LADY JANE.

BY LAURIE TODD.

[CONCLUDED.]

In Scotland, the promise of a man and woman before witnesses, constitutes a lawful marriage. When the ceremony was concluded, the lovers left the house, with the design of walking in the city. Lady Jane had never seen that *gude toon* until that day. In comformity with previous arrangement, Lady Jane walked first like a lady of honor, and Richard followed close behind, with the dress and deportment of a servant. Her ladyship was dressed in her finest suit, and adorned with her richest jewels. Her step was light, and bearing gay. As she moved along the streets, the crowd gave way on both sides, and wherever she went, she left behind her a wake—as it were—of admiration and confusion.

It so happened that on this day the parliament of Scotland was going to adjourn; a day on which there was always a grand procession, and a general turn out among the gentry. Richard and his Lady now directed their steps to the Parliament Square. Here all was bustle and magnificence; Dukes and Lords, ladies and gentlemen, all in the most splendid attire, threading their way among the motley crowd; some smart, well dressed gentlemen, arranging their cloaks and swords by the passage way which had given entry to Richard and Jane, most of whom at the sight of our heroine, stood still in admiration. One of them, however, with the trained assurance of a rake, observing her to be very beautiful and a stranger with only one attendant, accosted her in language which made her blush and tremble. Richard's blow reddened with anger as he commanded the offender to leave the lady alone.

"And who are you my brave fellow?" said the youth, with blood assurance.

"Sarrah!" exclaimed Richard, forgetting his livery. "I am that lady's husband—her servant, I mean." And here he stopped short in confusion.

"Admirable," exclaimed the intruder. "Here sirs, is a lady's lackey who does not know whether he is his mistress's servant or her husband; let us give him up to the town guard," (police.)

So saying, he attempted to push Richard aside and take hold of the lady; but he had not time to touch her garments with even a finger, before her protector had a rapier gleaming before his eyes, and threatening him with instant death if he laid his hand upon his mistress.

At the sight of the steel, the bold youth stepped back, drew his sword, and was preparing to fight, when a crowd collected. His majesty's representative was at this moment stepping out of Parliament-house; he ordered the officer of his guard to bring the parties before him—he inquired the reason of the disturbance.

"Why, here is a fellow, my lord," answered the youth who insulted the lady, "who says he is the husband of a lady whom he intend as a livery man—and a lady, too, the bonniest, I dare say, that has been in Scotland since the days of Queen Magdalene."

"And what matter is it to you?" said the officer "in what relation this man stands to his lady? Let the parties come forward and tell their own story."

The lords in attendance were now gathering around, all eager to see the bonnie lady. Lord Wigton was in the number. When he saw his daughter in this unexpected place, he was so astounded that he came near to fainting and falling from his horse. It was some minutes before he could speak; his first word was.

"Oh, Jane! Jane! what's this *ye're* been *about*, and what's *brocht you here?*"

"Oh, Heaven's *ha'* a care o' us!" exclaimed another venerable Peer at this juncture, who had just come up—"And what's *brocht* my *sonsie* son Richard Livingstone to Edinburgh when he should have been *fetching* the Dutch in America?"

And here suffer to remark, that this same Richard Livingstone (a progenitor of the respectable families who bear his name in this State,) was the second son of Robert, Earl of Linlithgow. Of course, having nothing to depend on but his sword, he had joined a regiment under orders for America—(this State was a dutch province at that period, Stuyvesant Governor,) but hearing of Jane's beauty, by bribing a servant who concealed him in the garden, got sight of her as she was watering her pots of Primerose and Polyanthus. He immediately left the army and assumed the disguise by which he insinuated himself into the good graces of her father.

The two lovers being thus recognized by both their parents, stood with downcast eyes, perfectly silent, while all was buzz and confusion around them: for those concurred were not more surprised by the aspect of their affairs, than were all the rest at the beauty of the farfamed but hitherto unseen Lady Jane Fleming. The Earl of Linlithgow, Richard's father was the first to speak aloud. This he did in a laconic, though an important query, which he couched in the simple words.

"Are you married, bairns?"

"Yes, dearest father," said his son gathering courage and going up close to saddle-bow, "and I beseech you to extricate us from this crowd, and I will tell you all when we are alone."

"A pretty man ye are truly," said his father "to be staying at home and getting married when you should have been abroad winning honors and wealth as your gallant grand-uncle did with Gustavus, King of Sweden. However, since better *may na'* be, I *maun* try and console my Lord Wigton, who I *doot* not, has the *worst* o' the bargain, ye n'er do *weel!*"

He then went up to the Lady Jane's father, and shaking him by the hand, said,

Though we have been made relatives against our will, yet I hope we may continue good friends. The young folks are not ill matched either. At any rate, my Lord, let us put a good face on the matter before these gentle folks; I'll get horses for the two, and they will, join the procession, and the *de'il ha'* me, if Lady Jane *dis na outshine* the *hale* o' them."

"My Lord Linlithgow," responded the grave and more implacable Earl of Wigton; "it may suit you to take this matter blithely, but let me tell you its a much more serious business for me. What think ye I am to do with Kate and Grizzy, now?"

"*Hoot toot!* my Lord," said Linlithgow, with a smile; "their chances are as *gude* as over I assure you, and so will every one think who *kens* them.

The cavalcade soon reached the court-yard of Holyrood house, when the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale invited the noble lords and ladies to the annual ball to be held that evening. When the company dispersed, Lords Linlithgow and Wigton took their young friends under their own protection, and after a little explanation, all parties were reconciled.

The report of Lady Jane's singular marriage having spread abroad, the walk from the gate to the palace was lined with gentlemen an hour before the time of assembling came, all anxious to see Lady Jane. At length the object of all their anxiety came tripping along, hand in hand with her father-in-law. A burst of admiration was heard around, and when they entered the ballroom, the Duke and Duchess arose and gave them a welcome, hoping they would often adorn the circle at Holyrood Palace. In a short time the dancing commenced, and amid all the ladies who exhibited their charms and magnificent attire in that captivating exercise, none was either in person or dress, half so brilliant as Lady Jane.

I have only to add that this is a historical fact, confirmed by tradition. It occurred within six miles of my birth-place. I have heard my grandfather, who died at the age of ninety-six, and my father, who died in his ninety-third year, often relate it as an indisputable fact.

The posterity of Jane and Richard occupy the some lands, titles and estates, at the present day. It is a name revered and held in high estimation all over Scotland, and I might add wherever the name is known: witness the late venerated Chancellor Livingston, who administered the oath of office to Washington, the first and best of Presidents—and who cheered the heart and strengthened the hands of Fulton, by his cash and counsel, till through their united exertions the first steamboat furrowed the waters of the Hudson. Cotemporaneous with him was the Rev. D. Livingston, of New York, whose praise is in all the churches. It is a name, (if my memory of the last fifty-yes serves me,) that never was bullied by any of the political rascality and defaulting, which has made our State a bye-word among the nations for the last fifty years. In 1794 and 1795, Brockholst Peter B——, and a few more of the Livingstons, arrayed themselves under the Tammany flag, but finding they must associate with Burr, Price, and other foul spirits, they left the ranks before their garments were spotted.

These men are the lineal descendants of Richard and Jane; the heroes of our tale. Some of the families fled from Scotland and took refuge in Holland, in times of persecution; from Holland they emigrated to this State, and settled on Livingston's Manor.—*New York Illustrated News.*

☞ If I must make choice either of continual prosperity or continual adversity, I would choose the latter; for in adversity, no good man can want comfort; whereas, in prosperity, most men want discretion.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Subject to decision of the Democratic General Convention.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA:

Subject to the same decision.

Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

Harper & Layton, Proprietors and Publishers.

L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING::::::::::SEPTEMBER 22.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS

For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, *of Somerset.*
" JAMES CAMPBELL, *of Philadelphia.*
" ELLIS LEWIS, *of Lancaster.*
" JOHN B. GIBSON, *of Cumberland.*
" WALTER H. LOWRIE, *of Allegheny.*

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
HOPEWELL HEPBURN, *of Pittsburgh.*
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
CHARLES SHALER, *of Pittsburgh.*
PRESIDENT JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS,
JAMES S. CRAFT, *of Pitt Township.*
ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF QR. SESSIONS.
WILLIAM KERR, *of Upper St. Clair Township.*
GEN. JAMES H. WATSON, *of Elizabeth Tp.*
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER M'CAMMON, *of Pittsburgh.*
JAMES WATSON, *of Pittsburgh.*
L. B. PATTERSON, *of Mifflin Township.*
ABRAHAM HAYS, *of Allegheny City.*
D. R. WILLIAMS, *of Shaler Township*
RECORDER,
ROBERT MORROW, *of Pittsburgh.*
REGISTER,
ANDREW BARCLAY, *of Allegheny City.*
CLERK OF COURTS,
ELIJAH TROVILLO, *of Pittsburgh.*
TREASURER,
THOMAS BLACKMORE, *of Birmingham.*
COMMISSIONER.
J. D. W. WHITE, *Borough of Manchester.*
SURVEYOR,
E. H. HEASTINGS, *of Pittsburgh.*
AUDITOR,
B. DILWORTH, *of Ross Township.*

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

A gentleman of Boone county, Ill., says that a strong decoction of the black (or upland) ash bark, made by boiling in water, will prevent the virus of hydrophobia, of the rattlesnake, or any other poisonous reptile from doing any harm, if partaken of freely as soon as it is known that one has been placed in danger from either. He says that he and his brother, and also a sheep, were bitten by a mad dog; while his father was making the preparation, the sheep manifested all the symptoms of hydrophobia, and very soon became prostrated by it. His father then got a large dose down the throat of the sheep, and in four hours after it was quietly grazing with the rest of the flock. He and his brother took a gill of the medicine three times a day for about ten days, and no effects of the poison were ever felt by either. He says it has also been very successfully used in snake bites. This remedy is simple, and may be easily obtained by farmers.

We would mention a remedy equally simple, and that may be obtained almost every where: especially valuable in snake bites and the bite of poisonous insects, &c.: and that is the common green plantain, which is probably known to every body: for the bite or sting of poisonous insects it is only necessary to take the green leaves and bruise them well: then bind them over the part affected. For a snake bite the leaves should be boiled in milk, and about a gill taken three times a day for nine or ten days. The leaves or bark of the White Ash, we have often heard were an infallible cure for snake bites, &c., but the Black Ash may be more powerful and therefore more valuable. It would not be amiss for those who are in situations where they are exposed to such danger to preserve leaves of all these, and also the Ash Bark, and resort to them when in danger, as neither can do any harm, even to a babe.

Tinkering with the Currency.

There is an article in *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*, from the pen of Hon. S. D. Ingham,—who was Secretary of the Treasury under General Jackson, and whose devotion to the old United States Bank is well recollected by many,—in which he recommends, in order to retain within the country sufficient supplies of small silver change, and to prevent its exportation, that a mint regulation shall be adopted, to provide a new coinage of all the sub-divisions of the dollar, to be as much lighter than those now coined as would protect these new coins from exportation or melting. These, he thinks, should be made by law a legal tender only in payments not exceeding say five or ten dollars. Such a regulation, he contends, would confine these new coins to their appropriate sphere, without disturbing the general arrangement of the monetary system, and without the slightest effect on contracts. There is no doubt of this; but we are inclined to think that there have been enough of these attempts to regulate by law matters that would regulate themselves, if they were only let alone. If the People themselves shall only obey the laws *as they are* in this State, and abolish all the vile shinplasters in other States, we shall not hear, in all the future history of the country, of a scarcity of silver change.

Methodist Book Concern.—At the Genesee Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church last week, Bishop Janes presiding, the report of the agents of the book concern in New York city, was presented. From this report it appears that the sales for the last twelve months exceeded $200,000, being an increase of $65,000 over the previous years, and exceeding all former years. The profits on the New Hymn Book were $47,561. The Christian Advocate and Journal has a circulation of from 25,000 to 29,000. The Sunday School Advocate 65,000, with a yearly sale of Sunday school books, amounting to $5,000. The Quarterly Review has 3,000 subscribers.

Clemens Pardoned.—We are happy to hear says the New York Evening Post that the United States Marshal has received an unconditional pardon for the convict Clemens, who was convicted with Douglass and Benson for the murder of Asa Havens, the second mate of the bark Glenn.

☞ We understand that the Abolitionists of Lancaster county have secured the services of Thaleus Stevens and others to defend the parties arrested on the charge of treason, and for the murder of Mr. Gorsuch at Christiana.

☞ The number of arrivals in New York, from foreign ports, on the 16th instant, is reported at *three thousand eight hundred and ninety*; of whom 3125 were from Liverpool, London and Glasgow; from Germany 482; from France 268.

W. L. Chaplin.—We learn that the bail in the case of this *reverend* abolitionist has not only been forfeited, but the money—nineteen thousand dollars—paid into the treasury of Maryland.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

We are sorry that other matters have interfered with our design to notice this exhibition—so well calculated to inspire a love for the beautiful and the elegant in nature; but we shall try to make up for our present failure, by closer attention in future. The exhibition was a highly creditable one, especially when we take into consideration the extreme drought, that has prevailed for so many weeks;—and the flowers seemed to bloom almost as gaily, the boquets to smell as sweetly, and the fruits to taste as luscious as if Nature was not longing for a full and refreshing draught.

Among the fruits there were many specimens as fine as we ever saw in any season—peaches, that made one's mouth water even to look at them; apples of unsurpassable appearance and flavor; pears that would almost melt between one's lips; plums of the most elegant and delightful kind; grapes that could not be surpassed any where; and quinces very large and fine.

The vegetable collection was not so large as that of the fruit; but for size the different varieties have been seldom excelled. Of the tomatoes we have seen many larger;—they were, however, fine. The vegetable egg we never saw exceeded. The cabbages, both drumhead and red, were uncommonly fine specimens. The blood beets, parsneps, radishes, kidney potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions of different kinds, lima beans, peppers and parsely, were remarkably fine, and for each of these Adam Hersberger obtained the first premium. He also obtained the second premium for carrots, blood beets, and vegetable eggs. Alexander Campbell obtained the first premium for carrots, and they were in deed the finest of the kind that we ever saw. For the Neshannock Potatoes the first premium was given to Caleb Lee. These were indeed admirable specimens of that indispensable vegetable. The first premium for pumpkins was awarded to G. Fiehr. Among these were the large cheese, the sweet potato, and cushaw, all of which were uncommonly fine.

The collection of flowers was large; but the plants did not look so well as they would have done had the season been less droughty. The Messrs. Murdoch obtained the first premium for dahlias, floxes, Bourbon and perpetual roses; and the second for verbenas. For roses in pots J. Murdoch, Jr. obtained the first premium, and James McKain the second. He also obtained the first premium for verbenas, a Boquet of any form, and Display Boquets; and the second for Fuscias. For these last, and also for Green House plants, the first premium was obtained by the Allegheny Cemetery. For Hand Boquets, Basket Flowers, and Dish Flowers, Miss Ellen Murdock received the first premium, and the second for Moss Vase and Dish Flowers. Miss Chislett obtained the first premium for Parlor Boquets and Moss Vase. For design, the first premium was given to Miss Margaret Murdoch, and the second to W. C. Dunn.

First premiums were awarded to James McKain for Quinces and Grapes, and second to Jas. McCully and N. McCombs. The latter also obtained the first premium for Plums. W. & J. Murdoch obtained the first premium for Apples and second for Pears. For these last John Murdoch, Jr. obtained the first premium; and for Apples the second premium was given to Thomas Thornley. A. W. Marks was adjudged to have the best collection of Fruits. Of Peaches the finest were sent in by John Lowen. For Catawba Grapes the first and second premiums were given to G. Fiehr; and the best hot house Grapes were furnished by George McHattie.

Mrs. R. A. Lasher exhibited a vase of beautiful paper flowers, made by herself, in the neatest and most tasteful manner. And Mrs. Hayden presented to the Society a beautiful rose tree, and an "American wreath," of the same material, in which the "red, white and blue" were tastefully blended.

The whole appearance of the exhibition was thought by many not to be equal to some of those of former years: but this was generally accounted for from the fact, that the room (which is the largest and finest in the city,) was so much larger than any heretofore occupied by the Society on similar occasions, that the specimens occupied more space, and consequently, in some cases, may not have been seen to so much advantage. But from all we have learned, the number of visiters was considerably larger than usual.

On Friday evening there was an auction sale of the Fruits, Vegetables and Boquets. The sale was continued until eleven o'clock, in which time all the Peaches, Grapes, Pears and Boquets were sold, together with a portion of the Apples. Of these the Peaches and Grapes generally sold at very high prices—the best Peaches having been knocked down at one dollar for a half dozen, and some of the best grapes at seventy-five cents for half a dozen bunches. One of the hand-boquets (the work of Miss Ellen Murdoch) sold for one dollar and seventy-five cents: and some of the best Apples and Pears brought equally high comparative prices. We are pleased to learn that the aggregate of sales was very encouraging; and hope that next year may find our enterprising Horticulturists and Florists more signally blest with a propitious season, full houses, and good prices for their articles.

Appointments of Col. Bigler.

Col. Bigler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will address his fellow-citizens at the times and places below mentioned, viz:

Bedford	Monday, Sept 22,	1851.
M'Connellstown, Ful. Co.	Tuesday, " 23,	"
Franklin County	Wedns., " 24,	"
Cumberland County	Thurs., " 25,	"
York	Friday, " 26,	"

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

1. *To be naturalized*, an alien must have resided in the United States five years.

2. He must have declared his intention to become a citizen for two years prior to application for his final certificate.

3. And have resided in the state, &c., where naturalised for one year.

4. Or one having resided in the United States for *three* years prior to attaining the age of 21 years, and five years altogether, may be naturalized without such previous declaration of intention.

White freemen, 21 years old or more, resident in the State one year, and at least ten days immediately preceding the election, in the election district where he offers to vote, and within two years paid a State or County Tax which had been assessed ten days previous to the election, are entitled to vote.

And one who has been a qualified voter of the State, but removed and returned, may vote on six months residence in the State, and ten days in the district, and payment of taxes.

EVIDENCE:

Birth of a natural born citizen may be proved by his own oath. Naturalization by certificate, unless applicant has resided ten years—then by his own oath.

Payment of taxes may be proved by receipt or oath.

Age by oath, that the applicant verily believes from the accounts given him, he is of age, with proof of residence.

Residence of one year by applicant's oath. Residence of ten days by one competent witness—a qualified elector and his own oath that his bona fide residence is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

REV. W. D. HOWARD.

The following communication has been received from the Rev. W. D. Howard, in answer to a request addressed to him, asking him to continue the series of lectures to young men which he has been delivering, on the evening of the first Sabbath of each month, for some time past. The petition was signed by over one hundred persons, and the young men in general seem to take a great interest in the lectures.

Allegheny City, Sept. 18, 1851.

Mr. ——:

Respected and Dear Sir:—Accept for yourself and convey to such of the young gentlemen who signed the request you sent me, as you conveniently can, my sincere thanks for the interest manifested in my humble efforts to promote the welfare of the young men of our city. The attention given my discourses by those to whom they were especially addressed, and this request by so large a number to continue them, is a rich reward for my labor, and encourages me to make further efforts in their behalf. My sole object from the beginning was to do good to a class in whose welfare I feel a deep and growing interest. Young men are the hope both of our country and the church, and I have been surprised and grieved that more frequent and earnest efforts are not made to arouse their suspicions against vice and win them to paths of honor and usefulness.

If our beloved country shall continue to press forward in her unique and glorious career—if the great interests of education, morality and religion, here and elsewhere are advanced as rapidly as I think they can be, and as I hope they will be, it must be in no small degree by the agency of young men. To give, therefore, to their ardent and vigorous minds, the right bias: to inspire them with noble thoughts and noble purposes; to encourage them to walk in the paths of virtue and usefulness,—are things most devoutly to be desired. Hoping that I might in some humble degree, accomplish some such ends, I commenced the series of lectures you have so kindly requested me to continue; and your request leading me to believe that my efforts have not been wholly in vain, I most cheerfully consent to continue them.

Divine Providence, therefore, permitting, I will preach the Eighth Lecture of the series on the second Sabbath evening of October. I mention the second Sabbath evening because I shall necessarily be absent from home on the first.

With great respect,

I remain yours, &c.,

W. D. HOWARD.

☞ If there is anything that should attach the Democracy to *James Buchanan* it is the virulence with which he is assailed by the Federal press. They fear him. Just so it was with *Andrew Jackson.*

"The One Term Principle."

Three years ago Governor Johnston made a speech in this town. In that speech he declared himself in favor of what he called the "one term principle," and opposed to the election of any man as Governor for more than one term.

He proclaimed his opposition to the veto, or "one man power," and took the ground that no bill that received a majority of the votes of the people's representatives, should be vetoed by the Governor.

He declared himself opposed to the pardoning power, and abused Governors Shunk and Porter because they had exercised this power.

He said he was opposed to proscription for opinion's sake, and pledged himself, in case he should be elected Governor, to "proscribe proscription."

He abused President Polk because he recognized a paper at the seat of government as his official "organ." The Governor contended that no public servant should have a paper in his exclusive interest. "The acts of a public servant," remarked the Governor, "should be criticised by unfettered presses."

He said, too, (as all Federal slangwangers say when begging for votes,) that he was in favor of "an economical administration of the government," &c.

Now let us see how Governor Johnston has carried out the principles he professed and the doctrines he promulgated.

First, in regard to the "one term principle." The very fact that he is again before the people, asking for a re-election, is proof that he has repudiated the doctrine he preached.

Secondly, he opposed the "veto power," and yet it is a notorious fact that he has exercised this power without regard to justice or right.

Thirdly, he said he was opposed to the pardoning power, and in the face of this profession he has let loose upon society scores of the most desperate scoundrels that ever disgraced our Penitentiary.

Fourthly, he professed to be opposed to proscribing men because of their political opinions, but yet no sooner was he in power than every Democrat in office was immediately removed.

Fifthly, he abused President Polk because he had a paper in his interest that was called his "organ." Now the Governor himself has an organ at Harrisburg—a paper edited by his own brother, and a most abusive lying sheet at that.

Sixthly, the Governor professed to be a great economist, and pledged himself that, in the event of his election, he would practice the strictest economy. And yet by reference to the records we find that the expenses of the State Government, in two years of Johnston's administration, have been $88,259 40 greater than in the same length of time under Gov. Shunk. The people should also remember that the amount of tax assessed upon the farmers and mechanics of Pennsylvania, for two years, under Johnston's administration, is $242,598 greater than in the same period under Gov. Shunk. It should the people forget that Governor Johnston, during the last session of the Legislature, used all the influence and power he possessed to add $3 MILLION OF DOLLARS to our STATE DEBT, by borrowing that amount from the banks. It was well for the people that the Legislature was Democratic, or even more, if Gov. Johnston and his friends would have carried their darling measure.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

Curiosities of Census.

The last census returns show some curious facts relative to the comparative idiocy and insanity of the free blacks in the United States.—In Maine, every fourteenth colored person is an idiot or lunatic. In Ohio, there are just ten colored persons who are idiots or lunatics, where there is one in Kentucky. And in Louisiana, where a large majority of the population is colored, and four-fifths of them are slaves, there is but one of these unfortunates to 4,809 who are free. In Massachusetts, 1 in 43; Connecticut, 1 in 185; New York, 1 in 257; Pennsylvania, 1 in 256; Maryland, 1 in 1,074; Virginia, 1 in 1,309; North Carolina, 1 in 1,215; South Carolina, 1 2,440; Ohio, 1 in 105; Kentucky, 1 in 1,053. This is certainly a very curious calculation, and indicates that diseases of the brain are far more rare among the slaves than among the free of the colored race.

Is not the cause easily traced? Is it not in the broad difference that marks the *physical condition* of the two kinds of people? The slaves being well fed, well clothed, well housed,—having no anxiety for the wants of the morrow; while the free colored people are badly fed, badly clothed, badly housed,—thousands of them not knowing to-day where they can obtain as much food for the morrow as will keep life in the body. Unquestionably this actual condition of the two classes presents the real and only cause.

Partisan Nominations for Judges.—The Washington Union of this morning, has the following appropriate remarks:

We believe the fact is conceded that in those States where the judiciary has been made elective, the bench has been filled quite as ably as under the old system. In most, if not all of these cases, the candidates have been party candidates.

The general result of such action seems to be that each party is compelled, by the nature of the judicial office, and the direct interest of the people in the character and ability of its incumbents, to nominate the men in its ranks who are best qualified to discharge its duties. In every case the nomination of an incompetent man for judge would endanger the whole ticket. Hence *partisan* nominations for that office have usually been prudent and suitable nominations.

A Big Grape.—A Scuppernong Grape from a vine on Mansonboro' Sound, was laid on our table the other day. It was the largest specimen we ever beheld. Being curious, it was measured and found to be four inches in circumference, and it weighed a half ounce.—*Wilmington, (N. C.) Jour.*

☞ Nothing would fortify us more against any manner of accidents, then possessing our souls with this maxim, that—We never can be hurt but by ourselves. If our reason be what it ought, and our actions according to it, we are invulnerable.

Shelton, in one of his sermons, says:—"An upright is always easier than a stooping posture, because it is more natural, and one part is better supported by another; so it is easier to be an honest man than a knave. It is also more graceful."

Divers Definitions.

When a man thinks he has been insulted, and challenges the accused, and beside the insult, gets a bullet through his nerves, arteries or brains, this is the kind of action called Satisfaction.

When a man's pocket-book is not in a plethoric condition at best, and he is compelled, by an inexorable dun, to hand over the little that remains, that is the kind of action called Subtraction.

When a tea-sipping, gossipping gathering, each in turn, lets off the pent-up steam of scoff, sneer and scandal that has been hissing after delivering for weeks or months, that is the kind of action called Detraction.

When a man smites another, in the folly and madness of his sudden wrath, and gets a return or blow, or missile that loosens a tooth, or blackens an eye: and sends him, wounded, ashamed, and conscience smitten to his home, that is what we may call Reaction.

When a lawyer, preacher, doctor, or any body else, has let business items accumulate till a mighty mass must be disposed of all but instanter, and the excited delinquent hastens all his irons into the fire, unable to tell "tother from which," and burns his fingers with them all, this is the kind of action we may call Distraction.

As a ray of light alters its direction by passing from a rarer into a denser medium, and that action is described by a certain scientific term, so when a political wether-cock, in passing from one party to another, gets jostled from the straight line of recitude, that kind of action a body may call Refraction.

When a man breaks his character up into a thousand acts of griping, low, selfish, meanness, each of these actions, these fragments of character, without any disrespect to the science of numbers, may be called a Vulgar Fraction.

Mysterious.—We are informed that a negro boy last week found in a body of woods belonging to Col. Hurt, of Culpeper county, a pair of boots, in which, after taking them home and attempting to put them on, were discovered some bones of human feet. Dr. Welford being informed of the fact, went, in company with the boy and some gentlemen, to the woods, and there discovered the remaining bones of a human skeleton, with the exception of one of the arm bones. In the search, a pocket book, containing a large roll of bank notes and a letter, were also discovered, not far from the skeleton. The notes, however, were so much mutilated and injured by long exposure to the weather, that their value could not be ascertained, though supposed by the bulk to be of large amount. The letter was also too much defaced to ascertain to whom it was directed. Portions of his coat, which was of fine material, were also found. No clue has yet been had to lead to the identity of the person, or the circumstances by which he came to his end.—*Warrenton (Va.) Whig.*

☞ The growth of the cities of England during the last fifty years has exceeded that of some of the most flourishing American cities.—This is the case with Liverpool. In 1801 its population did not amount to 100,000—it is now over 500,000. This is the largest increase of any town or city of the British empire. The progress of this town for some 500 years was very slow. From the granting of the charter of King John, in the year 1209, to the year 1700, a period of very nearly 500 years, the population of Liverpool slowly crept up from 200 or 300 to 8000 inhabitants; during the next 100 years, to the census of 1801, it increased, at an accelerated speed, to 90,239; and during the last fifty years increased in a rapidly augmenting ratio, to 500,000. It was never increased at so great a speed as at present; and, supposing that ratio of increase to continue, it will amount to 1,000,000 inhabitants at the close of the present century.—*Boston Post.*

Singular Phenomenon!—The cap was raised from the public cistern on Poplar street in Cincinnati lately, for repairs, and in order to ascertain whether any noxious gases had accumulated in the cistern, a piece of lighted paper was thrown down the pump, when instantly a column of fire shot up to the height of fifteen feet, and continued for several seconds—the noise of which was heard at the distance of four squares! after the gas had been exhausted, the men entered the cistern, and found that the atmosphere imparted a sweetish taste to the tongue, and created a pleasant and exhilerating sensation. The cistern has been tightly closed, and an experiment is to be made upon it this morning. The opinion is—as the explosion was so entirely different from any hitherto known—that in digging the cistern a vein of inflammable gas was struck, similar to those at the salt wells at Kanawha and other places.

☞ Previous to 1825, when the orange groves were killed by the unprecedented frost of that year, no less than 10,000,000 of oranges were shipped from St. John's River and the port of St. Augustine, and sold at the average price of $1 per hundred The average produce of an acre of full grown orange trees was about $1,000 per annum, and one hand could tend two or three acres with ease. Their culture is no more difficult than any other fruit tree.

☞ Those people who went to Washington to prevent Mr. Filmore from appointing Daniel Webster secretary of state now "hear testimony to the wisdom of his (the secretary's) counsels and the value of his services." He "counsels" a strict obedience to, and compliance with, the fugitive slave law; and his services have been devoted to proving its constitutionality, expediency and necessity.—*Boston Post.*

Presbyterianism in Pennsylvania.—The Old School Presbyterians have their greatest strength in Pennsylvania, where they number over 50,000 members.

☞ Mrs. Sally R. Gray, the only remaining daughter of the late Col. Richard Taylor, and sister of the late President Taylor, died at the residence of F. G. Edwards, on Saturday the 6th instant.

The mind has a certain vegetative power which cannot be wholly idle. If it is not laid out and cultivated into a beautiful garden, it will of itself shoot up in weeds or flowers of a wild growth.

Oysters! Oysters!!

THE SALOONS of P. H. HUNKER, on Liberty street, near Hand, will be opened on MONDAY, the 22d instant, where Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with Oysters, served up in a manner not to be surpassed in this City.

☞ Parties will be supplied with refreshments of all kinds, at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices. Call at P. H. HUNKER'S, Liberty street.

sep22

Second Grand Arrival of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, AT E. SPENCE'S, NO 38 MARKET STREET.

WE are now receiving and opening one of the most splendid Stocks of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS ever offered for sale in the City of Pittsburgh. Comprising in part as follows:—Dress Silks, of the most desirable styles and patterns; French Merinos, of every shade and color; Paimetto Cloth, rich styles; Coburg Cloth, of the richest shades; Silk Warp and Mohair Lustre; Alpacas, of the most superb qualities; Chrysolines; De Laines, of the richest superlative styles; Prints, of every quality and patterns; Domestic Goods of every description.

We invite especially the attention of the Ladies to our large and well selected stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods. Dress Trimmings, of every description; Silk and Straw Bonnets, of the latest styles and shapes. Having recently engaged with a French Milliner, whilst in New York, we flatter ourselves that there is no house in the City can compete with us in the above branch of business. All of the above we intend selling cheaper than we have done heretofore.

☞ Remember the Place, No. 38 Market street, between Second and Third, where Cheap Bargains can be had. E SPENCE.

[sep22-3m]

Real Estate at Auction.

THE subscribers will sell at public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of October next, that known Soap and Chandlery establishment, formerly occupied by G. Sandoi, deceased, situate in Reserve township, immediately beyond the City line, and bounded on one side by the new Franklin Road—The Lot is 112 by 161 feet; on which is erected one good brick dwelling house, and all the necessary out-buildings. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN FLEMING,
GEO R. RIDDLE,
W. M'HENDREY,
Executors.

sep22

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A desirable property of 25 feet front on Liberty street, by 100 deep, with a place for business in front, and frame dwelling house in rear. Price $3200. Terms—$700 in hand; balance at $200 a year, with interest.

ALSO—A valuable lot of 50 feet front on Main street, in the borough of Sharpsburgh, by 150 deep to a street, having a new Brick House of four rooms, a cellar, a porch: a garden well arranged. Price $1100.

S. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Agent,
50 Smithfield street.

sep22

New Publications.

THE following New Books have been received at the Cheap Publication Store of HENRY MINER & Co., No. 32 Smithfield street:

The Art Journal for September;

No. 40 Dictionary of Mechanics' Engine Work and Engineering. This number completes the work. This Dictionary will be highly useful to practical mechanics, and valuable to all who wish to acquaint themselves with the progress of invention in the mechanic arts;

No. 354 Littell's Living Age;

No. 12 London Labor and the London Poor. By Henry Mahew.

sep22

RETURNED—From the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods in my line—viz: Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, rich fancy Goods, Lamps, Chandeliers, Military Goods, &c., all selected from manufacturers and importers, and at prices unusually low, and will be sold in this city at the lowest regular eastern prices, and cheaper than hitherto sold by any establishment west of the mountains. My stock of Watches is excellent, most of it being received by the steamer Franklin, last week.

ALSO—Jewelry, of rich and beautiful patterns. Customers may rely, as heretofore, on all goods sold by me, being of good quality and workmanship, and at as low prices as any other establishment.

W. W. WILSON,
No. 57 corner Market and Fourth sts.

sep22

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Ten Dollars Reward**—Will be given to any person detecting boys or men in stealing the Post from the doors of the subscribers

HARPER & LAYTON.

sep8:tf

☞ **A Most Remarkable Case of Total Blindness Cured by Petroleum**—We invite the attention of the afflicted and the public generally to the certificate of William Hall, of this city. The case may be seen by any person who may be skeptical in relation to the facts there set forth

S. M. KIER.

"I had been afflicted several years with a soreness of both eyes, which continued to increase until last September, (1850), the inflammation at that time having involved the whole lining membrane of both eyes, and filled in the deposite of a thick film, which wholly destroyed my sight. I had an operation performed, and the thickening removed, which soon returned and left me in as bad a condition as before. At this stage of the complaint I made application to several of the most eminent medical men, who informed me that "my eyes would never get well." At this time I could not distinguish any object. By the advice of some friends I commenced the use of the Petroleum, both internally and locally, under which my eyes have improved daily until the present time, and I have recovered my sight entirely. My general health was very much improved by the Petroleum, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to its use. I reside at No. 102 Second street, in this city, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case WILLIAM HALL."

Pittsburgh, September 17, 1851.

For sale by KEYSER & M'DOWELL, 140 Wood st; R. E. SELLERS, 37 Wood street, and by the Proprietor.

sep18

Fayette Manufacturing Company.

☞ Books are now open at the Office of the Fayette Manufacturing Company, 129 Wood street, for subscription to the new Stock in their Company of Fifteen Hundred shares, at Fifty Dollars each, as authorized by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in conformity with the "General Manufacturing Law." Ten dollars on each share to be paid down as first instalment, and five dollars per share monthly, until the full amount is paid.

JOHN FLEMING,
President Fayette Manufacturing Co.

sep4:4w

☞ **Odd Fellows' Hall**, *Odeon Building, Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets.*—Pittsburgh Encampment, No. 2, meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

Pittsburgh Degree Lodge, No. 4, meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Mechanics' Lodge, No. 9, meets every Thursday evening.

Western Star Lodge, No. 24, meets every Wednesday evening.

Iron City Lodge, No. 182, meets every Monday evening.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 360, meets every Monday evening, at Union Hall, corner of Fifth and Smithfield.

Zocco Lodge, No. 383, meets every Thursday evening, at their Hall, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets.

Twin City Lodge, No. 241, meets every Friday evening. Hall, corner of Leacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny City.

[may22:1y

☞ **Angerona Lodge, I. O. of O. F.**—The Angerona Lodge, No. 232, I. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood street

jel:1y.

☞ **I. O. of O. F.**—Place of Meeting, Washington hall, Wood street, between 5th and Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 136—Meets every Tuesday evening.

Mercantile Encampment, No. 87—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month. mar22—1y

☞ LUNCH served up every day at 10 o'clock, at OWST