety-eight feet, to Ridge street; thence along Ridge street to the place of beginning.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Richard Bowen, of Allegheny City, at the suit of James M'Clurg.

WESLEY FROST, U. S. Marshal.
oct30:w2t

☞ AT A MEETING held at the Masonic Hall on Thursday, the 26th instant, for the purpose of bringing the importance of the HOUSE OF REFUGE before the public, and giving the community a better idea of its design and advantages, it was unanimously resolved that THOMAS G. RICHARDSON, Esq., late Superintendent of the House of Refuge of Philadelphia, and Superintendent elect of the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Mr. PASSAVANT should repeat the very able and interesting addresses which they delivered on the occasion. In compliance therewith, the undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to their fellow-citizens that another Meeting, on the subject, will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 31st instant, when the above named gentlemen will again, with others, address the meeting. A very interesting time may be expected, and the public are most cordially invited to attend.

J. K. MOORHEAD,
GEO. WEYMAN,
L. R. LIVINGSTON, } Com.
of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania.

☞ THE Stockholders of the Mon. and C. G. H. P. Co., will MEET at the HOUSE OF H. BELTSHOOVER, South Pittsburgh, on the 25th day of November, 1854, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, to elect a President and six Directors, for the ensuing year.

W. C. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
oct30:d&w3t

☞ ARCHITECTURAL, MECHANICAL and LANDSCAPE Drawing Class now open at DUFF'S COLLEGE.

HAVE YOU READ

"THE NEWSBOY?"

oct28:d2t

RHUBARB ROOTS—Mammoth variety; 10,000 Asparagus Roots, large size; for sale by JAMES WARDROP.

FRUIT TREES—1000 Dwarf Pear Trees; 1000 Standards Pear Trees, of the most approved sorts; for sale by JAMES WARDROP.

FLOWER ROOTS—4 cases fine German Hyacinths, Tulips, &c., for sale at low rates by JAMES WARDROP.

I MUST BE SOLD—A small House, with large Lot of Ground, for sale. Price $350; or less, for cash, as the owner is about removing West. Call to day, if you want a bargain. S. CUTHBERT & SON,
oct28 No. 140 Third street.

SEVEN HOUSES TO LET—A Dwelling House, well finished and in good order, on Townsend street.
A Dwelling House on Wylie street.
Two good Houses on Logan street.
A small House on Mount Washington.
A House of six rooms, on Washington street, Allegheny.
Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SON,
oct28 No. 140 Third street.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES—Putnam, for November.
Graham's Magazine, for November.
Godey's Lady's Book, for November.
Art Journal, for October.
Just received by express; also, one of the best collections of everything in the Book and Stationery line in this city, and at the lowest rates. SAMUEL B. LAUFFER'S,
oct28 No. 57 Wood street.

A REMARKABLE CURE—I hereby certify that I was afflicted with the Liver Complaint and Phthysis for a long time, being more than a year under the care of a physician; that the disease, instead of being relieved by the medicines I took, kept gradually getting worse, my body swelling so that I was unable to stoop low enough to tie my shoes. When the disease was at the worst, I was recommended to try SELLERS' LIVER PILLS. I did so, and was relieved greatly by the use of the first box, and completely cured by the second. SAMUEL M'CORD, Esq.
Wellsville, May 26, 1845.

To the Public—The original, only true and genuine Liver Pills are prepared by R. E. Sellers, and have his name in black wax upon the lid of each box, and his signature on the outside wrapper. All others are counterfeits, or base imitations. R. E. SELLERS & Co., Proprietors,
oct28 No. 57 Wood street.

CANARY SEED—2,000 lbs Canary Seed, in store and for sale by FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
oct27 No. 60 Wood street.

VENITIAN RED—25 bbls Superfine Venitian Red, for sale by [oct27] FLEMING BROTHERS.

EPSOM SALTS—20 bbls Epsom Salts, in store and for sale by [oct27] FLEMING BROTHERS.

WASHING POWDER—15 box Babbitt's Washing Powder, in store and for sale by FLEMING BROTHERS.
oct27

MADDER—1,600 lbs Madder, just received and for sale by [oct27] FLEMING BROTHERS.

GUM SHELLA