

THE PLEDGE.

It is the duty of every man to use every effectual means in his power to suppress the evil of intemperance. Signing a total abstinence pledge is an effectual means, in the power of every man, to suppress the evil of intemperance. Therefore it is the duty of every man to sign the total abstinence pledge.

It is the duty of the Patriot. It is pre-eminently patriotic. Its complete success would make America a Republican Paradise. In elevating her national honor, increasing her prosperity, rescuing her citizens from the debasing tyranny and corrupting influence of political demagogues, preparing them for appreciating the privilege of free and independent men, rendering competent to the duties of self-government, and in giving efficacy and permanency to our civil and religious institutions. Every American should honor the pledge. The declaration of independence was a pledge of the lives, fortunes and sacred honor of our revolutionary forefathers, and achieved the liberties of our country. It is the duty of the Christian.

1. A written pledge as a means of moral reformation, is of divine origin. "If there are any means of deliverance and safety," says one 'that stand out in bold relief in the word of God, it is the system of pledges, covenants and promises.' God himself has sanctioned it by his example in entering into a solemn covenant with man, and giving pledges for its fulfillment. And patriarchs, and prophets, and apostles, and kings, and people throughout the sacred scriptures are to be found uniting in pledges and covenants; and invariably without exception, when these pledges and covenants for good objects have been kept, the blessing of God has attended them. All the ordinances and institutions of the Christian religion are pledges, or covenants. The Sabbath, circumcision, baptism, the Lord's supper, are all pledges or covenants. The Covenant Bow is a perpetual pledge of Almighty God, written in varied characters of light and spread as an Arch of mercy over the world. The written pledge of the Israelites signed sealed and confirmed by an oath was attended with the blessing of God, and emancipated them from an evil when all other means, human and divine had proved inefficient.

2. A written pledge is not only an efficient, but the most efficient and only means to save thousands of drunkards. Not that some have not been saved by other means, but that many can only be reached by this means. This is confirmed by daily observation, and by the testimony of thousands of reformed drunkards. There are men who are inaccessible to religious, and every other kind of influence, yet possessed of such a sense of honor, that they would rather die than violate a public pledge. Such an one signs the Temperance pledge. And when all other means have failed, this saves him. He has committed himself before the world. Public opinion is a wall of fire round about him. Reflection is produced, and he dies a Christian. And shall such men perish? Can they be saved by our relinquishing the use of a deadly poison. Not if we are actuated by the spirit of the Apostle Paul, who was "made all things to all men, that he might by all means save some" and who nobly determined "if I must make my brother to offend I will eat no flesh while the world standeth." And who has declared that when others perish by our indulgence we "sin against Christ." Every man should feel responsible for all that are lost through his example or influence. For "if thou dost not speak and use all lawful means to warn the wicked from his way, that wicked man shall die in his iniquity, but his blood will I require at thy hands."

3. The temperance pledge is productive of good, and is therefore the cause of God. It has achieved a moral conquest unparalleled in the history of the world, and proved an effective auxiliary of the Gospel in rescuing from the deepest depths of degradation and pollution. Its influence is almost miraculous. It has already overcome the most powerful obstacles. Ignorance, error, prejudice, interest, appetite, superstition and hypocrisy have fled as mist before the rising sun—its progress has been onward from the beginning in defiance of every opposing power—millions of individuals have enlisted in the cause—thousands of the worst of drunkards have been reformed—immense multitudes saved from moderate drinking—legislative enactments passed to prevent the traffic—fires of distilleries extinguished—drain shops changed into provision stores—public opinion revolutionized—temperance societies formed in every part of the civilized world—has exhibited the boundless chasm between total abstinence and moderate drinking—laid under contribution the moral power of the press—despatched millions of tracts as winged messengers over the earth—given a mighty impetus to all the benevolent institutions of the age—exercised a conservative influence in society—incorporated towns and villages on total abstinence principles—diminished crime and pauperism, and misery in exact proportion to its success—sent out thousands of vessels on the broad ocean without any kind of intoxicating drink—lessened its consumption with nine-tenths of the people of the United States—increased the wealth and happiness of families on families—arrested the rising generation in the road to ruin—raised an insuperable barrier to intemperance for the benefit of all succeeding generations—emancipated Ireland—reformed America—planted a beacon light in Africa—lighted up the Isles of the Pacific—aroused the principalities and powers of Europe and Asia—sent forth a messenger from heaven "to prepare the way of the Lord and make straight in the desert a high way for our God." In a

word, more good has been done by the Temperance Pledge than can be developed in eternity. It can only be grasped by an infinite mind. What it has accomplished is a sure guaranty of its ultimate triumph. Its success is certain from the simplicity of its principles, its adaptation to all classes of society—its embodying the spirit of Christian benevolence—being connected with the cause of virtue and truth—its beneficial influence, and its being based on the word of God. It is moved onward by Jehovah and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. The good it has accomplished demonstrates it to be the cause of God. Satan cannot, and if he could, he would not originate anything that would exert a good influence on the world. He would be "divided against himself, and his kingdom could not stand." Being the cause of God every man is bound to support it. There is no neutral ground. "He that is not with me, is against me," says the Son of God, and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad.

WM. J. LANGDON. Beaufort, N. C.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

It is not often that we hear the quiet sect called Friends, brought before the public, in language so glowing as the following. The extract is from a "Lay Sermon," delivered in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, to an audience composed of a large number of both cabin and steerage passengers, on board of one of our packet ships, by Augusta Davezac, Esq. late Charge de Affaires of the U. States, at the Hague, who had been called upon for that purpose. Though pronounced extemporaneously, yet the rapid pen of an intelligent reporter did not allow it to perish with the sound of the words that died upon the air, and after a revision by the eloquent speaker, it was sent to the Democratic Review, to be preserved among the pages of that periodical:

"Brothers:—If there be, among the various modes by which man is wont to express his gratitude to the divinity, one that may be presumed more likely than another to prove acceptable to God, it is, I am inclined to believe, that in use among the disciples of the founder of the Society of Friends. They invest no one individual with a perpetual sacerdotal character!—They affix on no one from among themselves an indelible seal of priesthood! They do not close forever lips that would fan open to send forth the overflowings of inspired hearts. The pious multitude, wrapped in holy meditation till one has found, not only the deep feelings which, as on angels' wings, bear up man from earth to heaven, from matter to spirit, from the bounded circle of mortal vision to the infinite creations—but also words, the earthly embodiment of spiritual aspirations. In their assemblies no one privileged and salaried individual is ever and anon expected—nay, required—whatever his thoughts or feelings of the moment be, however sterile of ideas his mind may prove at the appointed hour—to bring forth that which, as it grows not from seed that man has sown, germinates only when and where it lists; which derives no force from the learning taught in universities and colleges, but comes unbidden to the 'simple of heart, the meek of spirit'; not regular and periodical in its visitations, but like angles, in days when earth and heaven were wont to commune, unrequited, uninvited, but always welcome, rapturously received guests of the heart! To speak and teach of things holy and divine, whether cleansed by fervent prayers, self-inflicted penances, vigils, long and patiently endured, by the glimmerings of the midnight lamp, his mind has been made the pure unadulterated fount from which to flow the living water that moistens the parched lips of the thirsty, and gives to the heavy-laden strength to support his burden; or whether sullied, stained by worldly passions, it has become unfit to contain the healing waters of life!

"Among these primitive Christians, neither age nor sex stands in the way, as an insurmountable obstacle, to the being invested with a pontifical character for a day! It is the inspiration, or rather the being made, for the occasion, the organ of inspiration, by that power which can enable, when it lists, even the dumb-born to utter accents as harmonious as the music of seraphs' harps, that constitutes and ordains the priest; conferring thus, on the lowest of believers, (to speak the language of vain-glorious man,) the highest station on earth, that of the God-made priest. It is true that this pontiff of a day is not clad in that splendor which, to worldly eyes, mark the priest! but to the rational mind what matters it that his limbs be not encumbered with long, flowing vestments—that no golden cross, sparkling with emeralds and rubies, decorates his breast—the indecorous emblem of the mystic wooden instrument of man's salvation? He that has marked him from among the crowd, the minister of his worship in the place of earthly ornaments, will shed over him that divine majesty of aspect before which human majesty bends, rebuked and humbled! Behold their temple! No sculptured columns rise in pride of architecture, as though to lift up to heaven a testimony of human nothingness. No picture, the work of cunning limner, is there to divert attention from things invisible, and fix it in vanity on the skill of the artist. The temple is already filled with worshippers; and no visible sign has yet appeared of what is termed worship! There no pulpit waiting, as it were, its destined, its necessary occupant! Where is the priest? Who is to speak? Will any one speak? No one inquires, for no one knows! And lo! a meek blushing virgin, perhaps, slowly arises, as if yet uncertain of her own purpose; doubting the reality of her mission; and in vain struggling against the mighty power within her breast! Yesterday—

pay; this very morning—she trembled, even while leaning on her father's arm, if the eyes of a stranger but rested on her—and now, made bold, fearless, she teaches, to her own astonishment, to age and experience, a wisdom, not her own. And again, behold this old man—an instant before, it firm, bent down by the decrepitude of age—stammering with palsied tongue, unmeaning words—now, erect, conscious of renovated vigor, with aspect commanding, eyes lighted up with unwonted fire, utterance clear, and distinct, hear him tell the spiritual experience of a century with the sententious brevity, the unimpaired vigor, of ripe intellectual manhood!"

DR. CHAPMAN—CALOMEL—SOUTHERN PHYSICIANS.

Extract from the Introductory Lecture of Dr. L. W. Chamberlaine, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Richmond Medical College.

Prejudice and habit have long held Virginia, in common with all the South, in bondage to the North—a vassalage not less disgraceful in a mental, than injurious in a pecuniary point of view. A sum far greater than all the specie now held by every bank in this Commonwealth has been sent out of this State, in the present century, for medical education alone, and much the greater part of it to Philadelphia; and in return for all this, the whole Southern profession has been assailed in the most illiberal manner. The following article has been going the rounds of the newspapers, including many of those in Philadelphia, purporting to be taken from the lectures of Dr. Chapman on the Practice of Physic:

"Gentlemen: If you could only see what I almost daily see in my private practice in the city, persons from the South in the very last stages of wretched existence, emaciated to a skeleton; with both tables of the skull almost completely perforated in many places: the nose half gone, with rotten jaws, ulcerated throats, breaths more pestiferous, more intolerable than poisonous vapors, limbs cracked with the pains of the inquiesation, minds as imbecile as the puling babe, a grievous burden to themselves, and a disgusting spectacle to others, you would exclaim, as I have often done, 'O! the lamentable want of science that dictates the abuse of that noxious drug, calomel, in the Southern States!' Gentlemen, it is a disgraceful reproach to the profession of medicine, it is quackery, horrid, unwarranted, murderous quackery! What merit do gentlemen of the South flatter themselves they possess, by being able to salivate a patient? Cannot the veriest fool in Christendom salivate—give calomel! But I will ask another question. Who is it that can stop the career of mercury, at will, after it has taken the reins in its own destructive and ungovernable hands? He who, for an ordinary course, resigns the fate of his patient to mercury is a vile enemy to the sick, and if he is tolerably popular, will in one successful season have paved the way for the business of life; for he has enough to do ever afterwards to stop the mercurial breach of the constitution of his dilapidated patients. He has thrown himself in fearful proximity to death, and has now to fight him at arm's length as long as the patient maintains a miserable existence."

Did this loathsome and horrid picture present a proper view of the condition of Southern practice and of Southern patients it would be a rare thing to find a man of middle age, who was free from mutilation and to be permitted to wear a nose, unshorn of its natural proportions, would be a privilege so uncommon, that he who possessed it, would excite as much curiosity in the streets of Richmond, as he of the nose did of old in Strasburg. If there be any truth or justice in this wholesale denunciation, the inference is irresistible, and was intended to be conveyed by the writer that Southern Physicians habitually resort to salivation as an ordinary mode of treating disease. Does not the experience of every Southern man, as well those in as out of the profession, give a flat denial to any such conclusion? So far from this being true, salvation is a true occurrence in the practice of any Physician within my knowledge, and when it does occur is almost always accidental. If it were otherwise, however to whose authority could the ultra mercurialist appeal with some undoubting confidence for his entire justification to that of the assitant himself? Dr. Chapman in his work on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, recommends salivation, and that to be continued in some cases for weeks, as a remedy for more than half of the diseases to which the system of man is liable, and uses these words near the conclusion of the subject: "As formerly mentioned, this is scarcely one disease in which mercury may not, under certain circumstances, be advantageously exhibited. It was a maxim of a practitioner, once of great celebrity in this city, that in all cases where other forms of treatment fail, we should resort to mercury as a dernier alternative. By pursuing this course, he acquired immense celebrity for the number and variety of his extraordinary cures and did more than any one else to elevate the medicine to its present conspicuous rank in the materia medica of this country."

It may be, and sometimes is necessary to resort to the alterative action of some preparation of mercury, but it never can be beneficial in any disease to push it to deep salivation, and that to be sustained for weeks as recommended; such practice is universally reprobated by the whole Southern profession.

It might be inferred that it was to the too frequent use of Calomel as a purgative, and to the large doses given in the South, that this sweeping indictment owed its origin. Let us again refer to the

published authority of the learned Professor, and see how far that will sustain or justify him in his uncoruscating and unprofessional attack on his Southern brethren. After entering at large on the practical application of cathartics, the free and frequent use of which he strongly recommends as indispensable, in a vast majority of all the maladies that "flesh is heir to," he commences his lecture on the particular articles belonging to that class, with the consideration of Calomel; which, although a great favorite with him then, seems now to have "frightened him from his propriety."

"The article," (says our author, in page 200 of the 1st volume of his work,) "which first arrests our attention, is Calomel or sublimated mercury, and of all the purgatives, this is the most important and the one which is susceptible of the widest application in the practice of Physic. There is scarcely any case in which purging is required, that it may not be so regulated either alone or in combination as to meet the several indications. It has the singular property of imparting force to many of the mild, and moderating the severity of the caustic medicines. Whenever we wish a strong and permanent impression to be made on the alimentary canal itself and through it on the neighboring viscera or the system generally, Calomel, by universal consent, is consecrated to these purposes. But besides the superior efficacy of Calomel as a purgative, it is recommended by the facility with which it is administered. Destitute of taste or odor, and minute in its doses, it will often be taken when other medicines are refused, and may be so disguised as to be imposed on the most suspicious or unmanageable of our patients. "Calomel," he continues, "on every account, seems to be peculiarly adapted to the cases of children. Whether we wish to relieve actual disease, or merely to evacuate the contents of the bowels, it always operates leniently and efficiently. But by many it is supposed to be a violent purgative, and hence there is a popular prejudice against its use in the complaints of children. I am entirely convinced, from a very extensive experience with the medicine, that in those cases its action is incomparably milder than in more advanced life." Again, he remarks, on the next page of his work, "we commit a mistake in giving too small a quantity of this medicine. Employed largely, its action is infinitely less harsh and irritating to the stomach and bowels, and is not so apt to be rejected by vomiting, its purgative operation being more prompt and complete," and consequently, he might, with truth have added, it is much less apt to salivate when given in large than small doses. "I have known," he continues, "a drachm to be taken at a time without inconvenience or even with much increase of effort;" and in many parts of his work he refers to and commends the authority of Dr. Hamilton, who, he says, "gave calomel to a child of two years old, to the extent of 100 grains in 24 hours." Such, gentlemen, was the practice taught by Professor Chapman in the University of Pennsylvania 25 years ago; and if Southern physicians are deficient in skill, he, by whom three-fourths of them were instructed is to blame. He has thought fit, it seems, to abandon, in the evening of his life, principles and opinions, the bold and able advocacy of which gave promise to its meridian. These principles were true then, are true still, and are able to withstand all the assaults that can be made on them in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

The affectation of superiority, which breathes through every line of this attack on Southern medicine, is as objectionable as its statements are unjust. "What merit," he asks, "do gentlemen of the South flatter themselves they possess by being able to salivate a patient? Cannot the veriest fool in Christendom salivate—give calomel?" Is such language as this proper, professional or becoming? The venerable professor has much mistaken the character of Southern men, if he deems such a course likely, either to improve the practice of medicine or the prospects of the University of Pennsylvania. If the Doctor meets with as many patients as he avers, laboring under the dreadful affections he describes, they do not come from the South, nor are they the result of mercurial action; for I will defy him and every other assitant of calomel, to produce, by any action he can create by its means, in the system, any one of the horrid consequences he has so graphically detailed.—They are the necessary results that flow from ultraism in medicine. When all specific action, either remedial or diseased, is denied, and disease itself is taught to consist almost exclusively of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal and leeches, gruel and gum water, the most potent weapons with which to remove it—it is not wonderful that such case as the Doctor describes should so frequently rear their gorgon heads, in regions where such doctrines prevail.—Cervantes has happily foreshadowed this modern school of milk and water medicine, in the account he has given us of the medical advisers of Sancho Panza in his government of Barrataria. These learned Doctors—"Who, so deep for poor Sancho, still went on refining. And thought of convincing while he thought of dining;" came to the sage conclusion that the digestive organs were so delicate that no article of food could be eaten with safety by the half-famished Governor. He, confounded and bewildered as he was, by their learned jargon, determined, nevertheless, to exercise that strong common sense, for which he was so celebrated, and that urged him to throw off the tinsel and glitter of greatness, abandon the refined abstractions of his physicians, and return to plain life and plain food, which his own experience had proved to be not only safe, but salutary. So with this system of physis, which inoculates that all disease consist in gastro-enteric inflammation—that all irritants are obviously injurious—that all medicines are irritants—ergo, that all medi-

cines are improper in disease. Let us, gentlemen, follow the example of Sancho, and resort to our common sense and long experience, as the best and safest guides. That Calomel may like all other good things, be abused, none will deny; but that is no argument against its proper use. Disease, in hot climates gentlemen, often attacks the citadel of life by storm, and it is by prompt and powerful means only, that its destructive career can be arrested. The expectant system, so popular at the North, is utterly unavailing in such cases; and we should be guilty of little less than murder, to be driven from the use of remedial agents, the value of which the most ample experience has confirmed, by the tamis of those who have the vanity to set up their theoretical notions against the practical knowledge of men, equal in all respects to themselves. Let us, at once and forever, discard the slavish medical dependence on the North that has so long disgraced the South. In no quarter of the world is the science of medicine better understood, or more successfully practiced, than in the Southern States of our confederacy; and Southern physicians are, as a body, inferior to none in this, or any other country.

THE DORR INSURGENTS.

"The Providence Journal" states that the Supreme Court of Rhode Island has given judgment for the people on the denunciations taken to the plea of jurisdiction put in by the parties charged with treason. Mr. Joslin, whose case was the one argued, then pleaded not guilty, as did all the others, and the 12th of December was assigned for their trial.

The "Standard" says of the above that "these State trials, the first that have occurred, under a charge of treason, in any of the States, since the formation of the Federal Union, will naturally excite much interest. The trial of Aaron Burr, charged with treason against the United States, is, we believe, the only case of the kind on the records of the Courts of the United States."

These trials are worthy of public attention, not only for the legal principles which they will do much to settle, but for the facts of the Conspiracy, which will now, at last be ascertained with a judicial certainty, that will render idle the falsehoods with which Russianism and Subversion have, thus far, misled the sympathies of many no within reach of better information.

We may now, too learn, at last, what has been the precise conduct of the present Precious Administration, throughout this matter. Personally, we had much opportunity to learn, as they occurred, much of the shameful course of Mr. Tyler in the affair. We know, therefore, that a very curious narrative may be arrived at, in the course of some of these proceedings. But besides this, other materials of high interest have come to light, and more especially a certain collection of letters, contained in a Carpet Bag, which the nimble Governor left behind him, when he fled from his last bloodless battle field. Among them are encouraging epistles from several Federal Senators (Earthquake Allen, in particular, we warrant) together with other, of which the Providence Journal gives the following account:

"But these letters are of little importance, compared with one from Dutes J. Pearce to Thomas W. Dorr, detailing, in some degree, the designs of the leaders in the adoption of the 'people's constitution,' and shows that they relied upon fraud for its adoption. This letter contains a proposition to get four hundred illegal voters in the Town of Newport signs; votes illegal, even according to their own mode of voting, which one would suppose, if itself, opened the door wide enough for fraud. The same letter further recommends that the Votes of unaturalized Foreigners be received and that the ballots be printed in such way as to dodge the question of naturalization. The success of this scheme will be understood, when it is remembered that the town of Newport returned 1202 votes for the 'people's constitution,' and three months after, when the legally framed constitution was voted upon, and opposed by the whole Dorr party, aided by the old charter men, but three hundred and sixty one votes were polled against it. No reasonable man, with a knowledge of the facts, can doubt that more than half the votes of the 'people's constitution' in Newport were illegal. It is not strange that, although they made a great parade of their readiness to exhibit the votes, they should refuse to show them, as soon as they ascertained that the people were beginning to see the frauds which had been committed. The letter of Mr. Pearce furnishes evidence that is beyond controversy, and more than confirms the charges that we have so often brought against the men who have attempted by fraud and force, to overthrow the government of this State, and erect upon its ruins a mobocracy."

UNCLE SAM'S RECOMMENDATION OF PHRENOLOGY TO HIS MILLIONS OF FRIENDS IN THE UNITED STATES, IN A "SERIES OF NOT VERY DULL LETTERS."

New York. Harpers & Brothers. We pretend not to decide on the truth of Phrenology as a science. That there is some truth in it we believe nearly all admit, and that there is wit, and talent, and good feeling, too, among its advocates, none will be likely to question who has read the little book before us. The author has, with some boldness, assumed the venerable name of Uncle Sam, and appropriated to such a designation dates his letters from our city. That he has been in Washington and a diligent as well as a friendly observer of society there, will appear from some extracts which we have culled from his entertaining pages. The lovers of the marvellous, or, to speak phrenologically, those possessing the organ of wonder in strong development, will be interested in the chapter on Phreno-Magnetism, entitled Something New. The book may be procured at TAYLOR'S.

The two extracts we subjoin are illustrative of some of the most important of the phrenological organs, and at the same

time furnish pretty accurate sketches of the intellectual characteristics of the two most eminent men of our country.

MR. CLAY.

"Let us now illustrate by example.—There is a tall, light-haired, blue-eyed individual, sixty years old or more, who occupies a seat in the Senate at the Capitol. He has not what would be called a handsome face, but one of the liveliest, or, if we may so speak, one of the most looking faces that ever fronted a head. It is because he has a looking organization. You catch not him asleep or moping. He seems to see every one that comes in or goes out, and besides, to have an eye on, and an ear for, whatever 'honorable' Senator may occupy the field of debate. If his own marked political genius is on foot, he is then Nimrod, a mighty hunter. He can see just what fissure of inconsistency, nook of sophism, or covert of rhetoric is made a hiding-place. At the right moment, he aims a rifle pretty sure to hit his powder is good; and his friends say that he uses only the best Grand gun it is to stand by and see this keen sportsman crack off, and especially to hear him wind the mellow, mellow horn," which his mother gave him along while ago.

"To leave our hunting-ground metaphor for the pl in better way, this individual is the veteran Statesman from Kentucky.—Now just come and look at his head, or seek his portrait at least. You will see how his perceptive put themselves forth in front, just as if they were reaching after their objects, as it were, for a long pull and a strong pull, to fetch them into keeping. Then, in speech, with what ease, grace, order, and effect he can fling forth his gatherings. His mind has been developed by the exciting circumstances of a life rather than by the speculations of quiet books. Henry Clay is therefore a practical man. He is pre-eminently perceptive. He knows the whom, the what, the where, the when, the which first, and the how many, as well, perhaps, as any public man living. A very long political life has put him to the test. We do not aver that he never made mistakes, or that he is politically and positively right; we intimate moreover, nothing to the contrary. We would simply convey, that of all the great statesmen of our country, his particularly illustrates the faculties just under review."

MR. WEBSTER.

"Not long ago, one occupied a desk in the Senate who may be called the gigantic in causality—the very Anak of the organ, if we may so speak. Indeed, he is one to be marked among a million. His forehead glazes out at the reflectives like old Jupiter's, as we have seen him in marble. But his perceptive, though full, fall in beneath this grandeur of the higher brain.—He is not a hunter watching his game, as his compeer of Kentucky is. This man looks as if he were contriving some awful blunderbuss, to put daylight through an opponent by and by, when he shall find time to fire it off. We describe him as he used to be seen. Daniel Webster sits at his desk with his head bent over, his hand on his forehead, and his brows knitting fringework over his great deep eye-cavities, as if he wished to thicken the twilight around the outlook of his perceptive. But the reflectives are holding their majestic reign in their spacious, in-lighted palace above. Hence there are secret passages out into the manifold intricacies of human institutions, and ways, too, far into the mysteries of nature and the great universe, would the power in that palace think fit to open the gates and follow the clew within its reach. But human government and-law is the direction this tremendous causality chooses to take, outstriking all, or most others, surely, in these departments. He is 'the defender of the Constitution, by his party so called by way of eminence.' Whether he is so or not, no matter; doubtless he is amply able to defend it; with his mighty searching causality, he cannot but know all about the principles of the instrument. He sees last where, and how far, the roots of this liberty-tree strike down; and how many roots and fibres there are. He can give you the whole philosophy of these foundations; and then, above them, the same of trunk, bough, branch, twig, leaf, flower, and fruit. But then his opponents would contend that great knowledge and philosophy do not necessarily imply integrity in using it. How it may be in the case of this statesman, we give no opinion.

"But it need not offend any political sensitiveness, certainly, to record that Daniel Webster possesses causality extraordinary, for Spurzheim, Combe, the Fowlers, and many others proclaim it. In some situations he cannot but be of substantial service, as all parties must allow. As Secretary of State, who of his own party, better than he, can keep foreign intrusiveness at arm's end, or grapple, giant-like, in diplomatic back hug, if it shall be necessary? Shades of the Son of Wise Men! the causality of this one son of a farmer can show all the East from what principles their old, time-worn, but moss-covered institutions grew up, and by what causes they are crumbling and tumbling down, and will surely be to speedy ruin, unless those who are sheltered by them mend them up by good modern brick and mortar.

Finally, Phrenology invites all the doubters of all the nations to come alongside with Old England called 'The Great Western,' and if they shall not find mighty timber and awful great guns, then the Ocean Queen was deceived by bigness of bulk and of port hole. If such evidences shall not be found, then also one-half the republican sovereignty on this side of the seas have imagined that they witnessed many tremendous cannonades when they really did not. It was nothing but the action of spectre-ship seen in the deliciousness of party; and those echoes from far Europe side were the echoes of an apparition.

Dr. Thomas Bond of Philadelphia.