Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING:::::::NOVEMBER 1.

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.

Cholera still lingers in New York. Among the 478 deaths there last week, 34 were from that disease.

Negro slaves are running away from St. Louis in large gangs. On Sunday night week from fifteen to twenty departed together.

A census of Richmond, Va., has just been taken and shows a population amounting to $32,380 persons.

Two Germans, who came by the steamer Washington, were arrested for smuggling. They had around their persons belts, in which were secreted watches valued at $5,000. In another instance a package of smuggled linen goods from France, of the value of $200, was discovered on board the Havre packet ship William Layter.

ANOTHER EASTERN WAR.

We have an Eastern war near home now, and about as interesting to the people of this country as the Russo Turkish war, and much less bloody. It is an oyster war; and the weapons are the newspaper press of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and certificates of chemists and physicians. Many of the papers have asserted that there is a disease among the Oysters this year that renders them unwholesome food. Many instances have been given of sudden sickness, and even death, after indulging freely in the Oyster luxury. The impression had become pretty general that it was not safe to eat them. But as a very large portion of the people are very fond of them, and a large class of men make their living by procuring and selling Oysters, it is not surprising that the Oyster disease should be denied. The papers of the Eastern cities are taking sides on the subject, and quite an animated discussion has arisen. Chemists have been employed to dissect and analyze the oyster, and they certify that "there is nothing the matter with them." Physicians, who have attended cases of sickness supposed to be produced by eating Oysters, attribute the sickness to other causes.

This is a question of considerable interest. Aside from the pleasure of oyster-eating as a luxury, oysters have become an important article of food, and thousands, and hundreds of thousands of tons are annually consumed, and they have hitherto been considered wholesome and nutritious food. In this view of the matter it becomes of interest to know whether, in this year of short crops, the oysters are to be condemned as unwholesome and dangerous food. Those who understand the oyster trade of the east will appreciate the loss should the oyster crop fail, or prove unwholesome. From the state of the testimony now, we are inclined to the opinion that the bivalves are sound as usual this year, and may be indulged in without danger. Every one can judge for himself after a trial. They are supposed to be most wholesome when cooked in some form.

To show the state of this "war in the east," we take the following from the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*:

"We are daily in the habit of eating oysters—in fact, we dine upon them—and there are those connected with our office who eat them morning, noon and night, without experiencing any other sensation than those of satisfaction and delight. So far as our oysters are concerned, the report is a downright libel upon their character, and their very fatness cries out against the outrage. The falling off in the sale of the bivalves has been very great, and must seriously affect the industry of a large class of persons, who support themselves and families, at this season of the year, by catching these delicious shell-fish. We protest against the New Yorkers carrying their envy so far as to traduce our oysters a bad name, as they are accustomed to give every thing else that belongs to Philadelphia."

THE GAZETTE AND THE FAIR.

The editor of the *Gazette* is, in our view, "more nice than wise" in his opinion in regard to ladies exhibiting their skill in horsemanship at State and County Fairs. We see no objection to it for those who like it. Such exercises are healthful, and give vigor of body, courage and activity to ladies as well as gentlemen; and the editor who objects to it must be anything but a Woman's Rights man.

Riding on horseback is one of the most appropriate and healthful exercises for ladies; and if American girls were more generally trained to it, it would greatly improve not only their appearance, but their appetite and health.

Why may they not take part in the exhibitions at Fairs? There is nothing immodest in a lady's exhibiting courage, activity, strength or skill.

We are afraid our neighbor of the *Gazette* is becoming pretty much of a Turk; and that he may yet insist that no lady shall appear on the street without being thickly veiled. That is the way at Constantinople; but it won't do here.

BARNUM HUMBUGS.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* it sound on one subject; and that is the fraudulent humbugs of Barnum. It is now alleged that Barnum has sold the copy-right of his twaddling auto-biography to Redfield, the publisher, for $75,000. The New York *Times* exposes the trick as a mere attempt to produce the impression that there is an immense demand for the book. There has been no such a sale of copy-right; and no such demand for this new species of dish-water literature.

The people need not be surprised at any kind of stories told about this book. They are all advertisements, and paid for; and are designed to prepare the public to bleed freely for this new dodge of the greedy showman.

☞ A wealthy planter residing near Memphis, Miss., recently eloped with the youngest daughter of an old and highly esteemed neighbor. The gay Lothario is more than forty years old, and has a wife who has borne him seven children, while the young lady with whom he eloped is but thirteen. The *Enquirer* thinks a thorough investigation *may* lead to the conclusion that a *mad-house*, rather than the penitentiary, is his suitable place of incarceration. The person referred to has long borne the character of eccentricity, and by many of those who knew him well, was regarded as not a little "cracked," though otherwise esteemed as in every respect a good citizen and an excellent gentleman.

☞ Various sums of money having been lost through the mails between Cleveland and Wheeling, a few days since a special mail agent undertook to ferret out the robber. Suspicion finally rested on the Wellsville office. Eighty dollars recently mailed at that place was abstracted, and the robbery traced to the son of the postmaster, who was arrested and taken to Columbus.

☞ We are glad to see that our German contemporary, the "Pittsburger Republicaner," has appeared in a new and handsome dress. It now makes a very neat appearance, and we have no doubt that those of our business community who wish to bring their commodities to the notice of the German portion of the community will find the "Republicaner" a desirable medium of advertising.

☞ Some of the Cincinnati police last week made a descent on a den of counterfeiters, at North Madison, Ia., and arrested Wm. Hayden, Mary Jane Hayden, and Wm. Boyd. Over $1,000 dollars in counterfeit money were found in their possession. They will have a trial at Madison next March.

The Bank Swindle in Cincinnati.

The depositors in P. B. Manchester's People's Bank held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, to hear what the assets were, and see what per cent. there would be to divide. The place is described to have been crowded with laboring men in their every-day garments, men with bronzed faces and toil-hardened hands, who had earned their little wealth by the sweat of their brows; and there were women, too, with poverty written on every feature, who were anxious to ascertain how much the rich banker had defrauded them.

At last it was announced that the only assets certainly available was the furniture of his house, which is very rich, and a costly library. These effects may bring at public sale $5,000. There are also notes belonging to Manchester calling for about $2,700, most of which are good for nothing, and altogether worth perhaps $1,000. The amount of overdrafts shows that reliable men have overdrawn $1,400. So that without allowing anything for the expenses of reducing to money the personal property, we have $7,400 to balance $140,000, and store bills to an indefinite amount. The announcement of the assignee that the creditors would have five per cent. of their deposits, (half the interest without the principal,) was received with a roar of laughter, but there were those who shed tears.

The total amount of Manchester's indebtedness is $240,000, and of this there will be a clean dead loss to the *People* of at least $125,000. The aggregate of mortgages held against the real estate is $79,600. The mortgage notes for more than half this sum are already past due. The ground rents, taxes, insurance money, and interest on mortgage notes, will nearly, if not quite, consume the rents of the buildings.

This swindle has been a most outrageous affair. While the banker and his family have been enjoying every luxury that wealth can afford; living in a palatial mansion, and riding in their carriage, dressed in purple and fine linen, these poor people were toiling to accumulate what would keep them from starvation, should they be stricken with sickness, or in any way be deprived of their only means of support. To have it thus dashed away at a single stroke, by the roguery of a man who they had every reason to believe was honest, will discourage them, and prevent many from attempting ever to accumulate again. We hope there is some punishment in reserve for this swindling scoundrel.

ANOTHER DREADFUL CALAMITY.—Howard College, at Marion, Alabama, was destroyed by fire at midnight, lately, and the inmates being asleep in the third and fourth stories, were frightfully burned and mangled in endeavoring to make their escape. One negro servant who rushed down the stairway through the flames was so badly burned that he has since died. The boys to the number of 27 or 28, jumped from the windows to the ground, and 22 of them were dreadfully burned and mangled. One of them subsequently died, and several others it was thought could not live.

AN AMERICAN PRINCE.—Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, late of the United States army, having resigned his rank in our American service, as before reported, has been appointed sous lieutenant in the 7th French Dragoons, and has sailed from Marseilles, to join his regiment, now in the Crimea. A Marseilles paper styles him Prince, and he is really entitled to it, but he has not yet been officially recognized as a member of the Imperial family. Where is our Bourbon and Malingo?

☞ Mr. T. B. Cumming, Secretary of the new territorial government of Nebraska, has written back to his friends in Keokuk, in regard to the new territory. He says: "on my way out, I met a man returning *East* from Nebraska, who gave us his reason, that he was required to take an oath, before setting, that he would vote for the introduction of slavery. I have only to say that this is utterly absurd. No one here dreams that Nebraska will ever hold slaves, nor is it supposed that Kansas will."

☞ The St. Joseph's correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says the remains of Gov. Burt, late Governor of the Territory of Nebraska, arrived overland on the 24th, in that city, in charge of the committee appointed by acting Gov. Cumming to accompany them to South Carolina. The committee consists of Col. W. B. Howard, New York; Col. B Greene, Ohio; James H. Doyle, Esq., and Maj. Wm. R. Jones, of South Carolina.

☞ The Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture corrects an erroneous statement made in regard to the receipts of a late State Fair. He says instead of their being but $8,860 taken, the amount was $14,960, and that only about $20 was lost by the failure of Banks, instead of $1,000, as has been extensively stated.

Dreadful Collision on the Great Western Railway—80 Killed and Wounded.

In addition to our telegraphic report of the collision that occurred on the Great Western Railway, on Thursday night, we have the following particulars:—The accident appears to have resulted from two or three previous slight mishaps, which kept the Express Train back just two hours and forty-six minutes behind time. When about 81 miles west of Windsor, it met the Gravel train backing into Chatham, its Engineer of the latter *supposing* the Express had passed.

The collision was the most frightful affair ever known on a western road. The Express consisted of four first class, and two second class cars, all full of passengers. So forcible was the shock that the car next to the baggage car was jumped completely over the second class car, killing or wounding nearly all the passengers in both cars, and smashing them to atoms. The front first class car was also dashed to pieces, and the passengers in the front part nearly all killed, or badly injured.

When the informant left the scene, there had been twenty-five dead men, eleven dead women, eleven dead children, twenty-one wounded men, and twenty wounded women and children taken from the mass of ruins—making eighty-nine in all, killed or wounded; but afterwards, eleven more were reported dead, making fifty-eight lives lost. The dead and wounded were taken to Chatham.

Among the horrible incidents, the *Advertiser* learned from Mr. W. H. Weed, one of the passengers, that Mr. Blendall Watson, of Cortland county, was detained at the Suspension Bridge, to look after baggage, and came up him on the following train, to witness the heart-rending sight of his wife with both legs broken and otherwise injured, his daughter badly injured, her leg broken, and one or two other members of his family lying dead and mangled in the ruins.

The names of Thomas F. Meagher, Dr. Jackson, of Hartford, Conn., and Mr. Mutter, the Conductor, are mentioned as unremitting in their exertions to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded and dying.

No blame whatever is attached to the Conductor or Engineer of the passenger train. The fault rests with the Engineer of the gravel train, who should have *known* whether the Express had passed. His name was not learned, and he left the ground immediately.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, of Saturday.]

Affray at Newport—Two Men Shot.

About two o'clock yesterday morning, John Marshall shot two men in Newport, under the following circumstances. He and others were in Dixon's Restaurant, when Marshall without any apparent cause, drew a revolver and fired at a man named William Smith. The ball missed Smith, but struck Harvey Thomas, shoemaker, and brother-in-law of Marshall, entering the right side, between the third and fourth ribs, and lodging in the lungs. Marshall immediately fired at Smith again, the ball entering at the lower edge of the ribs, following the interlining of the peritoum. Marshall endeavored to shoot other persons present, when he was arrested and lodged in jail. He said he procured the revolver to shoot Smith, but shot his brother-in-law by accident. Smith says he never exchanged a word with Marshall in his life, and cannot account for the attack upon him. Drs. Foster and Shesler extracted the ball from Smith's side. He may recover, but Thomas died last evening.

The Pacific's Mails.

SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN.

The Russians Defend the Crimea.

HEAVY FAILURES IN IRELAND.

THE ARCTIC.

The following notice was posted in the Underwriters' rooms at Liverpool:

"The royal mail steamer Canada, spoken on the morning of the 5th instant by the steamer Arabia, made great exertions to communicate with the latter, but the only word heard was "saved." She then telegraphed the Arctic's number and several other signals, but the vessels were by that time too far apart for them to be made out."

90,000 ANGLO-FRENCH IN THE FIELD.

The news from the Crimea is nothing! A multitude of private letters, telegraphic despatches, and revivals of old news is found in the English and continental papers, but none of these state that Sebastopol is taken, nor that the allies have made much progress towards taking it. Lord Raglan's latest despatches say that he expected to "open fire" in a few days; and private letters add that an attack on the outworks was fixed for the 5th instant. Menschikoff kept the field to the northward of Sebastopol. The position of the allies was strong and easily defensible against an attack from the landward. The allied extreme right leans on the slope of the mountains east of Balaklava, which run down like immense walls to Aloushta.

The allies' siege artillery, with sixty thousand gabions, facines and pile, have been disembarked, and have mostly reached the camp. Menchikoff has one hundred field guns with his army. On the 5th, a cannonade took place between some English steamers and the Quarantine fort of Odessa—nothing resulted. Russia continues to amass troops upon the Austrian frontier, but has scarcely a regiment on the Prussian. The inference is plain. The Czar at length distrusts Austria, and has an arrangement with Prussia. Confirmatory of this supposition, rumor at Vienna says that a secret treaty actually does exist between Russia and Prussia with respect to the Turkish war, in which treaty Russia strictly lays down the limits within which Prussia may make a sham alliance with the German powers. In the crowd of so called despatches the following are the only ones that indicate any progress in the operations:

VIENNA, October 24th, Evening.—Lord Raglan has written to inform Paris that the regular siege of Sebastopol would begin on the 5th instant, and he thought the fortress would be taken in ten days.

VIENNA, October 17th.—It is reported from Constantinople, 5th, that Eupatoria, 20,000 strong, under Menchikoff have been beaten,—and that the southern heights of Sebastopol are taken. The surrender of the city is expected to take place between the 14th and 16th instant."

Against these set the following, received from Berlin:

BERLIN, October 19th.—Nothing of importance had been undertaken against Sebastopol up to October, by the last advices."

The Russians seem fully determined to defend the Crimea, even should Sebastopol fall. As a proof of the importance attached to the defence, it is currently given out in Paris, that the Grand Duke Constantine will himself take command of the southern army. The question is discussed with much earnestness as to the possibility of reinforcements reaching Menchikoff, so as to enable him to assume the offensive in the field against the allies, and compel them to raise the siege. The Russians have already 90,000 men entrenched at Bakchisarai as a nucleus for the expected reinforcements, and the army of the Crimea will be, by the middle of October, in a position to operate with 60,000 men in the field, in aid of the besieged garrison, which numbers 30,000—the total Russian force being thus 90,000 men.

To meet this force the allies have, at the present moment, at second hand shore, an equal number, that is to say 50,000 men, and they are continually bringing up reinforcements, having, of course, the free command of the sea. Eight thousand additional Turks are under orders to embark from Varna, and the Egyptian expeditionary corps of 7,000 will proceed direct from Alexandria to the Crimea. The Russians will thus be outnumber, and as the allies have siege artillery (for which 500,000 shot and shell are already landed) and all arms of warfare, there is every probability that Sebastopol will fall, and perhaps speedily. But it by no means follows that its fall will end the war—Turkey is well nigh exhausted of recruits, France, it is true, has still 100,000 men to spare; England has not a single regiment, unless she brings forward her sepoys from India, Russia, on the contrary, has immense reserves, and may protract the war indefinitely.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Sir Edward Belcher is under court martial, at Sheerness, for his management of the polar expedition. The inquiry is proceeding merely. Prayers have been offered in the churches of the Irish Roman Catholic chapels for the souls of the troops who fell at Alma. Cholera continued to spread in Dublin. The Earl of Aboyne is dead, in the 71st year of his age. His son, Lord Norreys, succeeds to the title and estates.

The subject which at present most occupies the attention of the British public is the lamentable deficiency of surgeons, nurses and surgical requirements, which is distressingly increasing the mortality among the sick and wounded of the army of the East. Already a national subscription has been set a-going, and £1,200 sterling have been sent by the London *Times*, to which paper the credit belongs of having originated the movement. The *Times* itself is flooded with letters from all parts of the country, offering suggestions for the disposal of the fund. The great want, however, appears not to be medical requirements, but medical men. Hundreds of qualified persons are daily tendering their services as temporary attaches to the medical staff, but the absurd "red tape" requirements of the military boards prevent them. For example, hospital students skilled in "dressing" and in the minor operations of surgery are ineligible, unless they have completed a prescribed routine of studies in logic! and others, recommended as skilful with the knife, and refused admittance into the fleet unless they have completed two full courses of ——*midwifery!* The eminent surgeon Guthrie opposes the movement, and gives the lie direct to the story of attempting, by charitable subscription, to make up for the gross neglect or incompetency of the medical department of the army. Of course, in the present philanthropic vein of the public, his remarks are not listened to.

FRANCE.

The obsequies of Marshal St. Arnaud were celebrated on the 16th with great pomp. The principal novelty in the procession was the appearance of the whole of the Imperial Guard, which has been recently created by the Emperor. It was the first time that the Parisians had an opportunity of seeing these troops *d'elite*, and every one was struck with the gorgeous richness of many uniforms, and the novelty of others.

The *Bulletin des Lois* contains the decree reinstating M. Jerome Bonaparte in his quality of Frenchman. M. Jerome Bonaparte, who is the issue of the first marriage of Prince Jerome, is the father of the young officer who has just joined the army of the East.

Barbe, the novelist, who has been in prison since the insurrection of June, 1850, and who was pardoned by Louis Napoleon a short time since, refuses his pardon. A correspondent of the London *Globe* says:

I mentioned a day or two ago that M. Barbes had refused to be set at liberty, and had protested against the act which had freed him from a prison, after more than six years of captivity. Barbes was condemned for the part he took in the "manifestation" of the 15th of May, 1848, the object of which was to upset the existing government, such as it was, and to establish the red republic, and in all probability the *regime* of 1793. Barbès has written a letter, declaring that he would not accept any favor from the government. The *Siecle* and the *Presse* alluded to the letter, but were evidently afraid to publish it. The *Moniteur*, however, publishes it, with a few remarks, as follows:

"M. Barbes protests against the act of clemency of which he has been the subject. He does not comprehend it."

INSCRIPTION ON AN INDIANA BANK-NOTE.—The following inscription, a friend informs us was found by him yesterday upon the back of an Indiana bank-note. Our informant did not specify the bank by which the note was issued. It may have been and very likely was, the Government Stock Bank of Indiana. At any rate, the inscription is perfectly applicable to that institution. Here it is: "This note, like ten thousand others of different banks in Indiana, is redeemed by a buxom Hoosier girl, in some farmer's kitchen, three miles from any place—secured by stocks deposited in the hay-loft of her father's barn. Bill-holders responsible."

☞ The Common Council of Chicago have passed an ordinance, authorizing the Mayor and City Clerk to close a contract with the American Submarine Tunnel Company for the construction of a cast iron road-way under Chicago river.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, of Saturday.]

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

TOM HYER BEATEN!

THE WAGER OF $3,000 WON.

Yesterday afternoon, about 8 o'clock, this great contest came off. The spot chosen was a little open space of ground situated right in the woods opposite the lower part of our city, and about fifty yards back from the railroad track along the river bank. It was so happily selected and prepared, that it escaped the inquisitiveness of even our Illinoistown *quid nunca*, though not five hundred yards from their houses. We heard that great crowds passed over the ferry, and took almost complete possession of Bloody Island, expecting to witness the scene; but there were not above ten friends on either side, and these, with some half a dozen of our citizens who were let into the secret, constituted the entire circle of spectators.

The parties arrived on the ground at about 2½ o'clock, and proceeded at once to prepare themselves for the match. Their dresses were of the customary kind—tight woolen drawers, flesh-colored silk stockings and black slippers. Hyer is a most splendid specimen of the physical man, while McGowan seemed to suffer nothing at all by comparison. Friends on both sides were sanguine, although the Hyer men seemed somewhat the more confident, offering a few small bets of two to one. At three o'clock precisely all was in readiness, the usual daddle shaking was gone through, and the boxers were left in the centre of the arena to begin operations on appearing at the scratch, both parties appeared in the best of spirits. No time was lost in sparring, but McGowan at once bundled in, and delivered his right with great effect on Hyer's ribs. This led to some mutual fibbing, in which each got an awkward slap on the gob, and each drew the ruby, thus neutralizing any claim for first blood. In the end both were down.

2—Both parties up to time. Mac led off in his usual handsome style, caught Hyer with sounding effect on his ribs, when the latter delivered a heavy upper cut with his right daddle which brought the claret, and Mac down.

3—Tom fearlessly dashed in, caught Mac on the side of the nut with his left and attempted to plant his right upper on his ribs. Blow caught by Mac, who retaliated slightly on the cork. Tom then got one in on the ribs which was returned by Mac's left on his right peeper, which brought Tom down.

4—Tom rushed to close; lifted Mac off the ground, but could do nothing with him, when both fell side by side.

5—Tom chary; Mac bold; Tom then rattled off with both hands on the side of Mac's knowledge box, and in return received a slight dab in his potatoe trap. Both pegged away manfully.

6—Tremendous infighting, when a terrible upper cut on Mac's left peeper brought him to the ground.

7—Mac at once got to work; got Tom heavily on his bread basket; in return for which he got a severe dab on his kisser, which caused him to wince a little. In a rally Mac fell.

7—Mac dashed to a close, and after some mutual fibbing, Tom threw and fell heavily on Mac. From the 7th to the 20th round, the match continued with astonishing desperation, no perceptible advantage being gained by either party, but both extremely bruised and fagged.

21—Mac popped in his left on Tom's right optic without a return, and then the same hand on the cork. He then banged away with both hands on the ribs and the top of the nut, until Tom fell. Bets 4 to 1 on Mac.

22—Mac plunged in, caught Tom a regular *"belting go matter"* on the mark with his right, when Tom made his favorite upper cut on the left on Mac's mouth, which brought him down.

From the 21st up to the 40th was very pretty play, each party coming well to the scratch and playing well into each others' breadbaskets, peepers, kissers, and proboscis.

41—Tom led off, and delivered Mac a right-hand stinger, which brought away the cochineal from Mac's sinister peeper. Mac blowed like a grampus, turned tail and run, when, Tom following, brought him down.

42—Mac rushed in, received a heavy tap on the larboard peeper, but got a pop on his right optic, at which he fell.

The match was now most exciting. Up to the 54th both displayed great rallying powers. Both snouts presented a beautiful carnation, the ruby running freely from taps on the peepers, the heaviest supply of gravy dropping from Tom's *ex franis*. Bets were keen on both sides.

54—Mac at him again with both mawlers on the cork and mouth, and Tom dropped.

55—Both revived and went at it stoutly. Tom drew more of the pinking from Mac's left brow by a tremendous spank, and hit him a dab on the nasal reservoir. At this Mac rallied, and planting twice on Tom's swigger, brought him down. Cheers on both sides.

From this to the 60th Tom was receiver general.

66—Two spots from each daddle distilled the gravy from each cut on Tom's face. At this he rallied and planted a tremendous mug-breaker on Mac's profile, at which he fell.

67—Mac shook himself, went in helter skelter; caught Tom on the proboscis; got him again under the peepers, which felled him.

68—Tom rushed in and brought him down by a terrible sidewiper.

69—Both fresh; purple streamlets flowing. Mac's kisser more like a cocked hat, than a potatoe trap; in he pitched like a mad bull, slogging away on the left throat; after which tremendous fibbing and infighting, when both fell side and side.

64—Tom got two random shots on the mouth, and in endeavoring to rally put in a foul blow. A claim of foul was immediately made by Mac's friends—Tom's yielded. The umpires deciding that Mac was entitled to the wager.

This was probably one of the finest exhibitions of *fist'am* that ever took place in the United States or Canada. Both parties exhibited the highest game qualities. Our own opinion is not a very positive one, and yet we think that as far as the reputation of our city is concerned in these matters, we have in the person of McGowan a most noble champion.

AN ECCENTRIC WILL.—Mr. Railing, of New Hampshire, England, was among the victims of the last railroad accident between Brighton and London. His death occurred shortly after having paid him the customary funeral honors, did what all wills do in similar cases, opened the will of the deceased, to ascertain what share each was to have in his posthumous liberalities. As he had never given a penny to either of his relatives, during his lifetime, they expected to be the richer now that he was no more. One may imagine the surprise caused by the first line of the will:

"This is my testament, I give and bequeath all my goods, present or future, movable or immovable, in England or on the continent, to that railroad company on whose road I have had the happiness to meet with death,—that blessed deliverance from my terrestrial prison."

Further on, the testator gives his reasons for his bequest. The idea had taken firm possession of his mind that he was destined to die a violent death, and the most desirable one in his view was that caused by the explosion of a locomotive. He traveled, therefore, constantly on the railroads in England, Belgium and France. There was not a station where he was not known. All the conducters were familiar with his peculiar costume. He had narrowly escaped death several times. Once, he was shut up in a car under water; another time he was in the next car to the one that was shattered, and he passed a bed with the greatest enthusiasm those terrible accidents, when he saw death so near without being able to obtain it. Disappointed in Europe, he went to the United States. He made frequent excursions on the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Ontario, and the Niagara; but, notwithstanding their frequent explosions, he returned with a whole skin. He was destined to be crushed under a car of the mother country. It is said that the relatives will attempt to break the will, on the ground of insanity, but it is probable that the railroad will win the suit in spite of the proverb that the murderer never inherits from the victim.

Men of America.

The greatest man, "take him all in all," of the last hundred years, was George Washington—an American.

The greatest doctor of Divinity was Jonathan Edwards—an American.

The greatest philosopher was Benj. Franklin—an American.

The greatest of living historians is W. H. Prescott—an American.

The greatest of living sculptors is Hiram Powers—an American.

The greatest ornithologist was John J. Audobon—an American.

There has been no English writer in the present age, whose works have been marked with more humor or more refinement, or more grace, than those of Washington Irving—an American.

The greatest Lexicographer, since the time of Johnson, was Noah Webster—an American.

The inventors whose works have been productive of the greatest amount of benefit to mankind in the last century, were Godfrey, Fitch, Fulton and Whitney—all Americans.

☞ **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, incocuous 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 resistance force that enables it to pass scathless through the fery 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, in a word, 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. R. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street,
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. oct26:3daw

☞ **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.

Purchase this 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,

JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
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 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.

oct26 R. GRIBBLE.

DIED.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, M., at his residence, in Bridgewater, Beaver county, of Disease of the Brain, Col. DAVID BOLES, aged about 47 years.

His funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at four o'clock.

At her residence, in Clinton, Allegheny county, Pa., on Monday, October 23rd, Mrs. ANNA M'MURTRIE, relict of John M'Murtrie, Esq., deceased, aged about 80 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **Lecture.**—YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—MISS LUCY STONE, of Massachusetts, will deliver a Lecture (and but one,) before the Association, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 2d, at Masonic Hall.

Subject of the Lecture—*The Present, what it Possesses and what it Lacks.*

If Miss Stone's ability as a Lecturer, the Committee deem it unnecessary to speak; it has received the endorsement of the Philadelphia, the stands acknowledged the Webster of her sex. The Committee have been so fortunate as to secure her services while passing through the city, by accident, and this, therefore, will be the only opportunity of hearing her during the entire winter, as her engagements elsewhere will not permit of her again lecturing during the course.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets of admission 25 cents, to be had at the principal Music and Book Stores, Hotels, Library Rooms, Lecture Committee, and at the door.

JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK,
ELIAS H. IRISH,
WM. B. HOLMES,
WM. H. KINCAID,
Lecture Committee.

nov1

STEUBENVILLE TO NEWARK, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI, 1854 1854

Via Steubenville and Indiana Railroad!

FIFTEEN MILES BY CANAL! THE CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD from Claypool's Station to Newark and Columbus.

Passenger leaving Steubenville at 7 o'clock, A. M., arrive at Claypool's in time to connect with Night Express Train, leaving the Central Ohio Railroad, for Newark and Columbus, arriving at Newark at 12:03 A. M., and Columbus at 1:20 A. M., connecting immediately with train for Cincinnati; and at Newark with train for Indianapolis and Chicago.

VIA DAYTON.

Returning, Passengers leave Columbus at 6:40 A. M., and Newark at 8:28 A. M., arriving at Claypool's at 9:00 A. M., and having immediately for Steubenville and intermediate points, and arriving at Steubenville at 7:45 P. M.

PERRY'S PARK.

From Steubenville to Newark, $2 45
do. do. Columbus, $3 45

Passengers going East by this route will procure Tickets at the Central Ohio Railroad offices in Columbus and Newark.

Passengers change Cars at Newark, for Mt. Vernon, Shelby, Mansfield, Sandusky City and Toledo.

In a few weeks the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad will be finished to Newark, thereby dispensing with the Canal Packets.

ISRAEL PEMBERTON,
Superintendent.

nov1

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary to the estate of JAMES CUBBAGE, late of Robinson township, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them (duly authenticated) for settlement, to JOSEPH K. CUBBAGE,
novlditawst of Robinson township, Executor.

Evening Class in Mathematics.

IN the Mathematical Department of Duff's College, young men are taught Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, &c. Great pains will be taken to give the best course and practical methods of calculation. Class meets every evening, except Saturday. Arithmetic and Mathematics are taught in the regular day class. Ladies class meets on Saturday.

F. HAYDEN, A. M.,
nov1 Prof. of Mathematics and Language.

BUTTER—3 bbls packed Butter, just received and for sale by [nov1] HENRY H. COLLINS.

CLOVER SEED—30 bushels for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

CHEESE—400 boxes prime W. R. Cutting Cheese;
318 do English Dairy do;
300 do Putnam Farm do;
This day received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

FISH—100 half bbls White Fish;
100 do Trout;
75 do Salmon;
20 do Pickerel;
50 do Detroit River White Fish; received by Railroad and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

Fifteen Cents.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER.—Contents: Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, illustrated with three engravings; The Generations of Fashions, illustrated by twenty-five engravings; Taxes; 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; Day Dreams; A few words about Birds; The Scholars of Brienne; A Night in an Old Castle, by G. P. R. James: Galvanoplasty; Somebody in the Ladies about Colors; Stooping to Conquer; The Betrothed Children; The Traveler's Revenge; A Greek Carnival; Monthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Table: Literary Notices—Books of the Month; 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, furnished by Brodie in advance of their appearance.

Price Fifteen Cents. For sale by

H. MINER & CO.
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. D.," or left at the office of the "Post," will receive prompt attention. oct31:tf

$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 S. 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.

THE Stockholders of the Mon. and G. H. T. 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.
oct23dawtd

ARCHITECTURAL, MECHANICAL and LANDSCAPE Drawing Class now open at

DUFF'S COLLEGE.
oct20

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

JAMES WARDROP.
oct28

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

JAMES WARDROP.
oct28

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

JAMES WARDROP.

SUGARS—75 hhds prime N. O. Sugar;
30 hhds Coffee Sugar;
25 " Loaf; for sale by

SMITH & SINCLAIR.
oct21

C. B. HEADLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &C.