The conservatives, as they call themselves, same means-bribery and deception.

Aristocracy never works without deceit, rarely without corruption. The very name of conservative, now taken by the aristocratic party in each country, involves in it an untruth. To be conservative, in the true sense of the term, is to be in favor of keeping things as they are. But your soi-distant conservatives, as soon as they acquire power, show that they are only favorable to keeping the aristocratic portions of the constitution and laws unchanged. As to the democratic features, they are the greatest radicals—always for altering them and for render them more aristocratic.

If they were truly conservative in this country, they would retain the Sub-Treasury, they would keep us clear of a National Bank, and also of a National debt. Instead of doing this, they drive the car of mutation with the they are always foremost to applaud an aristocratic veto, yet if a democratic veto stands in sions at the unheard of audacity of the man, Penitentiary or no Penitentiary. who, by virtue of his constitutional authority, Mechanics should bear in mind that if we are to has interposed.

rules generally applicable to it: 1. When it ground that it will support particular principles, you may expect that it will go for the very reverse.

At the whig head quarters in this city, the flag was kept constantly flying, with the words "No National Debt;"-and now the very first legislative act of the party, after their triumph, is to establish a national debt!

A silly effort is making to show that M Jefferson had faltered against the Bank of the U. S. But Mr Rives has cleared his skirts from that imputation, by producing Mr Jefferson's Letter to Mr Eppes in 1813. Since Mr Rives's demonstrative argument, the National Intelligencer brought up the following bill, as conclusive on the subject of Mr Jefferson's having shivered in the wind on the unconstitutionality of a United States Bank:

AN ACT supplementary to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States."

§1. Be it enacted, &c., That the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States shall be, and they are hereby authorized to establish offices of discount and deposite in any part of the territories or dependencies of the United States, in the manner and on the terms prescribed by the act, to which this is a supplement.

Approved, March 23, 1804.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

All the Whig presses and orators are joining in chorus with the National Intelligencer. their own leader:

"Gentlemen contend that the construction which they give to the Constitution has been acquiesced in by all parties and under all administrations; and they rely particularly on tails you lose." Great compromise that. an act which passed in 1804, for extending a brauch to New Orleans, &c. With regard to the first law (the one just mentioned,) passed no doubt upon the recommendation of the without any constitutional impediment, charters of incorporation may be granted."

At all events, the law in question refers to the Territories-but not a word as to the States.

Our Navy Yard.

" The Change" has reached us in full Between forty and fifty Ship Carpenters were discharged from public employment on Saturday night, besides laborers and others. It would seem that there exists a determination, to break up this most important Naval Station entirely, or at least to cripple its usefulness completely. Else why discharge the workingmen from employment, when such enormous appropriations have already been made for a Home Squadron, and for the Navy generally? What is to be done with the minion.

Bank of the United States in the Senate.

nay upon it, on the final vote.

We mention this to show that the bill was actually carried by the vote of a member violating not only his solemn faith vowed against a U. States Bank before he was elected to the Senate-and violating not only the resolves session-but the almost unanimous will of of the Packolette" are true pictures of life.

the people of the State of South Carolina.

it,) gives it by the vote of a Senator who no- for it! toriously and undeniably votes against the arowed will of his constituents! Mr Clay's e principle on which the passage of the cuments.

charter at this extra session is insisted upon. The people of the United States have demanhave now obtained political power, both in England and America, and in both by the message, denies this; but Mr Preston's people expressly reject the Bank.



WM. H. BAYNE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, August 7, 1841.

Penitentiary Labor.

A State Convention of the Mechanics of New York, is to be held on the 1st September next, at Albany, for the purpose of stating to the Legislautmost fury ; - they cannot endure that they ture, the grievances under which they are laboring, shall be detained a little, by the ordinary exer- from the effects of the system of Penitentiary labor cise of the freedom of debate, and though in that State. We shall watch for the proceedings of the Convention, and inform our mechanic readers of their movements. They will recollect that at their way, they are ready to go into convol- our next election for members of Assembly, it is

have a Pententiary, it must either be supported by In short, let aristocracy be watched in the State, or a system of labor must be introduced, every age and country, and you will find two by which it can contribute to its own support. This latter we shall oppose to the last. We say, rather assumes a name, that name is really just the than bring the honest mechanic to want, by putting opposite of that which would give a true char- the labor of the convict in competition with his, acter: 2. When it asks for power, on the we'll have no Penitentiary. This system has been fastened on the mechanics of the North, and it has ground them until necessity has aroused them to raise their voice in their defence, and DEMAND an alteration of the system.

Mechanics of North Carolina! the time is coming when, if ye are men-if ye are that free-inde pendent-high spirited set of men which ye ought to be-you must assert your rights, and see that a system be not fastened upon you, which will bring your wives and little ones to WANT, by bringing CONVICT LABOR into market to under-mine you. Sce to it.

Foreign News by the Great Western. News to the 14th ult., was received at New York on the 29th ult.

The only news from England, of consequence, is, that the party called the tories, have succeeded in electing a majority to the House of Commons, of something like 50, and that Sir Robert Peel will be made Prime Minister.

There appeared to be a slight improvement in the sale of cotton.

da, in place of Lord Sydenham, the present Gov-

The elections, especially in Ireland, are said to be attended with great excitement and violent rows Money flowed like water from the pockets of the candidates, and some votes were purchased at the enormous price of fifty guineas for a single vote. .

The Pennsylvanian thinks that Mr Clay's compromise with Mr Tyler upon the Bank Bill, is We have an answer at hand, from the lips of like the white man's with the Indian, when, after hunting all day, the only game was an owl and a From Mr Clay's Speech against the U. S. Bank in turkey; the white man said to the Indian: "you take the owl, and I'll take the turkey, or I'll take the turkey and you take the owl." The Indian staring, said, "why you have not said turkey to me once." It is also on the principle of "heads I win,

Whig Meeting in New York.

Most of the whig papers are publishing accounts of a pretended large meeting in New York, in favor Treasury Department, I would remark, that it of a National Bank. Now the fact is, that meeting was the extension of a branch to a territory was a failure, as is attested by many papers, among over which Congress possesses the power of which we presume the Journal of Commerce will be legislation almost uncontrolled, and where, taken as unexceptionable evidence, and it characterizes it as a small meeting, for New York. We had the extract but it has been mislaid.

Now for the other side of the story : There was a great meeting-a mass meeting, of the Democrats. against a Bank, and a determination expressed to repeal the charter, should it be established. "How plain a tale will put down " these whigs !

The National Intelligencer, in imitation of its patron saint, says that it fixed in its mind upon the 10th of September, as about the time which Congress would adjourn, and that they will not get tion on the part of the coon skin administra- off before that, although some of the members fix upon the middle or latter part of August.

Correction -- Scoundrelism.

On the 3d of July, we published the marriage o Mr Jno. Ray to Miss Elvina Gillis, daughter of Malcom Gillis. The scoundrel, (who must have been a whig) that sent the notice, wrote it "M. M. money ? What has become of the large ap- V. B. Gillis." As we are not acquainted with the propriations made only a few months ago names of the people in the adjoining counties, we by the last Congress? Has this economical never thought but what it was all right, until a few and reforming administration already squan- days ago Malcom Gillis called upon us for the name dered it away, or is it wanted at northern yards of the person who sent the notice. There being no to buy up votes for Henry Clay ?-Old Do- name sent with it, there could be none given; but we s ould not only have been glad to have given thename but to have helped Mr Gillis to apply the cow skin to the shoulders of the scoundrel who will thus tri The Vote on the final passage of the fiscal fle with respectable names. Such matters will ad mit of no joke, and we have half a mind to ir The vote stood, for the bill 26 against it sert no more marriages without we know when 23. Mr Cuthbert, who had voted against the they come from. Mr Gillis is a democrat, and the third reading of the bill, on yeas and navs, on fellow who sent the notice, having more mischie the day before, was taken suddenly unwell on than brains in his head, put the initials for Malcon the next morning in the Senate, and was ob- Martin Van Buren. Although Mr Van Buren's liged to leave the Senate before recording his name is honourable to any body, every man likes to be called by his own name.

The Magnolia

For July, is at hand, having been delayed unavoid ably, in its publication. This number is full of excellent matter; the "Knights of the Golden Horse appropriation, was all that was required to be of his State Legislature against it at the last | Shoe" becomes intensely interesting, and the "Tales | passed at the present session.

Mr Preston's vote against the bill would make an appeal to the justice of his subscribers, for have defeated the bill, making it a tie, 25 to the little sums due him. It is certainly a very 25. If Mr Clayton had voted, there would strange state of affairs. People who take such have been 26 against the bill.

States and sold at auction.] So Mr Clay, in giving his Bank to the peo- five dollars out of their pockets, and yet they will ple of the United States, (who, according to him, are by an immense majority in favor of bably then get angry because he asks them to pay

General McKay will please accept our thanks for riend, Mr Preston, on a small scale, violates his attention in ferwarding us important public doThe " Phenix & Budget"

Is the title of a Monthly Magazine, published in Baltimore, Maryland, by Jones, Sherwood, & Co. Some of the articles, particularly the "Struggles of Early Genius," are very excellent, and should go far to correct the crying ev.l of making apprentices mind the baby ; go after the cow ; sweep the house, and split wood.

This is no way to treat apprentices, and some measures should be taken to reform the practice. We are glad to see subjects of this nature taken up by periodicals.

The Phœnix and Budget appears to be taking its stand among the best of works of the sort. There is, however, room for improvement. The price is only \$1 50, which will hardly pay for the paper.

The "Oxford Mercury."

This is the title of a sprightly sheet, just "got up' n Oxford, Granville county, N. C., edited by C. H. Wiley; W. E. Wright, proprietor. Here is our ICP geptlemen, and we em - this opportunity to wish you, personally, God speed, in your arduous undertaking; for he must be wily (Wiley) indeed, who succeeds in travelling the thorny path of an editor without getting severely pricked. But as David Grocket would tell you, as you are right (Wright) go ahead !

TEAS of all kinds, imported from China, or other places, east of the Cape of Good Hope, are now brought in free of duty ; but all teas coming from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, pay a duty of 10 cents on every pound.

BROWN SUGAR, which now pays a duty of 21 cents on the pound, will by the Tariff, be raised to 20 cents on every dollars' worth. Where a man can now get 10 lbs. for a dollar, be will then get

We learn that a brittal outrage has been committed on a lady in Moore County, by a black McDairmid, Esq. Scouts of men are out after him, but we have not heard whether he has been taken or not. It seems that he told other negroes that there were three other women he meant to serve the same way, and that there were several men he inended to kill. The excitement is so great, that it s thought that the first party that catches him will kill him.

TBy document No. 35, transmitted to the House of Representatives, U. S., it is ascertained that the sum of \$19,499 90 has been expended in carrying into effect the Sub-Treasury plan.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1841. The Bill to carry into effect the treaty with Mex-

ico, was taken up and passed. The Bill for making appropriations for fortifications, ordnarce, &c., was taken up and debated, and postponed until Saturday. The Bank Bill was then taken up. Mr Benton moved its postponement till next Session, and supported it in a speech of some length. The motion was debated, but was lost. After which the question was taken : andthe bill passed. 'May it never do any more barm than the poor, repealed Sub-Treasury done.

THURSDAY, July, 29, 1841.

The Navy Pension Bill was taken up. The de bate turned upon striking out the 2d section. This Pension fund was a large amount of prize money which had accrued during the revolutionary war and which was kept in reserve as a fund from which officers and soldiers who had been disabled in their country's defence, and the widows of those who had fallen were to be pensioned; but it was not intended that officers and soldiers now in the service, and receiving full pay, should have the benefit of it. It was only those, who had, from disability or other cause left the service, that it was to benefit ; but by a law made in 1837, all who have received even slight wound in battle, and all the widows of those who have died in the service, whether from wounds in battle-in the wars of Venus, or from intemper ance, have come in for a pension under this law of 1837. Commodores in the Navy, who have only a small scar on the hand, call for, and receive their pension, amounting to sometimes \$300 a year; besides receiving their full pay of \$3,000 and \$3,500 per annum. This is a shameful abuse. We are of opinion, however, that this was not the intention of the law, but that it was too loosely worded, and lawyers and judges have decided that such is its purport. The democratic party were at fault in allowing the law to be passed. Mr Linn, of the Senate acknowledges his error, and wishes to correct it, but the whigs are against correcting it. It seems that they wish to perpetuate this evil. This 2d sec tion spoken of above, prohibits this latter class from coming in for a pension.

We will give a few of the words of the men themselves, and then give the vote, that the country may see who votes to squander money, when it is said

there is none to pay honest debts. Mr WOODBURY said the second section. if he understood it, had this object in view according to the present construction of the Navy pension bill, officers on retired pay, o in service with full pay, may receive full pensions also: but this section was to prevent that, and make such regulations as that any officer drawing pay from the Treasury, shall not draw more from the pension fund, if entitled to draw any, than, added to what he receives from the Treasury, shall amount to the full pay he would have according to his grade in the service. He was opposed to striking out this limitation and thought the ambiguity of the section could be remedied by a suitable

modification. Mr MANGUM said he thought there was whole system wanted revision, and that could be accomplished at the next regular session of Congress. The first section, being the mere

2d section, and decided in the negative as follows:

ard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge -19.

NAYS .- Messrs Allen, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Clayton, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, Mouton, Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Buren's administration was necessary, and that there was no extravagance.

Mr Mangum of this State even goes so far as to

is strange doctrine, that we shall pay a man a regu- ury, was exempted. lar salary, during time of peace, only in the expectation of the contingency that he should have to risk jected. Motions to lay the bill on the table; to ty would of all others suit them best as a sumhis life, and then in time of war pay him another limit its action to 1843, &c., were lost. The bill salary for actually risking it !

The District Bank Bill was taken up, and debated without action.

FRIDAY, July 30, 1841.

The Bill to incorporate the District Bank was taken up. Mr Wright opposed the Bill. He said there was no distress in the District; there were more new buildings and improvements going on than he recollected at any one season, and yet there had not been a bank in the District for the last year. passage. He said that the petition sent in to the Senate purporting to be from the people, were the very directors and stockholders of these Banks!

The Bill was debated at length, by the democrats gainst, and the whigs in favor of it, and engrossed,

The bill providing for a Home Squadron was taken up and ordered to a third reading. The Senate to the House, because he, a young member, should adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Aug. 2, 1841. Considerable debate took place in the Senate to day, on the memorial and resolutions of a large meeting in Virginia, opposing a National Bank, after which the Senate was occupied in discussing

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

a proposition making a large appropriation for for-

tifying the seacoast, but nothing concurred in.

TUESDAY, July 27, 1841.

Mr Holmes of S. Carolina, answered a speech of Mr Adams, in a classical and beautiful manner. He asked him if John Adams did not defy the whole government of Great Britain, and if it became his son to chaffer about numbers when liberty was the cry? He told Mr Adams it seemed as it he wishfellow by the name of Tom, belonging to Danie ed before he went to his grave, to have the fame of mine torn down what his father built up. The speech was on the Tariff Bill.

Mr Gilmer nex took the floor, and scattered hot shot among the whigs. He said,

He thought he was a Whig before he came here, but he began to doubt it now. He stated what the Whig principles were. No proscription for opinion's sake," was one of their greatest principles-one that rang louder and deeper through the land than any other: but how had it been carried out? He hoped that the Whig party here now would not proscribe a Whig President for opinion's sake; that would be ridiculous indeed. He said the Whig party was formed in 1833, but the President was of an older date. He had fought the good fight-he had kept the faith and finished his work -- and now he was found fault with by the party, because he would not turn Turk or Mahomedan after he was elec-

He said the Constitution was an abstraction in the minds of some people. "Honesty was the best policy," was an abstraction in the opinion of the highway robber, who went for the lines of the old song-

"The good o'd rule, the simple plan, That he should take who hath the power, And he should keep who can."

He said the ten commandments were abstractions to thieves, robbers, and infidels. He said Mr Halsted of New Jersey stated on vesterday that had the Whig party in Mr Adams's time been continued in power, the expenditures would have been less. He, Mr Gilmer, thought the whig party was formed in 1833; but, if the gentleman was right, and the Whig party existed in 1828, he must recoilect that-

" In Adam's fall,

We sinned all.' He said Mr Adams, in 1833, was willing to buckle himself on to a broad sword, and fight inder Gen. Jackson for a tariff, which was settled by the compromise. Now the gentleman would throw the land to the States, and he compromise to the dogs.

He said the Whigs had made a new party, for himself and his constituents.

WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1841.

The House adopted a resolution taking the revenue bill out of Commi tee of the Whole, on Friday the 30th. The debate continued on the revenue bill for some time, and then the SENATE'S BANK Bill was introduced by the Secretary of the Senate. Mr Wise said he hoped it would be considered as early as practicable, and the ! louse soon adjourned. THURSDAY, July 29, 1841.

Mr Levy, of Florida, introduced a bill authorizing he President to receive volunteers for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; and also a bill to protect the people of Florida and Geor-

gia against Indian banditti. The revenue bill was taken up. Mr Saltonstall of Massachusetts opposed the bill. Mr Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, expressed himself in favor of a "judicious Tariff." He said we have never been free from worlike troubles, either with foreign powers, or the Indians, and he ventured to prophecy that \$20,000,000 would not carry us through, and that it the mazy windings of the giddy dance, in lations of religion to a poor dying woman. would have to be raised from a judicious tariff. He said he could not for his life understand the "luxury" of tea and coffee, or the idea of "temporary action" on the subject of a tariff. It sounded to him like " temporary death."

Mr Pickens next occupied the floor: The bill exclude auction sales; should a tax on auction sales be posed all cloths, &c., which may be called the over-YEAS .- Messrs Barrow, Berrien, Choate, plus of the English markets which become glutted, Clay of Kentucky, Evans, Graham, Hunting- and straight the goods are exported to the United

FRIDAY, July 30, 1841.

The revenue bill was on the carpet again to-day. muse or edify ourselves or others. Mr Wise opposed the bill. Mr Adams in correcting a misstatement of Mr Wise, said : He con-Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Sevier, Smith of sidered the mass of appropriations under Mr Van

should receive full pay and pension too. This by a vote of 112 to 57, but almonds which are a lux- as there are many invalids who have tried

A great many amendments were offered and re

was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

SATURDAY, July 31, 1841. The Bill further to extend the time for issuing Military Land Warrants to officers and soldiers of

the revolutionary army was passed. The Bankrupt Bill was read a first and second time, committed to the Committee of the Whole and

ordered to be printed. The Revenue Bill was then taken up on its final

Mr Proffit, a whig from Indiana, took the floor and said that this bill had been hurried to its passage with hot and indecent haste; that this was a species of Mexican legislation that was not to be olerated, &c.

Mr Stanley replied to Mr Proffit, charging him

with using unbecoming and disrespectful language talk to older ones about " hot and indecent haste !!!" He concluded by calling the previous question. Messrs Proffit, Wise and Alford appealed to him to withdraw it. He declined, and the question was taken on the Bill.

The people of North Carolina, who have to pay a nigh tax on their tea, and coffee, and many other necessari s of life, the next time they purchase, will look to the following gentlemen for the cause: E. Deberry, Graham, Rencher, Shepperd, Stanley, Williams and Washington. The Democratic Representatives voted against the Bill.

Mr Wise moved to alter the name of the Bill, so is to make it read, "a bill to violate the compromise act of 1833." He said, " every head should suit its body." He thought this humbuggery of titles should cease and call things by their right name.

MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1841. The Senate Bank Bill was taken up. Mr Serreant talked his hour. Mr McLellan followed at the rate of 36 per cent. At this rate, therehim. Judge Saunders followed Mr McLellan. fore, the difference between the free and slave He said the Bank question was not settled in his State by the Presidential election. That the only question before his constituents was the Hooe case, and Mr Van Buren's gold spoons.

TUESDAY, Aug. 3, 1841.

PLet it be remembered that Win. Washngton from the 4th Pistrict of North Carolina, said it was enough for him that the Bank had been re-



Five days Later.

rought by the great western.

Saml. Swartwout, whose name has become a by word, expressive of fraud and defalcation, arrived in

A London paper intimates that France is about o send a Flotilla to demand satisfaction of Texas A Sheffield (England) paper says that, during a

hunderstorm at that place, hundreds of small fishes descended with the rain, and some were picked alive rom the ground. Accounts of several severe storms The elections in Great Britain have resulted as follows: Reformers or liberals, or those in favor of the present ministry, 290-Tories, or those opposed to the Government, 368.

Crops are promising. A general complaint of epression of business.

A SEVERE BATTLE took place on Red Rive few weeks ago. A parcel of Indians, negroes, and mixed breed, and some few white men, built a fort on Red river and settled down. Finding buffilors to be getting scarce, they went to stealing from the Choctaws, who with two companies of U.S troops, attacked them in their fort, killed many, and took the rest prisoners. The carnage was great.

> From the Raleigh Register. Shocco Springs.

July, 29.

visitors, but every one knows that 'in such a limits of the Ocean .- Saturday Courier. crowd there can be but little comfort: while Shocco, with her one or two hundred, for whom ample room and abundant tables are provided, promises comfort, convenience and | 800 people, including a sprinkling of ladies, rational enjoyment to all. Here may be were present; H. Smith, Esq.; President of seen the young and the old, the gay and the the Chamber of Commerce, said grave, the laughter-loving maiden of sweet | "I had lately the honor of being one of a sixteen, (whose bird-like voice ever and anon | deputation to wait on her Majesty's Ministers falls upon the ear like music from Eden ere and we thought it desirable to furnish inforthe fall of man) and the dignified matron - mation .- The facts ascertained were :- that manly youth, in the perfection of its physical in the township of Manchester, in 1836; developement, and hoary age with its fund of there were 32 empty warehouses; there are wisdom and experience, mingled in delightful now 340. In 1836 there were in Manchescontrast, and rendering this an epitome of the ter 300 empty houses; there are now about world without its heartlessness or its cares. 2600. [Hear, Hear.] In Stockport, 2000 Our days are spent in intercourse with the empty houses; in Oldham, 100; in Bolton, elite of our State, denuded of its useless and 1200; in Bury, 1200; and in Salford, 1400. oppressive forms; and when night comes, rich music summons the young and gay to

phur and no humbug) being but five miles issuing from his lips in his parting breath." from Shocco, with every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of either sick or An amendment to exempt from duty, TEA, double advantage to be derived from the use in the sum of \$5,500.

say that he could conceive many cases where a man | COFFEE, molasses, sugar, and SALT, was rejected | of either a Sulphur or Chalybeale water, and neither and are therefore uncertain which would be most beneficial to them, this vicinimer retreat. At present, we have not a crowded but a most agreeable society at each place, and the good feeling subsisting between the Proprietors of the two Springs, renders the intercourse between the visiters a source of much pleasure. Do tell your folks to come. It won't cost much, and if they hav'nt the money, why jest let 'em push the credit system a leetle farther, and the increase of health, with which they will return to their homes and their business, will soon enable them to pay off all old scores and take a fresh start.

VIATOR. Yours, &c.

The Census.

The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle has been examining the six returns of the census, taken at intervals of ten years each since the adoption of the constitution. The investigations show some curious facts.

1. The population of the United States increase exactly 34 per cent. each ten years, and which doubles every twenty-four years. The law is so uniform and permanent, that when applied to the population of 1790, and brought down to the present time, it produces nearly the very result as shown by the census of 1840. And thus we may tell with great accuracy what will be the census of 1850. It will be nearly twenty-three millions.

2. But though this is the aggregate result, it is by no means true of each particular part of the country, for New England increases at the rate of 13 per cent, each ten years, while the North Western States increase 100 per cent. in that period.

3. The slave population increased at 30 per cent., but since at less than 25 per cent. The free population have, however, increased population is constantly increasing.

4. Another fact is, that the colored population increase just in proportion to the distance South; and that slavery is certainly and rapidly decreasing in those States bordering on the free States.

This state of things continued, would in half a century extinguish slavery in these States, and concentrate the whole black populetion of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico, and the adjacent States on the South-

Bathe, continually bathe--It is getting very fashionable for the Ladies to go in the Water

We feel it to be our duty to say continually, save temperance in all matters, that will so The Arcada brings news five days later than that | certainly contribute to the maintenance of health, as daily bathing. To our city residents (gents. and lads) we say, go every day to Smith's Island, or elsewhere, and lave in the Delaware. To our kind readers elsewhere, we say, take a swim in your silvan shades, wheresoever you have ponds, lakes or rivers, or if you can go into a briny Ocean, swim daily where the billows and the breakers fold gracefully upon the ascending shore. Health and happiness are in every wave. Yes, bathe-bathe daily-bathe every where.

We are rejoiced that the practice is becoming

far more common for the ladies to bathe-yes,

with proper dresses, to go into the water and swim. At Cape May, we observed that several of the best swimmers were some of the most respectable ladies of Baltimore and Philadelphia; and the very best floater this year at the Capes is a Quaker lady of the Quaker City. She floats as unconcernedly upon every wave as the most sylph-like barque that every graced the waters, presenting an example of proper and healthy exercise which all ladies, who have opportunity, will do well to imitate, if they wish to advance or confirm their health Mr Editor: I have often felt astonished at by a just developement of their physical faculand if they wished to cut asunder, he was con- the indifference manifested by the Press of ties. It is our sincere belief -- in which we tent. He stood upon the Constitution. He North Carolina, towards the delightful retreats are sustained by the best medical minds of should carry out the principles that he and the for health and pleasure which our State af- the age in which we live-that a large share Whigs professed before the people; and if he fords; and I have consequently determined of the diseases, to which females are so liable, was to die of abstractions, that was a matter to call your attention to the fact, that no part have their origin in the false delicacies of of the United States affords "so much fun for life, which foolishly keep them from proper so little money" as this same Shocco. Other exercise, especially in the life-giving air of Springs may boast of their five hundreds of open fields, on the banks of rivers, or at the

Misery in England.

At a late Manchester Corn Law meeting,

The Rev. Daniel Hearne said-"He went lately to administer the consewhich age sometimes delights to mingle, and On arriving at her bedside she seemed to be forgetting in the excitement of the scene its alone. He asked her if she was. 'Johnny, many infirmities plays o'er again the part of said she, and immediately a sack in the coryouth merrily "tripping it on the light fantas- ner began to move, and then another began tic toe" to the delightful tune of "Jim along to move, and out of these tumbled the poor wo-Josey." This commingling of exercise with man's sons, their only bed being the inside was to be taken out of committee to-morrow, and pleasure-intellectual converse with physical of the sacks covered with shavings. [Hear, no necessity for the second section now; the its friends had occupied the floor until within an action-fits us for the enjoyment of "tired hear.] He had about 30,000 of his flock livhour. He said it had been intimated that the man- nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," to which ing within half a mile of his chapel. Scarceufacturers did not want a high tariff, if they could our clean, cool, and comfortable apartments ly a single Catholic, unless in cases of sudcontribute in no small degree. In the morn- den death, breathed his last without sending proposed, Mr P. would go heart and hand for that. ing, those who choose it will find many a for the priest, and of these (and he spoke from He was utterly opposed to the auction system.

The question was then taken on striking out the [At these auctions in the northern cities, are exthe Breakfast Bell (which scarce rouses the war ravaging a country; better by far was ho sluggard from his morning nap) the most se- who died by the sword than he that was strickraphic music to the anxious-listening ear .- en by famine. [Hear, hear, hear.] Men Breakfast over, we may read, or sing, or in want of temporal comforts were but ill fitted dance, or walk, or ride, or play a game of to receive the consolations of religion-for he Whist, or, in fine do whatever we like to a- had found how difficult it was, when the poor man was dying, with his starving children The Warren Sulphur Spring, (genius Sul- around him, to stop the word of blasphemy

> ADMITTED TO BAIL .- Mitchell, the Hon. well, affords to the visitors of either place the forger, has been admitted to bail in N. York,