Daily Morning Post.

LUCKY HARPER ..... THOMAS PHILLIPS

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 22.

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☞ The *Chronicle* of last evening, publishes a column and a half of billingsgate in reply to our short article of Monday morning. We cannot, and will not, enter into a vituperative warfare with our cotemporaries. Whenever such a contest has come upon us, we have always fired at the flock and avoided wounding the "individual" bird. We have no desire that it should be otherwise at present, and, therefore, decline replying to the remarks of the *Chronicle*, further than is absolutely necessary for the cause of truth.—The article is malignant, and ungentlemanly all through. It attempts to make the impression upon the public mind that there is no harmony of feeling between the editors of this paper.—Nothing could be farther from the truth. Lucky Harper and Thomas Phillips were friends as apprentices, they were friends as journeymen, they were friends as editors, and they are now warm friends as partners. The proof of this is, that the junior of the *Post*, was the first to urge upon Mr. Harper to become an applicant for appointment to the office of Postmaster, and he will not refrain from using every honorable effort to secure the success of his application.

We would here say, as to our worthy senior, if a fair character as a man, as a citizen, as a democratic editor, could possibly be affected by such gross vituperation as was vomited forth in the *Chronicle* of yesterday, then, indeed, it is not worth while for any man, by a life of integrity to win for himself an honorable reputation among his fellow citizens.

We cannot, and will not, descend to personalities on this subject, but will say in the most positive terms that what that paper has said about the editors of the *Post is bosely false.*

THE FRENCH EXILES.—The papers of Boston contain a call on the people of that city to attend a lecture for the benefit of Messrs. Queene and Chambonniere, two of the French exiles who have recently escaped from Cayenne. The lecture is announced, and we see the names of Choate, Longfellow, Dwight, and Mayor Seaver, appear among those who have signed the call.

We find the above in the Washington *Republic* of Saturday; but we are at a loss to divine the motive that impels Choate, Sargent, Longfellow, Dwight, &c., to honor their advent into our country with public lectures and special receptions. They, like all other foreigners, are welcome to our hospitality, and when they land upon our shores are protected in their national rights by the same equitable laws that shield our own citizens from injustice. This is all right and proper; but because our extended notions of national hospitality embraces the "whole world and the rest of mankind," we do not think that it is necessary for us to make an extraordinary fuss about every European who seeks protection in our country from the penalties attached to alleged crimes committed in his own. If this principle is to rule, the Government should appoint a Board of Lecturers in every port of entry, and care should be taken that the members of said Board be properly qualified to address each emigrant in their vernacular tongue.

Messrs. Queene and Chambonnierre may be very wise men, or otherwise, for aught we know. It is stated that they are exiles. This informs us that they were not considered good citizens at home, and that the Government thought it was necessary for them to "leave their country for their country's good." In America they can find a happy and peaceful home, if they conform to our laws in the same manner we do, and give up the foolish idea that because they were traitors to their own Government, we must send them forth as great patriots under ours. We are a nullitarian people, and in our political arrangements, we have neither prince or peasant. The merits of the man decide his position, and if they are worthy, ensure his preferment, without having to answer the question whether he was born in a princely mansion or a log-cabin. French gentlemen and all others had as well study this fact.

NEW BOOKS.

ELIOT WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCH YARD; and other Poems. By Thomas Gray. N. York: Robert Carter & Brothers.

We have before us in this neat and beautiful volume, a collection of poems, acknowledged the most finished and classical compositions in the whole range of English poetry. The ELEGY is the most popular poem in the language; and what Dr. Johnston admitted—that it was "useless to praise it,"—may be applied to the remainder of the volume. In this volume, each verse of the elegy is illustrated with a wood engraving of the finest order—from the first to the last, the spirit of the poetry has been carried out by the genius of the engraver.

STORIES OF ANCIENT ROME. By T. W. Record. New York: Published by M. W. Dodd.

This volume is the first of a connected series, devoted to the most important events in Roman History, from its commencement to the destruction of the Roman Empire. The voluminous accounts of stately historians have been condensed and placed before the reader in a style more winning, if not as instructive. The book is peculiarly adapted to the young reader.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A JOURNEY, through Tartary, Thibet, and China, during the years 1844, 1845, and 1846. By M. Huc, missionary priest of the congregation of St. Lazarus.—New York, D. Appleton.

This book forms a number of Appleton's popular Library, and gives an interesting account of the travels of a Roman Catholic clergyman, through Tartary.

All the above books are for sale by Messrs. Davidson & Agnew, Market street, near Fourth. We commend this firm to the attention of those of our readers who may wish to replenish their Libraries.

☞ We frequently receive letters from our subscribers containing remittances for subscription, and we always conclude that they are "gentlemen and scholars" when they send us an agreeable "pile." But we received one yesterday which proves our Tarentum correspondent to be not only a "gentleman and a scholar," but also a poet. Just hear him sing:

MESSRS. HARPER & PHILLIPS:

The battle's fought, the victory's won,
You've mow'd with skill that well filled gun—
The Post.

So here's a farewell, (55) to most "dull dun,"
But never mind,—send on that gun—
The Post.

TARENTUM, Feb. 19, 1853. S. Y. H.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—By advices from Galveston to the 7th inst., we learn that the small-pox is prevailing in Williamson county, and that the bloody flux has committed severe ravages in the country about Indianola. Dr. Bigelow, of the Mexican boundary company, who had been absent about two years and a half, has returned to Indianola. A respectable citizen, named Butler, had been shot dead near Houston, by a man named Hyde. In San Antonio county Mr. John McMullen, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens, was found dead in his own house, with his throat cut. An affray had occurred near Victoria, in which a man named Cunningham was shot dead by H. C. Breckman.

POSTERITY.

IT was Sir Boyle Roche that made the memorable speech in the Irish Parliament, on the discussion of a bill granting a large sum of money to construct a quay in Dublin,—"The honorable gentleman says the improvement will be creditable to our national spirit and beneficial to posterity; now, sir, I would like to know what the d—l posterity has done for us, that it should have such claims upon our magnanimity!"—Now-a-days it is the custom to construct improvements for the benefit of the present generation, and leave the bills to be settled by those who come after us. The question is, which is the wisest policy, to make only such improvements as we can pay for; or to develope our resources to the utmost, and draw a bill upon posterity for a share of the debt? Let us discuss the subject a little. Selfishness is the governing principle of mankind. We may talk as we please about universal brotherhood and the solidarity of humanity, but we believe history will bear us out in asserting, that men are mainly governed by their private interests; and it is only when those of a public nature are in harmony, that they affect great generosity. Thus men will subscribe to the stock of a railroad, if it promises large and proximate dividends; but if its benefits are not so apparent to the individual, no matter how advantageous it may be to the community, the stock is not taken. Should we give up then, the work, if individuals do not advance the means to make it; or, on the other hand, is it just and politic to go on with it and leave it mortgaged to our children, and charged with a moral obligation that they shall pay it? This is a question for casuists to decide, or debating societies to expend their wisdom upon.—The common sense view we take of the subject is this: All that we have, save a little bit of earth four by six foot, is given to posterity; and we may ask, in the language of Sir Boyle, "What the d—l has posterity done for us?"—The accumulations of this generation will be given to that which succeeds it. The labor expended on our public and private edifices; all the facilities of social comfort and public convenience; our Water-Works, our Gas-Works, our canals and railroads and magnetic telegraphs, the treasures of art, and the discoveries of science—all will be theirs. Why then should posterity complain if we create a little debt for them to pay, when they get the very work for which the debt was created? To illustrate: What would we think of the conduct of a son who had inherited a large estate, and found a debt upon it of insignificance in comparison with its value, and who refused to pay the debt, or abused the old man for incurring it, because it was for a road he did not want, or as out-house he had no occasion for? We would at once say he was a very ungrateful scamp. Just so, if posterity is dissatisfied with the obligations which our cities or counties have incurred to make railroads, to facilitate our commerce, and develope our resources, we may tell them they don't deserve to be the heirs of our labors, vastly transcending the debt which they get into the bargain. What was the debt of the Revolution, which was paid off within our generation, in comparison with the legacy of our continent and institutions? Why dust in the balance. There is not a man in our groaning talk about the debts incurred by our municipal authorities for railroads and other improvements, which they fear posterity will repudiate. We say, if posterity should be so ungrateful and unprincipled, they deserve nothing off our hands, and should be made to beget themselves and start a new career of humility on their own hook! If Interlopers are to be borne to promote the prosperity of our locality, and they should be too heavy for ourselves, let the sore help a little, for all will, after a while, belong to them.

MAINE LAW.

On the evening of Friday, the 18th inst., a large public meeting of the inhabitants of the Fifth and Ninth Wards, Pittsburgh, was held in the 2d Reformed Presbyterian Church, in favor of the Maine Law. The Rev. Mr. Fulton was called to the Chair. The Rev. John Nevin was chosen Secretary, pro tem. The meeting was opened by prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Gracy. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting. Eloquent and effective speeches were delivered by J. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., and the Hon. Wm. B. M'Clure. The former described the heavy taxation upon the community and other evils resulting from the licensed traffic in strong drink, stating by several very important statistical facts. The latter demonstrated the constitutionality of such an enactment as the Maine Law, and among other enstatements added, first: but for the efforts of strong drink swelling the amount of crime which has occupied his attention day and night for the last three months, he could have tried every case in one week, and that he had never yet tried a case for murder, which had not been superinduced by strong drink.

The Rev. Mr. Dehass moved the adoption of the following resolutions, and the Rev. Mr. Gracy seconded the motion. They were unanimously adopted, and the Secretary authorized to have them published:

Resolved, That a law such as that known by the name of the *Maine Law*, is in accordance with the principles of the Holy Scriptures, and with what we believe the only true principles of correct government.

Resolved, That the right of prohibiting the traffic in strong drinks, by law, is founded on the principles of self preservation, which is the first law of nature, applicable to state as well as to individuals, and on the principles of the Constitution, by the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S., in 1845, by the law of Congress in 1834, authorizing the destruction of liquor in any Indian Territory, and by the legislation of all the States for the removal or abatement of nuisances.

Resolved, That the success of the Maine Law, is chiefly attributable to the fact, that it provides for the forfeiture and destruction of the prohibited liquors, so that the traffic has no temptation left such a provision will secure the object desired.

Resolved, That an effort, united and earnest, to obtain the passage of such a law is a tribute which we owe to weak and erring humanity.

Resolved, That such a law, by arresting a pernicious traffic and the use of a poisonous beverage, would do much to reduce taxation and physical suffering, to save property and secure peace and happiness; to diminish the desecration of the Sabbath and the fearful amount of crime—to reform the poor inebriate, and especially to secure the young from becoming such.

Resolved, That as men, as Americans, and as christians, we feel constrained by the principles of philanthropy, patriotism and christianity, to call on our Legislature, to enact, without delay, an efficient prohibitory law for Pennsylvania.

After a vote of thanks to the gentlemen who had addressed the meeting, and prayer by the Rev. H. Nevin, the meeting adjourned, evidently determined to carry their resolutions into effect. JOHN NEVIN, Secretary.

For the Morning Post.

MESSRS. HARPER & PHILLIPS:

The able defence by you of that gallant gentleman and National Democrat, John W. Forney, merits, as it justly receives, the commendation of every true Democrat.

The base attack of the opposition upon this gentleman, at this time, shows how bitter was the dose administered to them in November by the patriotic efforts of such men as Col. Forney. The vile and malicious slanders of Federal hirelings can have no other effect than to strengthen the ties that endear him to our great National party, in which he occupies a position second to none of his age. Pennsylvania honors and loves him, and justly claims a place for him among the intellectual giants of the nation.—Young America has but begun to assert her rights—future events will show that she will maintain them and place her favorite champion in positions so exalted as to reflect back the honor upon the Keystone State which has been so long denied her. ALLEGHENY.

A STRIKE AMONG THE WORKINGMEN OF BALTIMORE.—We learn from the *Sun* of Saturday that the workingham of Baltimore are on a strike, and, judging from its statement, they appear to be going on with great energy. It says in its issue of Saturday:

"Last evening a very numerous and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Temperance Temple, and as no speeches were made, a great deal more business was transacted. One of the large rooms was filled with officers, with treasurers and clerks busily engaged in transacting the financial operations. The President announced more "substantial aid," amongst which was $71, collected in a few minutes by Thomas Hamilton; also, a letter from the operatives in the works of Smith and Perkins, Alexandria, authorizing the officer to draw on them at the rate of $75 per week until the termination of the strike. Long continued cheering followed this announcement, during which other supplies were received.

The financial organization may now be regarded as complete, each department in all the shops and foundaries being separately organized. It was then announced that all the employed in the works of the Gas Light Company had received a most liberal advance, on their wages without application, and that more than twelve additional departments of the mechanic arts were now getting a general advance of pay. The weavers of the city had likewise received an increase of 20 per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

SENATE, Feb. 16.—On motion of Mr. DARSIE, the bill to authorize the board of directors of the O'Hara glass manufacturing company, of Pittsburgh, to borrow money, and for other purposes, was taken up and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. M'MURRIE, the bill for the relief Robert M. Lemmon, was considered and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. CRABB, the supplement to the act of 1836, relative to limited partnerships, was considered and passed finally.

HOUSE, Feb. 16.—An act to incorporate the German Roman Catholic (St. Joseph's) orphan asylum, of the county of Allegheny.

An act to prevent obstructions being put in the Oswayo creek or its tributaries, in the counties of Potter and M'Kean.

A supplement to an act entitled "An Act authorising the Governor to incorporate the Lehanks and New Hope turnpike road company," approved the 24th day of February, 1847.

SENATE, Feb. 17.—Messrs. CAROTHERS and DARSIE presented a number of remonstrances against a law giving the control of the Allegheny county prison to the County Commissioners.

Mr. SLIFER, a petition from six hundred ladies of Lewisburg, Union county, for a prohibitory liquor law, and one from Union township, Union county, relative to a township road used as a towing path.

Mr. HENDRICKS, a petition from Schuylkill county for a law regulating the licensing of beer houses.

Mr. EVANS, fifteen petitions from Chester county, for a change in the license law of said county.

On motion of Mr. CAROTHERS, the bill to incorporate the Citizens Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh, was considered and passed finally.

SENATE, Feb. 18.—The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a communication from the State Treasure, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, relative to the United States Bank, which was read.

The SPEAKER also laid before the Senate a communication from the Canal Commissioners, in reply to a resolution of the Senate calling upon them for the bids made for work on the Allegheny portage road, and the prices at which the same was allotted.

HOUSE, Feb. 18.—The Speaker being absent Mr. SKINNER assumed the duties of the Chair.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. KILBOURN, (Ways and Means,) reported an act to provide for the repairs on the public improvements by the late floods; the bill was on motion, taken up and passed finally.

Mr. CHASE, (Judiciary,) reported with amendment, an act to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Mr. STEVEN, (Agriculture,) reported with a negative recommendation, an act to prevent the destruction of fruits and vines.

Mr. BRYANT, (Corporations,) reported with amendment, an act to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company to construct a bridge over the Schuylkill at Penrose's ferry.

Mr. STEVEN, (same) reported with a negative recommendation, a further supplement to an act to incorporate the Warren and Pinegrove railroad company.

Mr. POWNALL, (New Counties,) reported with a negative recommendation, an act to annex parts of Mercer county to that of Crawford.

Movements of Gen. Pierce.

On the arrival of Gen. Pierce at New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Governor Seymour, his old comrade in the Mexican campaign, could not deny himself the satisfaction of giving him a national salute. This was the only open or public demonstration on the route. On reaching New York, on the same night, the car of the New Haven train, in which Gen. Pierce rode, was uncoupled a few minutes before he reached the upper depot, and before the rest of the train had begun to discharge its passengers, General Pierce was in a carriage and half way to the Astor House, where ample accommodations had been provided. Numbers had collected at the depot, in the hope of greeting him, but they were disappointed. On Thursday morning, he was waited upon privately by a number of his old friends; and at about 11 o'clock he went to Bedloe's Island, in company with Governor Seymour, to pay their joint respects to Mrs. Gen. Worth, who is staying at present with Major Sprague, the commandant of the station. Both were more or less wet by the surf, and the President had a chill upon his return, which quite unfitted him for the reception of company. The Mayor, chairman of the committee appointed by the Democratic General Committee to communicate to the General the resolutions adopted by that body on Wednesday evening, waited on him about 1 o'clock. The President accepted the resolutions, and desired Mr. Robinson to convey his grateful acknowledgments to the other members of the committee, and to assure them of the pleasure he will have in meeting them, individually, in Washington or elsewhere. He, however, refused to receive visits of a ceremonial character, nor more than half a dozen persons at a time. The Mirror says the quick, unpremeditated way the President elect spoke to the assembly, and other evidences of the clear and ready intellect of the man, struck the city, approaches to its ideas of Republicanism. It adds:

"Such a progress as Gerard Pierce is making to Washington, is more triumphant than a journey through particular States and amid the banner of crowds. It is a triumph for the sovereign people, each of whom is elevated by this confident repose of a President elect on his republican responsibility, from which greater than Kings or Emperors are made."

Sidney Webster, Esq., the private Secretary of the President elect, is warmly complimented by those who know him. The Boston Post describes him as a young New Hampshire lad of talent, a graduate of Yale College; and of the Dane Law School, and a successful practitioner of law at the Suffolk Bar, first, and afterwards in his native State.

Gen. Pierce, while in New York, had an interview with the venerable mother of John Mitchel, the Irish exile, and on Thursday morning, at early dawn, promenaded Broadway, in company with Sergeant O'Neill, neither of them, of course, being known to those on the street.—On his visit in a small row-boat, to Mrs. Worth, at Bedlow's Island, it is said, he met with an amusing incident. It appears the scurry would not, at first, allow the General to land on the Island, as he was not provided with an order, and presented his bayonet in a menancing manner, until he knew who his visiter was, when he was astonished beyond measure, never dreaming that the President would come in that plain, unostentatious manner.—*Balt. Sun.*

Hemp.

The St. Louis Union of the 11th says that as that market is now entirely bare of this great staple of the State, everything relative to the crop that is to come forward will be read with interest. That paper is informed by the Lexington (Mo.) Express that the business in this line is commencing with much activity in that flourishing young city. The receipts there are already unusually large, and there are plenty of buyers at $80 to $85, which figures are given as the rouge of quotations. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the indifferent manner in which many of the lots intended for shipment are handled, and planters are again reminded that the loss resulting from such a course falls entirely upon them; and that in the end they consult their own interest by sending their crops forward in merchantable order.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.—A very interesting experiment was tried at Chicago, a few days ago to ascertain the amount of oxygen necessary to support life. Six hundred persons were placed in a hall in one of the hotels, all the doors and windows were closed and the experiment began. During the first half-hour nothing was observed except a universal drowsiness, which was warded off as long as possible by an ingenious device of the experimenter in the shape of an eloquent lecture. During the second half hour several sank into a deep sleep, from which it was impossible to rouse them, and a few fainted. At the end of the third half hour it was deemed unsafe to continue the experiment longer, and the fact was considered established that under those circumstances life would not become extinct within the space of ninety-five minutes.

DEATH OF A BRITISH CONSUL.—Mr. Wm. Peter, British Consul for Philadelphia, died in that city a few days ago. He had considerable reputation in the ranks of literature, and was descended from an old English family. In noticing his death, the Albany Journal says:

He married, some years ago, the widow of the late Edward King, and daughter of the late Gov. Worthington, of Ohio. Mrs. Peter is a lady of cultivated mind, accomplished manners and indomitable energy. In February of last year, while in Italy, on her way to Jerusalem, she ascended Mount Vesuvius without the aid of guides, with so little fatigue that she offered to re-ascend with a party whom she met, in coming down, at the foot of the Cone. This for a lady considerably on the wrong side of fifty, was no small achievement.

THE BUSH WITH THE BLEEDING BREAST.

From Dickens' Household Words.

[In Cornwall, as in the East, the names "Uncle" and "Aunt" are not titles of kindred, but words of endearment and respect. So it was with an impulse of love and honor, that the ancient Cornish were wont to call the Virgin Mother, "Aunt Mary."]

Now if all the trees by the King's highway,
Which do you love the best?
O! the one that is green upon Christmas Day,
The bush with the bleeding breast!
The holly, with her drops of blood for me,
For that is our dear Aunt Mary's.

Its leaves are sweet with our Savior's name,
'Tis a plant that loves the poor;
Summer and Winter it shines the same
Beside the cottage door.
O! the holly, with her drops of blood for me,
For that is our kind Aunt Mary's Tree.

'Tis a bush that the birds are loth to leave;
They sing in it all day long;
But sweetest of all, upon Christmas Eve,
Is to hear the robin's song.
'Tis the merriest sound upon earth and sea,
For it comes from our own Aunt Mary's Tree.

So, of all the growth by the King's highway,
I love that plant the best;
'Tis a bower for the birds upon Christmas Day,
That bush with the bleeding breast:
O! the holly with her drops of blood for me,
For that is our sweet Aunt Mary's Tree.

Items of News and Miscellany.

The bill for the erection of the Washington Monument in Independence Square, Philadelphia, to commemorate the Declaration of Independence, has passed both branches of the Legislature, received the Executive signature, and is now a law.

Dr. Kane delivered the first of a course of three lectures on the Arctic expedition, in Boston, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Kennedy, of the census office, it is said, has made application for the appointment of a special committee by the Senate to investigate certain charges and threatened exposes made in that body by Senators in debate.

An overland train for California is to leave St. Louis on the 1st of April.

Eighteen French Catholic missionaries have taken their departure within six months for different points of the globe, as follows: seven for China, two for Cochin China, one for Thibet, four for Pondicherry, two for Tonquin, one for Siam, and one for Meyssour.

The 4th of February, 1852, there were no less than seven ocean steamers appointed to sail from the port of New York on that day. In 1837 (only sixteen years ago) there was not a solitary ocean steamer sailing between America and Europe! What a change.

Mr. Mortimore Kennett, P. O. Day, and a Mr. Chamberlain, of St. Louis, have formed a joint stock company, with a capital of $25,000, for the purpose of purchasing cattle and sheep to be driven to California next summer.

Herzekiah Clagett, of Hardy, Va., is on his way to the Washington market, with some specimens of the fat cattle for which that county is noted. Two of the steers in his drove weigh 4,210 pounds, and four heifers make an aggregate of 4,435 pounds.

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature to appropriate $5,000 for the appointment of an agent to collect specimens of the minerals of the State, to be sent for exhibition to the World's Fair, in New York.

The receipts of the Erie Railroad for the month of January, 1853, were $304,151 65.—The receipts for January, 1852, were $172,441 47. Increase, $183,709 58.

During January there was deposited at the New Orleans mint, $315,760, all gold, except about $6,000, which was silver. The coinage of the month was $270,000 in gold double eagles, and $100,000 in gold dollars.

The Lowell (Mass.) liquor store is working admirably for the *proprietors*. The figures thus far exhibit the average annual sales of rum for medicine, in Lowell at $10,600, giving a profit of nearly $3,000.

N. P. Willis is recovering from the illness that took him to a tropical clime, and there is a prospect of his complete restoration to health.

Tea Milk in the Cocoa Nut.

The New York Sunday Times, the "good old Times," a journal associated in memory, with the lamented Major Noah, tells us that the brain of Amos Lawrence weighed two ounces more than that of Daniel Webster; and then it says: "If the quantity of the brain, determines the amount of mind, Mr. Lawrence must have been a wiser man than Mr. Webster. It may be, however, that the anterior portion of the great New Englander's brain was the heavier of the two, and that the superior weight of Mr. Lawrence's propensities gave him the advantage. The phrenologists, whose business it is to account for the milk in the human cocoa nut, will please explain."

With pleasure, Mr. Times! Nothing is easier. If *the quantity of the brain determines the weight of the mind, &c.* It does and it does not. As a general rule, animals with the greatest amount of brain in proportion to their whole weight, are the most intelligent. Thus the monkey has more brain and more intellect than the dog, the dog than the horse, and so forth. So, *ethnologically* speaking, in a comparison of races among men, we find that the Caucasian has more brain and intellect than the Malay, and the Malay than the negro. So among tribes of the same race, we find that the civilised Chinese, Japanese, or Javanese has more brain than the savage Winnebago or Apache or Navajo or Patagonian; the Nubian or Ethiopian or Swegalian than the Papua, of New Guinea or New Holland. So *does* among individuals of the same race, the weight of the whole brain would determine the force and power of instincts or faculties, but not the relative power of each class. Phrenologists divide these faculties or powers into three classes; propensities, intellectual faculties, and moral sentiments. The first occupy the posterior region of the skull, the second the anterior region, and the third the upper or superial region. The intellectual faculties are subdivided into perceptive and reflective. Character will depend upon the proportions which three sets of faculties bear to each other. If, then, two brains be of equal weight, one may contain a larger proportion of intellectual faculties than the other, which would make such individual the wiser of the two. The other brain may contain a greater proportion of the moral sentiments, which would render the owner the better of the two.—A third brain may weigh more than either of them, and yet have a less proportion of both intellectual and moral faculties, and hence the owner would be less intelligent and less moral, in other words, the weakest and worst of the three.

"If the quantity of the brain determines the amount of mind, Mr. Lawrence must have been wiser than Mr. Webster." Not at all, for this excess in the brain of Lawrence may not have been in the intellectual region, but in one or both of the other regions. "It may be that the superior weight of Mr. Lawrence's propensities gave him the advantage." Not at all, for the excess may have been entirely in the moral region.

We have no data upon which to settle this question, not knowing the proportion of the faculties in each of these two brains. But from the history of each of these men, as well as our recollection of forms in their several heads we should infer that the excess in the brain of Mr. Lawrence was entirely in the moral region. In Webster the cerebral indications of the propensities were very large, and of the intellectual faculties, gigantic, while those of the moral sentiments were not extraordinary. His head projected greatly in front and rear, and was also wide between the ears. His forehead was huge, from the size of comparison, casuality, ovenility and benevolence. His sidehead was large from the size of acquisitiveness, secretiveness, and destructiveness. He exhibited the first in his love of money, not for hoarding, but as the means of indulgence in tastes and propensities; and he exhibited the last in his passion for field-sport. But his head was not high in proportion to length and breadth. But the head of Lawrence was very high and rather narrow; and his whole history exhibits activity in benevolence, veneration, and conscientiousness, absence of destructiveness, moderation in acquisitiveness and other selfish faculties. He was certainly a wise man, but not, like Webster, a man of genius. Anywhere he would have been respectable, while Webster anywhere would have been extraordinary. And under any circumstances he would have been an able man. Under no circumstances would Lawrence have committed any great fault or made any extraordinary achievements. Under no circumstances would Webster have lived without great actions or great faults. According to circumstances, Lawrence would have been a Carlo, Boromeo, a Francis Xavier, a Howard, a Lafayette, a Washington. According to circumstances, Webster would have been an Alexander, a Sulla, a Cæsar, an Anthony, a William the Conqueror, a Henry VIII, a Louis XIV, a Mirabeau, a Napoleon, a Burke. He could not have been a Ximines, an Alberoni, a Chatham, a Talleyrand.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The Dollar Mark.

In the *Merchant's Magazine* were published several statements as to the origin of the dollar ($) mark. A correspondent of the N. O. Commercial Times publishes the following from a correspondent, and expresses the opinion that it is the most likely to solve the difficulty. Here it is:—

I have observed in the several public prints, lately, some amusing attempts to make a mystery out of a very simple matter.—I mean the dollar mark, or prefix. One paragraph derives it from an abbreviation of a representation of the pillars of Hercules, which are supposed to be represented upon the Spanish dollar. Another makes it an abbreviation of the word United States. The true derivation of it is the figure 8. The Spaniards, from whom we derive the dollar, count by reals—as the French do by francs. A real is in value twelve and a half cents, or one-eighth part of a dollar. Any one who has read Gil Blas or Don Quixotte, will recollect the phrase "piece of eight" which is frequently used by the authors of those works.—This term, then, means nothing more than a dollar, or 8 reals. When, therefore, the dollar became generally used, the figure 8 was prefixed to express dollars, and in the process of time the 8 has been changed to the present mark. It has been asserted, but I know not whether correctly or not, that General Hamilton first used this mark, soon after the adoption of our currency of dollars and cents. However this may be, the figure 8 is, no doubt, the original of the mark, and the derivation I have given above, the correct one."

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—The Chicago Tribune, of the 8th, informs us that W. Curtis Hendrickson, a farmer of Daddington, Cook co., died last Wednesday, from the effects of a bite by a dog. About seven weeks ago his own dog bit two calves, which died in about a fortnight; at the same time two sheep were bitten, which also died. Some days after he had bitten the calves and sheep and before any had died, he bit Mr. Hendrickson.—*St. Louis Intell.*

☞ The Nashville and Cincinnati Railroad Company have engaged the services of Captain John Childe, (Chief Engineer of the Mobile and Ohio, and Tennessee and Alabama Railroad,) as Chief Engineer of their road—and the survey of the line of Venlo and Purchase, the subjects of Covenant for Title has alloted to it only a limited space, but there is a vast body of American authorities which have not hitherto received the classification and analysis which the importance of the subject demands. For sale by

J. R. WELDIN,
Bookseller and Stationer,
feb21 63 Wood street, between Third and Fourth.

DIED:

On Sunday, the 20th inst., Mrs. MARY M'DONNELL, in the 70th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Allegheny, on Brick Lane, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Special Meeting of the NEPTUNE FIRE COMPANY, will be held in their HALL, THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

feb22 A. M. HORNBLOE, Secretary.

Real Estate for Sale, and Terms Easy. THAT VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY, situated in Pitt street alley: Lot 50 feet 9 inches front, by 150 feet deep. On which is erected two three story Brick Dwellings, 20 feet deep; also, two One story back Dwellings, with stable thereon. These Store Rooms are fitted up in the best style, one for Dry Goods and Millinery, and the other for Grocery, which have been occupied for the last ten years. No better situation in the city for business. Enquire of the owner, on the premises.

THOMAS REPATH.

N. B.—If the above property is not sold by the 20th of March, it will be for rent.

CARPETS—Of rich and new styles, constantly opening at No. 55 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, comprising the following assortment:

Extra Super Ingrains;
Superfine Ingrains;
Fine Ingrains;

With a full assortment of Tapestry Venetian; Damask Venetian; Plain Venetian; Dutch, Hemp, List and Rag Carpets. To which we invite the attention of persons wishing to furnish Steamboats or Houses.

feb22 W. MULVIHOOK.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

By Lowry Pownall, Auctioneer.

THE above Farm contains about SEVENTY ACRES, more or less, with about fifty acres cleared; and the whole place is well watered with a new Frame Barn, sixty by thirty feet; with a hewed Log House, twenty by sixteen feet; a good bearing orchard, of the best kind of fruit. The land is of a good quality of soil and variety of timber, cannot be surpassed in the township. The place is proportionably divided with fifty acres in meadow. If sold soon, the crop of wheat and some other stock will be sold with the Farm. An indisputable title will be given, and immediate possession.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can inquire of WILLIAM SIMPSON, Stone Cutter, South Pittsburgh; or THOMAS RAY, Brickmaker, James street, Third Ward, Allegheny City, or the subscriber, at their residence, in Lowry township.

THOMAS R. WATT.

(German Courier copy 5t and charge Post.)

N. O. SUGAR—75 hhds. in store and for sale by
feb21 KIDD & MICHLHEAD.

Removal.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

ON and after Monday evening, February 21st, the Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad will start from the New Depot, on the corner of Eighth and Liberty streets.

feb21 SMITH.

SHUTTLE ON CONTRACTS—A new edition, with additional notes and references to both English and American decisions, by William H. Rawle. Received and for sale by
J. R. WELDIN,
Bookseller and Stationer,
63 Wood street, between Third and Fourth.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE—The following second-hand Steam Engines, one 22 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, complete from throttle to pitman; price $850. One 22 inch, 8 feet stroke, complete as above; price $700. One 20 inches, 6½ feet stroke, complete; price $450. One 8 inches, 2 feet stroke, complete, and has just been re-fitted; price $200. Also, 2 Boilers, of 25 feet; price $450 each. Two Boilers, of 20 feet, with fronts, grate bars, safety valve, stands, breeching, blow off valve, rods, &c.; price $700 for the whole. Also, a new Boiler, of 21 feet.

feb21 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140 Third street.

DRAWER ON COVENANTS FOR TITLE—A Practical Treatise on the Law of Covenants for Title. By Wm. Henry Drewer.

This work is devoted to the consideration of the liabilities and rights of "Vendors of Real Estate, arising from their Covenant for Title. As such covenants are, in some shape or other, introduced into nearly every conveyance of real estate, from one end of the United States of the Atlantic to the other, it is hoped the profession will not deem unnecessary a work which has for its object their analysis and practical effect. In Rolfe's Common Law of the Law of Vendor and Purchaser, the subjects of Covenant for Title has alloted to it only a limited space, but there is a vast body of American authorities which have not hitherto received the classification and analysis which the importance of the subject demands. For sale by

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Derangement of the Liver!

☞ Is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable diseases known to American physicians. It has for years attracted the close attention of the medical faculty in all parts of the United States, and yet up to the time of the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's great Specific, it was almost beyond the reach of medical skill. Thousands had perished without even a hope of relief, and although thousands may yet be destined to feel the direful effects of this most common medical disease, it is now, thanks to the research of Dr. M'Lane, most completely brought within the scope of medical science. The proprietors of the Liver Pills feel confident that they offer a remedy which has been fully tested by many, and which has never failed of success, when fairly used.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits!

For sale by most of the druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors,

J. KIDD & CO.,
feb22&dw 60 Wood street.

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