

extreme paleness, are induced to put faith in the dazzling promises of charlatans and perfumers.

In every instance, these pretended remedies entail most dangerous consequences, especially when they are employed for certain cutaneous affections which arise from a disordered state of the system, and which are, as it were, an effort of nature to re-establish or preserve the health.

If lead be once introduced into the animal system, although in a very small quantity, it can never be neutralized by art, and never fails to produce the most deplorable effects. Paralysis, contraction and convulsion of the limbs, loss of strength and the most painful cholics, are its most ordinary effects.

We may easily imagine that health and beauty are incompatible with the existence of such maladies.

A distinguished painter in London, lately applied to Sir Anthony Carlisle, about a palsy of the hand and tongue. On inquiry, Sir Anthony found that the patient, in one of his processes, habitually rubbed a sugar of lead drying oil, with the middle finger. By abstaining from the practice he fortunately got well.

Even before the consequences show themselves, the complexion becomes dull and tarnished, and the skin appears faded, wrinkled, and ghastly. As soon as the deluded dupe removes the paint from her face, she sees in her glass a skin so wrinkled, and a countenance so ghastly, that she redoubles the application of cosmetics, till she has finally ruined her complexion and destroyed her health.

The employment, says the same scientific surgeon, of nitrate of silver for the pretended cure of epilepsy, which it does not effect, is well known to produce a horrid livid colour of the skin, which remains during life.

Baths too Hot or too Cold.

Even baths, if too cold, or too hot, are injurious to beauty, by creating excessive irritation of the skin.

Cold bathing rarely agrees with slender or delicate females; nor in general with persons accustomed to an idle and sedentary life. It is injurious also to aged persons, in whom the faculty of producing caloric is not sufficiently active to cause an energetic reaction. The power of reaction is in proportion to the strength of the individual. It is slow with weak persons, who with difficulty recover warmth, tremble for a long time, totter, and sometimes suffer acute pain in the head.

I need scarcely say that the cold bath must always be hurtful, when, either from the temperature being too low, or from the susceptibility of the individual, it causes a painful sensation.

The cold bath will also be injurious to every person affected with natural secretions, or cutaneous diseases, susceptible of being driven back.

As cosmetics, cold baths are useful only to women of a full or sanguine habit; and even they ought not to employ them, unless habituated from a very early age, to water at a temperature much below that of the body. In other cases, they always contract the skin, harden it, and render it scaly.

Baths in the open air, and swimming, from which health and medicine derive sometimes the most happy effects, gradually discolour the skin.

Cold ablutions applied to the head of a person not accustomed to them are also very liable to bring on headache, inflammation of the throat, &c.

Washing the face with cold water, or stimulating liquids, especially destroys the freshness of skin and face, in consequence of the reaction which it excites.

The impression of dry heat, caused by being near the fire, immediately after the face has been washed in cold water, increases the reaction of the skin, and often produces, especially on the eye brows, a kind of scurfy irritation, which frequently cannot be eradicated, except in summer, and even then the complete cure is rendered difficult.

Cops and chilblains in children are produced by cold ablutions applied to parts which remain uncovered, and are cured by exposing the hands to the fire. To all parts, very cold baths (and some are true of very warm ones) alter the colour, harden the skin, make it scaly, effects which females particularly avoid in the local ablutions of the face, hands, neck, bosom and feet.

These relax and weaken the fibres, render the individual liable to colds. It is more likely to awaken many diseases than baths taken at too high a temperature.

Effects of a hot bath are even detrimental. The body loses too much in such baths heated to above 110 degrees. It is, in several instances, known to produce immediate insan-

Case of Death by Fright.

E. Hyndman, Esq. held an inquest at 83 Francis-street on Mary Ann, a young woman of prepossessing appearance, who died from birth. It was ascertained that her father's death had been ascertained for rent, and she was excited. Her father had been seen at the door with a hammer in his hand, and she had not appeared any more.

By BERNARD.—According to reports from the East Indies, the villages in the interior are desolate—the inhabitants have fled for safety to other parts.

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POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC OR LOCO FOCO DEPARTMENT.

From the Charleston Mercury of Feb. 4.

The Georgia Journal is mistaken as much in its complimentary attribution to others of the manufacture and responsibility of our editorials, as in supposing that we have intimated we would not support Mr. Van Buren, should the Democratic party prefer him as a candidate. It is as wide of the mark as the Charleston Courier which, as its want is, indulges in a preposterous fancy, to wit: that if Mr. Calhoun were out of the way, our great political enemy, Henry Clay, could "be the second choice" of South Carolina. We have no ill will to Mr. Clay personally, but he is politically anathema maranatha in this State forever and forever. We do not hold Mr. Van Buren to be our enemy on the slave question: we know that he is the friend of the South on that question. What we complained of was that any presses in his interest should be suffered to assail Mr. Calhoun in such a proscriptive and disorganizing spirit. We do not believe that Mr. Van Buren instigated those assaults or that he approves them. We only hold him responsible for indolently or indifferently allowing such nefarious onslaughts to pass unrebuked when made by his partisans, for whose insubordinate unfairness unless he and his true friends pointedly repudiate and check it, we have a right to hold him amenable. Pledged to the Constitution, and having made good their pledges by their deeds, by votes in Congress on this very slavery question, the Northern Democrats are the allies of the South, from whom we can never be divided, to make common cause with the Whigs who are the natural allies of Abolition, making common cause with it against the Constitution, which is the shield of the South. Should this attempt to proscribe instead of being put down, be encouraged at the North even to the dividing of the Democratic party, the Southern division of it may be isolated, but, sure as fate, never can fall into the Whig ranks, never, never! But there will be no such division. The nominee of the Convention, whether Van Buren or Calhoun, will be supported by the whole Democracy.

From the same of Jan. 28th.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ASSAULTS ON MR. CALHOUN AND THE SOUTH—AGAIN.

We intimated an intention to resume this subject, not having expressed ourselves fully, in our reply to the Rochester Advertiser, as we wished then to avoid writing at too great length.

In this matter, while defending ourselves, our candidate, and our section of the Union, with all promptness, uncompromisingly hanging out our banner on the outer wall, and defying, to the uttermost, all such enemies of our country as would proscribe the South from the privileges of the Union—whether such disorganizer he Democrat or Whig—we have wished to do so without making war upon Mr. Van Buren—to be Mr. Calhoun's defender, without being Mr. Van Buren's assailant, and, as we have heretofore done to advocate our own choice, without being hostile to the opposing Democratic Candidate. And if the latter has been hit from this quarter, it has been by the recoil of a treacherous blow struck by his own partisans, and he must blame them, and them alone for the retribution. We have not withdrawn from Mr. Van Buren the credit we have accorded him for the firmness with which he maintained State Rights principles after he had adopted them on the Sub-treasury question.

We have not withdrawn our apology for his vote against the South on the Tariff of 1828—although the analogous vote of Mr. Wright, his confidential friend, on the Tariff of 1842 has, it cannot be denied, reminded the people here of Mr. Van Buren's course and excited their distrust, and if the agitation of the subject of Slavery tends to a sectional division of the party—and to cut off Mr. Van Buren from Southern support—his friends, who, unrebuked by him, have commenced the agitation, are responsible for placing his claim to the Presidency on grounds which the party and the South cannot recognize with honor or with safety: and we do no more than our duty to the party when we warn them against such principles as those put forth in the New York Evening Post, the Rochester Advertiser and the Nantucket Islander; when we tell them that if his friends are encouraged to rest his claims on such principles, and to electioneer for him at the North by such perfidious disregard to the pledges given by the Northern Democrats in their manifestoes from Washington and Baltimore, Mr. Van Buren can under no circumstances receive the vote of the Southern Democracy. We tell them this in the name of the people—we tell the Northern Democrats faithfully, that there is distrust already among the people here, both on the Tariff and Slavery question; they ask for a candidate so unequivocally committed, by words and acts, as to be confided in as one who cannot possibly go against the South on those questions—and if this distrust is fed and strengthened by the adoption by any of the Harrison tactics of one for the South and another for the North, by professions of one kind to us—local electioneering on Anti-Southern grounds in the backwoods of New York, and another brought to unite with them. It will not do to repudiate these blows after they have driven their abolition daggers again and again into our side. The wound will rankle in spite of the tardy salve. Retractions are cheap after the effect intended has been produced; and if we mark and blazon every separate act of treachery to the South

and the party, that we see it is not from a desire to assail Mr. Van Buren. South Carolina supported him when his own State did not—we approved and contributed our aid to that support—and it is nothing derogatory to him, that after having followed zealously when he was a second time the standard bearer of the party—we think ourselves entitled from him to a receipt in full; would have a Southern President, and deny that having once suffered disastrous defeat under Mr. Van Buren as General, we are bound therefore to continue him in command: and that he is entitled to take command of the ship for another voyage—because it has been wrecked under his pilotage. Because we are thus disposed, is it any justification that our candidate should be proscribed for holding sentiments on the subject of slavery which entitle him to the support of every friend of the Constitution, as they endear him eminently to the confidence of the Democracy of the South?

We would assail or proscribe no Northern Democrat for the notions, we know many of them hold against slavery; and we only reiterate against our being proscribed for differing with them.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

SECRET PARTY ASSOCIATIONS.—We have before us a sheet containing an account of the proceedings of a meeting of Democratic citizens in the Eighth Ward, comprising some of our best and soundest democrats, in which an able report on secret combinations was made, accepted, and ordered to be printed. The report gives the following account of the practices often resorted to by associations of men acting secretly, with an understanding among themselves, to turn political elections in some way to their private advantage:

"The mode of operations which our political cliques generally pursue in order to accomplish their selfish ends, is worthy of a brief description. Their main object of course is to fill every public office with creatures of their own—with men whom they can manage. To effect this object they practice two simple arts of mystery, viz.—1. The art of "making political capital" for their instruments—and, 2. The art of "politically killing" any man who, from his talents, integrity and weight of character, may be likely to stand in their way. The first named art is practiced thus: After deciding in secret conclave as to the individual to be exalted, (generally selecting some pliant, easy tempered soul, with as many negative virtues as may be, and none other) the confederates go about to the different places of public resort, everywhere casually remarking that Mr. Such-a-one is becoming quite popular—that they hear him talked of very generally for such an office, and he will no doubt get the nomination, &c. They discuss his merits with great apparent indifference and candor—think on the whole he would be a very strong candidate—that he has many friends who will be greatly dissatisfied, and perhaps create a split, unless he is put on the ticket—and so on, according to circumstances and the temper of the person addressed. Soon the man actually is talked of for the office by persons who do not see the collusion and have no connection with the conspirators; so that was a pretence at the start, becomes a reality in the end. Thus, while each citizen knows that so far as he is concerned, Mr. Such-a-one is at best an object of utter indifference, he is led to suppose that the great body of the party are very anxious for his nomination. Each one accordingly stifles his own views out of complaisance to the supposed partialities of the majority; while the real feelings of almost every individual in that majority correspond exactly with his own.

This farce is no less adapted to a large theatre than a small one. For instance—the Democracy of the city are industriously persuaded that Mr. A. (of whom they know little or nothing) is the strongest candidate for Governor—that all the farming districts are excessively anxious for his nomination—and they therefore suppress their preferences for Mr. B., whom they do know to be an able and trusty man for the station. Go among farmers along the river, and you will find that they intend to support Mr. A. instead of their favorite Mr. B. on account of his great popularity at the north and west. In the northern and western counties, you find they advocate Mr. A.'s nomination out of complaisance to the southern tier of counties, and the spirited Democracy of the city, where they are told Mr. A. is idolized by all classes. Each section is so anxious to accommodate itself to the supposed preferences of other sections, that the real preferences of all sections are kept entirely out of sight.

While this process of creating a factitious "public opinion" is going on, any citizen detected in giving free utterance to his true sentiments is brow-beaten and bullied by the confederates, and branded as a disorganizer. He is made to believe that he is singular in his views, and is thus often induced to suppress them. When a clique or aristocracy of cliques once get into power by such practices, their means of offensive and defensive warfare are greatly increased. They can employ all the powers vested in government to sustain their crimes and usurpations. They surround themselves with charters, immunities, and exclusive privileges. They create useless offices in order to multiply the number of bribed retainers. They organize knots of real or pretended capitalists into semi-political com-

binations, capable from their union of exerting a tremendous power over the business and means of livelihood of the whole people. They silently transform our government into a politico-commercial Inquisition, where, shrouded in mystery and darkness, the greatest knave for the time being holds the office of Grand Inquisitor, and enacts his laws in the name of "the people." Men at last find it prudent to conciliate the despotism they are made to feel, but not suffered to understand. The business-man fears that he may be ruined at some opportune moment by the denial of a loan; the politician, that he will be held for ever ineligible to any post of trust, profit, or honor; and the mechanic, that he will never be suffered to earn a shilling by serving as watchman, lighting the street lamps, or working in the Corporation Yard. The very street sweepers often find it expedient, at our primary meetings, to do the bidding of the ruling clique of their ward.

Aided by such enginery, the business of "politically killing" those who stand in the way, is far too easy. Integrity is no protection against a troop in ambush, nor can heroism prevail over the poisoned darts of hidden enemies. What isolated individual can refute the ever-changing falsehoods and slanderous innuendoes of a band of Jesuits, all working in concert and in masks? Or in case the virtues and talents of the destined victim are too bright to be sullied by foul breaths, the charge of unpopularity is sounded by the whole concert—and he is thus kept in the back ground, where he can do no good to the people, and no harm to those who would make the people their prey."

The report proceeds to say that, although the men concerned in these conspiracies are, singly, persons of little power to do mischief, yet, by the advantage of associating together, they have of the means exerting a strong influence in regard to our nominations and appointments to office. The report says:

"There is reason to believe that the ruling cliques of the several wards have formed themselves into a general league, with a common centre. The democrats of every ward in the city complain that their primary meetings are often rendered a mere mockery, in consequence of the whig invention of colonizing voters having been introduced by certain intriguers, wearing the mask of democracy; and this system could not possibly be carried on to the extent alleged, without the direction of a general clique, acting for the whole city. Indeed, the existence of such general cabal or cabals might be proved by direct testimony."

The Committee declare themselves possessed of sufficient circumstantial evidence to show that the primary meetings of the Eighth Ward, at least—have been for some time past controlled by a hidden combination. The following brief passage from the report, giving the symptoms of a political conspiracy, is worthy of attentive reflection:

"The existence of a political conspiracy may be established thus: All disinterested men, in selecting either a private or public agent, invariably ask, is he honest? is he capable?—and when free from any evil design or unjust bias, they invariably vote for the man whom they think to be most honest and most capable. It is only when men desire an agent who will betray his public trust for their individual profit, that they can ever knowingly place a knave or an imbecile in power. If, therefore, political power be ever conferred in a republic upon one notoriously dishonest or incapable, the bare fact of his elevation is proof positive of collusion—of conspiracy; as it is impossible to account for the fact in any other way."

Neither the existence nor the mischiefs of these private combinations of selfish men to speculate on elections, can be doubted by any person who observes with attention what takes place in this city.

REPUBLICAN OR WHIG DEPARTMENT.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

THE TIMES.

While every body complains of the stagnation of business, the derangement of the currency, the destruction of our commerce, and the ruinous prices of agricultural produce, but very few bear in mind the causes of this state of things and the only efficient remedy.

That our present misfortunes are the result of bad government and party legislation, all are compelled to admit who know any thing of the matter; and the question very forcibly presents itself to the consideration of every reflecting man, whether under existing circumstances, it is either wise or safe to suffer that party to return to power, to whose legislation may justly be traced all the embarrassments of our position.

In looking into the past history of the country, we find that when Gen. Jackson took his seat in the Presidential Chair in 1829, Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures, were all in the most flourishing condition. The Bank of the United States was in the full vigor of usefulness, and the country was blessed with the very best currency ever known in the history of the world. The notes of that admirable Institution, were never more than one-half of one per cent below par in any part of this widely extended Union; and in consequence the difference of exchange between any two extremes of this immense country, never exceeded one-half of one per cent. The Traveller starting

from Portland in Maine, had only to supply himself with U. S. Bank bills, and with them he could travel to New Orleans without ever being troubled with a doubt as to the value of his currency. They were always, every where at par, except for the purpose of deposit in Banks, when bills on the most distant Branches, could be converted into specie by the payment of half per cent discount. Now, as we before said, the world never before saw such an equalization in the value of currency as existed at that period in the United States, and which, but for the legislation and the most wicked management, would have existed at this day.

One of the first objects of those who found themselves at Washington, appended to the administration of Gen. Jackson, was to perpetuate the power they had obtained. They were mostly a band of uneducated adventurers, ignorant of the world and of Government, and fully prepared to illustrate the old adage—"put a beggar on horseback, &c. &c." They were out of position—a set of Goths and Vandals in the midst of a civilization they could neither understand nor appreciate; and in their ignorance, they trifled with Government somewhat after the fashion of monks in a China shop, and with the same result. They saw the immense power and influence of the Bank of the United States; but ignorant of the delicacy of the mechanism which kept that great machine in motion, they foolishly supposed that it was a species of perpetual motion—a kind of national clock which only required winding by official hands, to insure its running forever. Like children gazing upon the steam engine, they only saw its power without for a moment dreaming of the absolute necessity of keeping every portion of it in perfect order, to insure its working. In their ignorance and mad determination to retain power, they determined to seize upon the Bank, and convert its power and patronage to the party purposes of the administration. At this time Gen. Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Isaac Hill, Blair, Lewis, Kendall, and every man or demagogue in and about the administration, was in favor of the Bank and determined upon its re-charter. Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren were so pre-eminently its advocates, that both of them had applied to Mr. Biddle for an increase of its Branches—Mr. Van Buren asking for one at Albany, and Gen. Jackson seeking for a Branch at Nashville. But we speak advisedly when we say, that all were in favor of the Bank and its re-charter—for at that period we were their associate and political friend, thinking as they thought upon this subject, and as is well known, separated from them because they, one and all, abandoned their principles, and sought to destroy the Bank the very moment that they were not permitted to control it.

While all was friendship and kindness towards this great National Institution, Isaac Hill—a demagogue who would have done honor to the Dantons and Marats of the French Revolution, resolved that the President of the Branch Bank at Portland, Maine, should be removed from his position, and a creature of his own be substituted. He satisfied the conscience keepers of Gen. Jackson of the policy of this measure and the necessity of having the Bank under the control of the administration; and straightway Mr. Ingham the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed a letter to Mr. Biddle, calling for the removal of the President of the Portland Bank. Mr. Biddle demanded charges against that officer; and when informed that his removal was demanded on the ground of his being politically opposed to the administration of General Jackson, he very properly replied that in the government of the Bank and its Branches, the mother Board knew nothing of politics, and never permitted the question to enter into their consideration in administering the affairs of the Institution. We beg the reader to remark that we are now detailing what has become history and susceptible of proof. A long correspondence followed between Mr. Biddle and Mr. Saml. D. Ingham; and if we are properly advised; that gentleman has recently remarked that he looks back upon that period of his public life as the only one he would desire to bury in oblivion.

In this correspondence Mr. Biddle was strong in his refusal to permit the Government to control the affairs of the Bank; and then it was that the Marats, the Dantons, and the Sans Culots who had followed in the train of Gen. Jackson when with his herd of Goths and Vandals he took possession of the capitol, gravely determined they would destroy that which they could not control and direct. We will do them the justice to admit however, that they knew not what they did. Ignorant alike of everything connected with monetary affairs, with commerce and with government, they vainly imagined that the great and complicated machine of government which they had seen work so well, and apparently of its own volition, would continue to accomplish its purpose. They knew not, saw not, dreamed not, that there was any science in government; and that the commercial, the manufacturing, and the agricultural interests of the country were all dependent upon a well regulated currency. In their ignorance therefore, and to gratify their hatred of the honest and able financier, whose far seeing wisdom foreshadowed the consequences of intermeddling with the currency, they gravely rushed upon the destruction of the Bank. Gen. Jackson however, could not be at once controlled. He was avowedly a Bank man; and for years after, he continued to admit the usefulness and constitutionality of a National Bank, only claiming the right of preparing its re-charter.

We need not follow the history of this crusade against the Bank. Prominent among the expedients for dispensing with a National Institution, was the creation of

additional State Banks with large capitals. Unfortunately for the country, at that period every Legislature in the country with one or two exceptions, was under the direction of Jacksonism; and in consequence, when the Globe called upon them to create new Banks, they promptly responded to the call, and in one year augmented the nominal Banking capital of the country one hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars, and in two years, two hundred and forty-four millions of dollars!! And all this on the plea that it was necessary to supply the place of the thirty millions of capital about to be withdrawn in winding up the affairs of the National Bank!

The intelligent reader need not be surprised that the simple fact that Jackson's latres had, in obedience to Jackson's fiat, called into being upwards of a hundred and forty millions of Capital, did not add to the actual wealth or capital of the country one dollar. But this immense number of Banks having been created, and capital diverted from other sources to put them in operation, it followed of course, that they must loan out their money or they could not make dividends. But it will hardly be contended that the creation of new banks will create new business. Here were two hundred and forty million of additional banking capital seeking employment, but no additional business created by it. What then? Why a struggle ensued between these banks to find borrowers; and as mankind are prone to use money when offered to them, borrowers were found; but then followed another struggle between the borrowers to find the means of profitably employing the sums borrowed. As we before remarked, the legitimate business of the country could not be increased by the increase of banks; and of course, speculation in public lands, and every conceivable species of property, was the consequence, followed by the extravagance which this state of things engendered.

We pause here, and enquire of every candid, intelligent man of both parties, whether these are not well established historical facts? They most certainly are, and in times like the present, should be recalled to mind and calmly pondered upon.

During the fictitious state of things thus created, and the wild speculations and extravagance thus fostered, the States, governed by individuals among whom this mania existed, undertook to develop too rapidly their latent resources and become borrowers in the European markets of very large amounts. Their credit was undoubted; and offering six or seven per cent. interest while the Governments of Europe paid but three or four, it is not to be wondered at that foreign capital flowed naturally in this direction. The British Ministry found their permanent Stock rapidly falling in value, and the buyers of their Exchequer Bills rapidly diminishing; and the greatest alarm was the very natural consequence. They saw very plainly, that if the credit of our States continued unimpaired, and our country prosperous, their three per cents would fall to fifty, and all new loans would necessarily be at the rate of interest paid by our States. Destruction therefore, stared them in the face; and in self-defence, they determined through the Bank of England, to strike a blow at American credit. That blow came when least expected; but even then had our Government acted wisely, its too fatal consequences might have been foreseen and avoided. But instead of this—instead of legislating to sustain the commerce and credit of the country—the cry of "Perish credit—perish commerce" was sent forth under the auspices of Mr. Van Buren, a deadly warfare was waged against the very Banks which Jacksonism and Van Burenism had called into being; and while the Bank of England at the instigation of the British Government, struck us a blow on the other side of the water, Van Buren and his satellites instead of repelling, gave it full force on this. Instead of repealing the Specie Circular which Jackson in his ignorance had issued, and thus enabling the Banks to meet the blow levelled at the credit of the country, he proclaimed that "all who traded on borrowed capital ought to fail," and left us exposed to the mighty crusade waged for the very existence of English credit. It was a war of fearful odds. On one side was the Bank of England backed by the British Government and every individual interested in her enormous debt on the other, the American merchant, and the thousand and one State Banks of the Union. The Government of the United States held in its hands the power to determine the result. In whichever way they threw their influence—to whichever party they give their support—they secured the victory. But alas for American credit, American prosperity, and American patriotism! Van Buren and his satellites thought only of themselves. He and they had seen with how little trouble a whole people may be governed, if once crushed to the earth by the operation of a hard-money system. He pointed to twenty-one hard monied governments where the people were uncomplaining and satisfied, because ground to dust by starvation and oppression. He determined to rule by breaking the spirit of the people; and gravely and fiendishly determined, that the Government should not sustain the credit of the country, but that all should "perish" as his friend had proclaimed from his seat in Congress, and the prosperity and happiness of the people be offered up at the shrine of his hard-money doctrine. In short, he decided against his country, his countrymen, and the credit of the States, and in favor of England and the English capitalists; and we are now reaping the awful consequences of his want of patriotism.