Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING::::::::::::::OCTOBER 31.

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.

Maxwell, Democratic candidate for Congress in Florida, has a majority of 1050.

A despatch from New York says the Lewis county, New York bank bills, are in bad repute.

On Saturday a fire broke out in the Harlem and New York Railroad car-house, corner 42d street and 4th avenue, which was entirely destroyed. Loss $30,000.

Edward Z. C. Judson, alias "Ned Buntline," who was arrested a few days since for shooting a colored man, named Freeman, has been acquitted on the ground that he committed the act in self defence.

An attempt was made to blow up Earel's Hotel, Park Row, New York, on Saturday afternoon, with an infernal machine in the shape of a twelve pound keg of powder. The building was somewhat shattered but no lives were lost.

A medical gentleman writes to a New York paper that he has examined a number of each variety of oyster, through a microscope, and has failed to discover any thing deleterious in them. He belives the much slandered bivalves are entirely healthy this season.

A telegraphic despatch says that Collinson's ship, the Enterprise, the only one of the English expedition remaining in the Arctic seas, had arrived at Port Clarence, Behring's Straits, having got as far west as Wollaston Bay, 105° 30' west longitude, but learned nothing of Franklin's fate. Dr. Kane's is the only party of explorers now in the Arctic regions.

THE ANTILLES--AMERICAN INTERESTS.

The Whig and Abolition presses of the northern States are beginning to express considerable alarm at the movements of Americans, and the policy of our government in regard to some of the West India Islands. Just now the island of Hayti, or St. Domingo, seems to have became the object of their most particular solicitude.

This island, which the French called St. Domingo, is about as large as the State of South Carolina, containing some twenty-eight thousand square miles; and contains now about a million of inhabitants. The population is divided into three classes. The negroes on the northern and western part of the island, number about 650,000, and form the empire of Hayti, now governed by his sable majesty, Faustin, I., "Emperor of all the Hayties." The central portion of the island is occupied by whites, with a dash of India blood in their veins; and the south-eastern part occupied by whites with a dash of African. These two last classes form the republic of Dominica, whose capital is St. Domingo, the oldest European town in the New World. The population of this republic is about 360,000.

A state of war continually exists between the white republic of Dominica and the black empire of Hayti, though active hostilities have been for some years suspended. Solouque, the Emperor has been for three or four years engaged in making preparations for the conquest of Dominica, and, it is said, his army now numbers over 40,000 men. His private interests, however, interfere with his desire of conquest. But a few years ago he was a private citizen, and not worth a dollar. He was crowned Emperor in 1849, and has since amassed a fortune of at least two millions of dollars. While thus engaged in plundering his people, and destroying the commerce and industry of his empire by his extortions, his Dominican neighbors have had time to consolidate their republic and prepare for effectual resistance to the threatened invasion of the Haytians. The capacity of the blacks to prosper under an independent imperial government is well illustrated by the fact that the present productions and exports of Hayti are less than one-sixth the value that they were several years ago. Nearly all the profits of exports and commercial enterprise go into the private coffers of "his majesty," and industry and commerce are discouraged. Formerly the exports of the island, in coffee, sugar, mahogany and minerals were as valuable as those of Cuba. Now, they are of scarce one-tenth the value. Such is the result of negro rule and "imperial majesty"-ship in one of the fairest and wealthiest islands of the globe. In the Dominican portion of the island there are believed to be mines equaly in richness to those of California. Some of them were discovered and worked a century ago, but have been lost sight of since the colored race predominated. The whole island was under the rule of the blacks from 1791 until 1820, when the whites of Dominica revolted and established their independence. The mineral wealth of that portion of the island is now being developed and almost fabulous accounts of it richness are now given by some writers. One writer says the whole island "is a pile of rich mines; "salt, sulphur, iron, copper, gold, are found "in almost every hill." Add to this its forests of mahogany, and its rich lands, capable of producing in abundance, sugar, coffee and grains, and some idea may be formed of the natural wealth of Dominica. Yet the constant apprehension of negro invasion has prevented the development of that wealth; the immigration of foreigners; or the industrious cultivation of land by the natives. The opening of a gold mine would invite invasion. Large and rich crops might be swept off by an army of negroes; and any evidence of increasing prosperity would excite a jealousy and cupidity that would lead to a barbarous and sanguinary war. Excellent lands, that in Cuba would sell for forty or fifty dollars per acre, can be bought in Dominica for three dollars per acre;—lands, too, in healthy and convenient locations; and that would soon be occupied by thriving planters, if the peace and independence of the republic were assured by the protection of a powerful government.

The area of the Dominican republic is about equal to that of Massachusetts and Connecticut together; and under a strong and good government a population of a million and a half could subsist and prosper.

But a few years ago the Dominicans offered unconditional annexation to the United States. The offer was not communicated to our government by the agent; and if it had been, at that time, President Fillmore would probably have rejected it. Whig instincts revolt at the thought of annexation; and Whig politicians tremble at the suggestion of a movement that might possibly offend the governments of England and France. The Dominicans are still in favor of annexation; but are prevented from renewing the offer by British agents, who threaten them with a Haytien invasion if annexation is attempted.

Gen. Cazneau has been sent by our government to negotiate a treaty with the government of that republic; and it is understood that a treaty has already been signed; but the terms are not yet fully made known. It is said, however, that, among other things, it allows American citizens to work the mines on the most liberal terms; and to buy lands and cultivate them without losing any of their rights as American citizens. It is supposed these liberal stipulations will induce large numbers of our citizens to settle on the island as miners, and sugar and coffee planters. It is also said that the treaty cedes to the United States the possession of the bay and peninsula of Samana as a military and naval depot. This is not yet certainly known. The hills around that bay are said to be filled with mines of gold and other minerals, and covered with forests of mahogany. The Dominicans believe that such inducements held out to our people will result in establishing an American colony on their northern coast; and securing a large number of American settlers in their midst. A liberal infusion of Yankee enterprise and hardihood amongst them would give stability to their government; revive industry and commerce; develope the mineral wealth, and give a sure guaranty of safety against negro invasion.

Such are some of the advantages the Dominicans would derive from the acquisition of American settlers; and the establishment of American colonies, mining companies, and military and naval depots in their territories.

To the United States it would give a secure and commanding naval station in the midst of the West Indies; where our steamers could be repaired, and supplied with coal and provisions in peace; and our naval forces with munitions and stores, and a secure rendezvous in case of war. With such relations established, our commerce with Dominica would be of vast value. Sugar, coffee, iron, sulphur, gold, and mahogany are among its abundant products. It is a republic, seeking protection, which our government could give. Its people desire annexation, which would soon probably be the result. Slavery does not exist there, and on that score no objection could be made to adding it as another rich and free State to the Union.

Dominica declared its independence of Hayti in 1846. It has maintained it ever since. Yet its government has never been recognized by the European governments, or even our own. The treaty just concluded, it is said, provides for its full recognition; and establishes amicable, and liberal commercial relations, equally valuable to both countries.

One would suppose that such a treaty would meet the cordial approbation of every American citizen. But the Whig and Free Soil presses have commenced a clamorous denunciation of it, even before its terms and stipulations are known. The old humbug cry of "slavery extension" is raised again, though no signs of such an event appear. It is charged that it is an unfriendly movement against the black empire of Hayti, though nothing of the kind is yet developed. It is easy to call it filibustering. English and Whig presses will doubtless do that; though its aims and mode of operation are precisely similar to those of the Japan expedition. Should it result in giving stability and safety to that island republic; developing its wealth, and enriching our commerce; and saving the white republicans from the sanguinary invasions, and rapine and lust of their barbarous imperial neighbors, no philanthropist could regret it. Those who object to it must prefer monarchy to republicanism; and the black race to the white. Do our Whig contemporaries desire that the peaceful Dominicans shall be conquered and despoiled of their rights and their property by their black neighbors, who are too lazy to work; and whose gaudy "Emperor" enriches himself by extortion and plunder? Their course in regard to the alleged treaty with Dominica can have no other aim.

The United States government seeks not to molest the Haytiens. The Dominicans have a right to enjoy their independence, and the wealth and advantages their country affords. They have achieved independence, and maintained it for nine years; and their prosperity should no longer be depressed and destroyed by threats of a negro invasion, and the rascally interference of English agents. We hope the treaty is concluded, and that its terms are as liberal as represented; and its tone perfectly independent of the self-constituted European "Regulators" of the Western Hemisphere.

Theatrical and Musical.

Kate and Ellen Bateman have been playing for a week past at Niblo's Garden, New York, to very fair houses.....Couldock is still at the Boston Museum. This is his third week.....The English Opera Troupe, which performed at the Broadway Theatre, New York, is now in Philadelphia, at the Walnut.....Miss Margaret Mitchell is in Detroit.....The Managers of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, have brought out Bourcicault's "London Assurance" in a style of magnificence never equalled in this country. It is expected to have a run of several months.....Miss Agnes Robertson is engaged, and was to have appeared at the Broadway Theatre, last night.....Julia Dean is at the New Theatre, Boston.....Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence closed an unusually successful engagement of two weeks at the Cincinnati National, on Saturday night. .....Collins, the comedian, is performing at the People's Theatre, Baltimore.

LOUISA ELTON.—This is the title of a handsome volume of 350 pages, for sale by Saml. B. Lauffer, bookseller, No. 87 Wood street, Pittsburgh. It is a novel written by a lady, describing her experience and adventures during several years residence at the South. Southern life is well portrayed, and the book is well written. The young lady starts out with a determination never to marry, and keeps her word about as well as could be expected. She, of course, marries when a good opportunity offers, and everything turns out finely in the conclusion. It is an instructive and interesting volume, and will repay a perusal. It is published by Lippencott, Grambo & Co., of Philadelphia, and for sale by S. B. Lauffer, Wood street.

THE ENSUING TIDE OF EMIGRATION.—Since the 1st of August, about six thousand foreigners have sailed from the port of New York alone, for Europe, which is nearly twelve per cent. of the number arriving. Many reasons are given as a cause for this returning emigration, but the most plausible to our mind is the explanation that these persons have gone on a visit to their native lands to bring out their friends and relatives. The supposition that it was caused by the demonstrations of what are called Know Nothings, is absurd. When this returning tide had commenced to set in, the new order had not given sufficient evidence of power to create alarm even among the most timid of foreigners.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The October number of this Magazine is received. The article entitled "*King Otho and his Classic Kingdom*," is worth the price of the number. The Bavarian king of Greece is rather rudely handled by the writer; and the condition of that country, its laws, its policy and its prospects, are treated of with ability.

Another article headed "Ninevah and Babylon," will be read with interest. It is for sale at the depots of Miner & Co., and Gildenfenney & Co., Pittsburgh.

☞ The metallic life-boat from the ill-fated Arctic, which was brought to the port of Philadelphia on the steamship Osprey, on Saturday week, was Saturday morning last, put into the Delaware at Brown & Godwin's Wharf, above Pine street. A great number of persons got into it, to test its capacity, and it was found that the boat would bear many more than had been rescued by it from the disastrous wreck. The experiment attracted quite a crowd.

☞ Nicholas Beehan, who murdered Mr. and Mrs. Wyckham on Long Island, has been convicted of the offence, and sentenced to be hung on the 15th of December next. The prisoner displayed great callousness and insensibility during his trial, and, when the sentence of death was pronounced by the Judge, he replied:—"Thank you sir;"—with an awful affectation of politeness—"and I will leave you my hair for a ring."

Official Vote for Congress.

The official vote for Congress is now complete, but as many of them were published before, we will now only give some of the principal ones, with the re-capitulation of them all:

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Broomall, W.	Hickman, D.
Chester County	1495	6764
Delaware "	1882	1969
	6,077	8,733

Hickman's majority—2656.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Bradshaw, W.	Bridges, D.
Bucks County	5483	5115
Lehigh "	3044	3067
	8,527	8,182

Bradshaw's majority—345.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Myers, Ind.	Jones, D.
Berks County	5,486	8152

Jones' majority—2666.

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Lefevre, D.	Hiester, W.	Roberts, I. W.
Lancaster Co.	4266	5371	6561

Roberts over Hiester, 1190.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Northumb'd.	Schuylkill.	Total.
Campbell, W.	1258	4126	5384
Dewart, D.	2245	2845	5081
Cake, D.	412	2624	3036
Cleaver, A.	172	282	454

Campbell over Dewart—203.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	Wright, D.	Fuller, W.
Luzerne County	3549	5475
Wyoming "	710	1269
Columbia "	2034	1483
Montour "	794	888
	7,087	9,115

Fuller's majority—2,028.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Stewart, Ind.	Packer, D.
Northampton County	3414	3675
Carbon "	1000	1289
Monroe "	512	1847
Pike "	162	615
Wayne "	1345	1710
	6,433	9,136

Packer's majority—2,703.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Susquehanna.	Bradford.	Tioga.	Total.
Grow, D.	3269	6381	3412	13,062

No opposition to Mr. Grow.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

	White, D.	Pierce, I. D.
Lycoming County	3259	2717
Clinton "	937	1453
Centre "	1979	2873
Mifflin "	1318	1564
Sullivan "	392	816
Potter "	649	665
	7,528	9,588

Pierce's majority—2060.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Reilly, D.	Robinson, W.
Adams County	2071	2172
Franklin "	2865	3493
Fulton "	575	705
Bedford "	2047	2143
Juniata "	1167	1128
	9,025	9,641

Robinson's majority—616.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Edie, W.	Cresswell, Ind.	W.
Blair	2572	692	
Cambria	1045	196	
Huntingdon	1547	1601	
Somerset	2659	766	
	8433	3217	

Majority for Edie—5206.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT

	Montgomery, D.	Knight, W.
Fayette county	2122	2522
Greene "	1529	1794
Washington "	3903	4006
	7,552	9,912

Knight's majority 2,360.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Shaler, D.	Ritchie, W.
Allegheny county	4714	5705

Ritchie's majority 1,991.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	Palmer, D.	Purviance, W.
Butler county	2367	2893
Allegheny (part)	1465	3023
	3,832	5,926

Purviance's majority 2,094.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	Trout, D.	Allison, W.
Beaver county	1499	2462
Mercer "	2697	2833
Lawrence "	1016	2513
	5,172	7,808

Allison's majority 2,636.

TWENTY FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Barclay, D.	Arthurs, I. D.
Venango	2530	
Warren	1329	846
Clearfield	2220	33
Jefferson	1456	934
Clarion	2168	1626
McKean	441	228
Elk	558	121
	10702	3830

Barclay's majority....6872

TWENTY FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Erie.	Crawford.	Total.
Dick, Whig	3576	3614	7290

No opposition to Dick.

RECAPITULATION.

Dist.	Reg. Dem.	Opposite.	Dist.	Reg. Dem.	Opposite.
1	6439	4699	15	7528	9588
2	3500	6850	16	8319	10472
3	5570	5484	17	9025	9641
4	5993	7602	18		11641
5	7412	7834	19	8433	9243
6	8733	6677	20	7552	9912
7	5182	8327	21	8714	5705
8	5455	5496	22	3832	5926
9	4266	11933	23	5172	7808
10	6049	8200	24	10415	3327
11	8117	6820	25		7290
12	7057	6115			
13	6353	6453		164,225	186,033
14	13662				

In some of the above districts there is a great disparity in the number of votes polled. For instance: in the twenty-first there are less than nine thousand, and in the twenty-second, but few more, while in the sixteenth and seventeenth there are nearly nineteen thousand in each.

☞ Straws, it is said, show which way the wind blows, and judging from the "straws" which appear in the Philadelphia *News*, we should not wonder if Col. Andy G. Curtin was the candidate of that paper for United States Senator. To be sure, it don't make any such avowal, but then it very disinterestedly publishes numberless extracts from exchanges who are strongly in favor of Handy Andy. However, it may fail to have the desired effect. We all remember this was the course pursued by our neighbor, the *Gazette*, when it desired the gallant Larimer to be the Whig nominee for Governor, and who would now very possibly be our Governor elect. How he was "slaughtered," at Harrisburg, let the records of the Convention show; and that he will be slaughtered again these "straws" clearly indicate. Let the General look sharp.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—Lest our readers may not be aware of the fact, we will inform them that this is the day (31st of October,) fixed by the Millerites for the burning up of this sublunary sphere. People have been humbugged so often by this cry of "Wolf," that we are afraid when the day of judgment does come, they will be inclined to look upon it as "a little previous."

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

We would call attention to the fact that Mr. Rutherford, from Philadelphia, and the Rev. Mr. Passavant, will deliver addresses this evening, at the 2d Presbyterian Church, on the subject of the House of Refuge. The object is one in which all our citizens should take an interest, and it is hoped that the Hall will be well filled. An advertisement will be found in another column.

For Kansas.

Two hundred and fifty persons leave our city this morning for that far off country. They belong to the Pennsylvania Kansas Emigration Society, and are under the direction of C. Albright. This, we believe, is the last division belonging to that Society.

☞ Bishop Potter lectures before the "Young Men's Christian Association," this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. A large attendance is hoped for.

[From Household Words, September 23.]

LEGAL AND EQUITABLE JOKES.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

(*Concluded.*)

JEST CONCERNING A SEA-CAPTAIN.

A sea-captain ejected from his ship a noisy drunken man, who misconducted himself; and at the same time turned out certain pot-companions of the drunken man, who were as troublesome as he. Bibo (so to call the drunken man) bringeth an action against the captain for assault and battery; to which the captain pleadeth in justification that he removed the plaintiff "and certain persons unknown" from his ship, for that they did misbehave themselves. "Eye," quoth the learned counsel for Bibo, at the trial, "but there be seventeen objections to that plea, whereof the main one is that it appeareth that the certain persons are *known* and not *unknown*, as by thee set forth." "Marry," cried the court, "but that is fatal, Gentlemen of the Jury!" Verdict accordingly, with leave unto the sea-captain to move the Court of Queen's Bench in solemn argument. This being done with great delay and expense, the sea-captain (all the facts being perfectly plain from the first) at length got judgement in his favor. But, no man to this hour hath been able to make him comprehend how he got it, or why; or wherefore the suit was not decided on the merits when first tried. Which this wooden-headed seaman, staring straight before him with all his might, unceasingly maintains that it ought to have been.

Now, this surely is, in all respects, an admirable story, representing the density, obstinacy and confusion of the sea-captain in a richly absurd light. Does my learned friend Willmore relish it? Not in the least. His dull remark upon it is: That in the county court the case would have been adjudicated on its merits, for less than a hundredth part of the cost incurred; and that he would so alter the law of the land as to deprive a plaintiff suing in a superior court in such an action (which we call an action of tort) and covering less than twenty pounds, of all claim to costs, unless the judge should certify it to be a fit case to be tried in that superior court, rather than to have been taken to the county court at a small expense, and at once decided.

Precisely the same obtuseness pervades the very next suggestion of my learned friend. It has always appeared to me a good joke that county courts having a jurisdiction in cases of contract up to fifty pounds, should not also have a jurisdiction in cases of tort up to the same amount. As usual, my learned friend Willmore cannot perceive the joke. He says, in his commonplace way, "I think it is the general desire that the jurisdiction should be given;" and puts as an illustration—"Suppose a gentleman's carriage is run against. The damages may be fifty pounds. In the case of a costermonger's barrow-key-cart, they may be fifty pence; the facts being identically the same." Now, this, I am of opinion, is prosaic in the last degree.

Passing over my learned friend's inclining towards giving the county courts jurisdiction in matters of bankruptcy; and also in criminal cases now disposed of, not much to anybody's satisfaction he seems to consider at quarter sessions—where, by the by, I have known admirable practical jokes played off from the bench; and towards making a court of appeal of the selection from county court judges; I will come to his crowning suggestion. He is not happy in this than in his other points, for it strikes at the heart of the excellent joke of putting the public in this dilemma, "If you will have law cheap, you shall have an inferior article."

Without the least tenderness for this jest—which is unctuous, surprising, consequential, practical, overflowing with all the characteristics of a wild and rollicking humor—my learned friend knocks the soul out of it with a commonplace sledge-hammer. He hold, says he, that you should have, for county court judges who deal with an immense variety of intricate and important questions, the very best men. "I think there is great mischief in the assumption that when a man is made a county court judge, he never can be anything else. I think, if the reverse was assumed—if the appointment as county court judge was not considered a bar to a man's professional advancement, we should have better men candidates for the office. You would have the whole body of talent in the profession willing to go through the previous state of probation, as it would then be, of a county court judgeship. You must not expect a permanent succession of able, conscientious men, competently trained and educated for such appointment, if it is to be a final one at the present pay. The county court judge, especially in the provinces, is placed in a painful and false position. He is made a magistrate and must associate with his brother justices. If he lives at all as they do, he perhaps spends more than he can afford; he certainly can lay up nothing for his family. If he does not, he will probably meet with slights and disparagement, to which, I think, he ought not to be subjected, and which impair his efficiency. He believes also that if the Court of Appeal were established, and the other county court judges were, as vacancies occurred, to be appointed members of it, according to circumstances, "the public would derive another advantage in not being obliged to take, as a judge of the superior courts, a purely untried man. They would have a man exercised both in Nisi Prius and in bank work, and exercised in the face of the public and the profession, instead of having a man taken because he has a certain standing as an advocate, or because he has certainly political recommendations. I think it would be a much more certain mode of testing the merits of a man previous to his appointment as a judge in the superior courts."

So, for the good old joke of fobbing the public off, when it is perverse in its demands, with half a second-rate loaf, instead of enough of the best bread: for the jobs of putting an educated and trained gentleman in a public station and discharging most important social functions, at a social disadvantage among a class not the least stiff-necked and purse-proud of all classes know between the British Channel and Abyssinia; for the joke, in short, of systematically overpaying the national Shadows, that do form the national Substances; my learned friend Willmore has not the slightest tenderness! I am of opinion that he does not see it at all. He winds up his evidence with the following extraordinary flat remark:

"I think that the public attention ought to be very pointedly directed to the fact, that while in the rich man's superior courts the suitors pay nothing towards the salaries of judges, officers, &c., yet in the poor man's county courts the suitors are taxed to pay for all these, and something extra, by which the state is mean enough to make a small profit. I cannot understand how any one, except, perhaps, a very timid Chancellor of the Exchequer, could justify or even tolerate an injustice so gross, palpable and cruel."

On the whole, therefore, it appears to me, and I am of opinion: That, if anything such was my learned friend Willmore were to secure a hearing, the vast and highly entertaining collection of our legal and equitable jokes would be speedily brought to a close for ever. That, the object of such dull persons clearly is, to make Law and Equity intelligible and useful, and to cause them both to do justice and be respected. Finally, that to clear out lumber, sweep away dust, bring down cobwebs, and destroy a vast amount of expensive practical joking, is no joke, but quite the reverse, and never will be considered humorous in any court in Westminster Hall.

DR. FITCH'S LECTURE IN ALLEGHENY CITY.—Dr. Fitch lectured in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny City, last evening, to a very large and fashionable audience; and the lecturer was received with marked approbation. We have seldom listened to a more instructive lecture; and believe, from what we have already heard, that the Doctor will, this evening, demonstrate beyond all question, as he promised to do, the curability of that hitherto incurable disease, Pulmonary Consumption. We advise our readers by all means to go and hear him. If they do not at present need his services, they will at all events learn some wholesome truths, worth remembering. We wish that the Doctor would repeat his lecture in this city, at Masonic Hall.

☞ We must decline the communication of a "Friend to Merit"—unless the writer is willing to pay the printer for setting it up.

HARPER FOR NOVEMBER.—Gildenfenney & Co., and Miner & Co., have the number for the current month. It is a good one.

LAND! LAND!!—We have for sale 8,000 acres of land, along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, within from two to four miles of the stations of Cameron and Belton, Va., in lots of 6 acres to 100 or more, at from $6 to $10 an acre. This is a fine region for farming, or for small homesteads. The timber and water are good, and the soil rich and productive. Every station on the Railroad affords a good market for all kinds of produce. Deeds of general warranty will be made. S. CUTHBERT & SON,
oct19 140 Third street.

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE, with 96 acres of Land, a Stone Grist Mill, of 3 run of stones, and a Saw Mill, all in good order, situate on the Sandy and Beaver Canal; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is about to move west. For particulars call at the Real Estate Office of
oct21 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140 Third street.

☞ Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Piles, are all relieved and cured in an incredible short space of time, by Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great tonic and purifier of the blood. It contains not a particle of Mercury, Opium, or any noxious drug; it is perfectly harmless, and has cured more than five hundred cases of disease.

We can only refer the reader to the certificates, a few of which may be found in another column, and all of which are detailed in full around the bottle. It is the greatest of all Spring and Fall Medicines, and possesses an influence over the blood truly remarkable.

See advertisement. oct31:1m

☞ Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—"In time of peace prepare for war," is a sound maxim; in time of health prepare for sickness, is an aphorism no less wise. 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 diseases, 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,
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. do
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.,
oct23:daw No. 60 Wood street.

☞ To all Whom it may Concern.—If you want a splendid fitting Suit you can get it at GRIBBLE'S. 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'S is the place to get them. He can furnish Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises, &c., at prices to suit all sorts of customers. 240 Liberty street, head of Wood.

oct.5 E. GRIBBLE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carter's Spanish Mixture.
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!
Not a Particle of Mercury in it.

LET THE AFFLICTED READ AND PONDER!—An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Agues and Fevers, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fever Sores, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Disease of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts greatly and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestive Apparatus, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the natural action, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its native vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is invariably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree beyond all medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the Agent and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures the truly greatest of all Medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed by BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl street, Richmond, Va., to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

And for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK, JOSEPH FLEMING, FLEMING BROS., and by Druggists generally.

oct21:3t&ely

STATISTICS OF COAL: Including Mineral Bituminous Substances employed in Arts and Manufactures; with their Geographical, Geological and Commercial Distribution, and Amount of Production and Consumption on the American Continent; with Incidental Statistics of the Iron Manufactures. By R. G. Taylor, F. G. S. L., &c. &c. Second edition, revised and brought down to 1854, by S. S. Haldeman, A. M., Professor of Chemistry, &c. Published by J. W. Moore, 195 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Coal Interest is one of the most important in the United States, and since the first edition of the late Mr. Taylor's work was exhausted, those interested in the product, consumption and trade, have had no means of becoming acquainted with the subject in its various relations. Fortunately, this difficulty no longer exists, as this second edition supplies an immense mass of information in relation to the various coal fields of this continent, details of mines and mining, supply and consumption, markets and routes of transport, analysis of anthracite, &c. &c.

Besides the coal interest, there is another intimately connected with it, namely, that of Iron, to the manufacture and statistics of which, a considerable portion of this volume is devoted. Here will be found a full account of the construction of furnaces to smelt iron with anthracite coal. This work is useful, not only to the capitalist, political economist and consumer, but to the general reader, on account of the varied and interesting matter it contains upon collateral subjects. The publisher has spared no pains in making this an attractive work, it being embellished with numerous wood cuts and colored maps, printed on fine paper, 640 pages, 8vo.

For sale by B. T. C. MORGAN,
oct31 104 Wood street, near Fifth.

Fifteen Cents!

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER.—CONTENTS: Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, illustrated with fifteen engravings; The Generations of Peshkoe, illustrated by twenty-two engravings; General Taylor's Residence at Baton Rouge, with illustration: Whom shall we marry: The Quaker's Wife; The Young Surgeon; The Newcomes, by W. M. Thackeray, with four illustrations by Doyle: A few words about Birds; The Ways of Providence; The Scholars of Brienne; A Night in Old Castile, by G. P. R. James: Galvanoplasty: Something for the Ladies about Colors: Stooping to Conquer; The Betrothed Children; The Curse: Revenge; A Greek Carnival: Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Table—The true Sources of our National Strength; Editor's Easy Chair—Editor's Drawer; Literary Notices—books of the month; The Old and the New, illustrated; Two Paths in life, illustrated; Fashions for November, with illustrations, faithfully colored from Godey's Lady's Book in advance of their appearance.

☞ Price Fifteen Cents. For sale by H. MINER & CO.
oct31 No. 32 Smithfield street.

Wanted,

BY a sober, industrious young man, who will devote his entire time to his business, a SITUATION AS SHIPPING CLERK in a Wholesale or Retail Warehouse, or Assistant Book Keeper, or a place in a Grocery or Dry Goods Store; and will make himself generally useful to his employer. A note addressed through the Post Office to "A. B. C," or left at the office of the "Post," will receive prompt attention. oct31:1t

$1300—GRATIS!—FOR SALE, a Two Story Brick Dwelling House, well arranged for comfort and convenience, situate near Wylie street, on Carpenter's alley. Price $1300. Terms easy.

GRATIS! The Real Estate Journal, just published, containing a list of part of the property for sale by B. Cuthbert & Son, can be had free of charge by calling at their REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 140 Third street. oct31

20 TONS NO 1 ANTHRACITE PIG IRON;
75 " No. 2 " " " " " " " good brands.
For sale by (oct31) WM. BINGHAM & CO.

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. RUTHERFORD, 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 thereof, 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.
oct30:2t 192 Broadway, New York.

THE Stockholders of the Mch. and C. H. T. P. Co., will MEET at the HOUSE OF H. BELTSHOOVER, South Pittsburgh, on the 20th 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.
oct30:2ds&w3t

ARCHITECTURAL, MECHANICAL and LANDSCAPE