

EAST SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 234.

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(During the Session of Congress.)
and every **TUESDAY MORNING**, the
first day of the year—BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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Are **THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM**,
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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted **THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR**, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public sale on **MONDAY the 31st day of January**, next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. that large and valuable tract of Land called **ABBY MARION**, containing five hundred and thirty one acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situate in Caroline county, about two miles from Denton, the late residence of Philemon Plummer, deceased; on this tract of land there is a framed dwelling and kitchen, with out-houses, &c. all in pretty good repair, being the farm held and owned by the late Philemon Plummer, deceased, and which will be sold for the payment of his debts.—The terms of sale are as follows: The purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, one third in twelve months thereafter, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale, the whole sum to be secured to the trustee, as such, by the bond or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with such security as the trustee shall approve of with interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest, and not before, the Trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, to be executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the lands and real estate so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants on either of them. Further terms made known on the day of sale. The creditors of the late Philemon Plummer, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale—or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the money or moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of said Philemon Plummer, late of Caroline county, deceased.

GILES HICKS, Trustee.
dec 25 4w (G)

IN CHANCERY.
DECEMBER 31, 1832.

Stephen Rawleigh vs. Elizabeth Mitchell, et al. The object of the bill filed in this case, is to obtain a Decree for the sale of the Real Estate of John Mitchell, deceased, and others, of John Mitchell, deceased, for the payment of his debts. The bill states that the said John Mitchell, who has departed this life, seized of Real Estate, lying in Caroline County, leaving Elizabeth Mitchell, his widow, and the following children to wit: Kittara, who has intermarried with Samuel Noah, Sarah Robinson, Ezekiel Mitchell, James R. Mitchell, Elizabeth Mitchell, Ann Mitchell, Ann Mitchell, and George Mitchell, his heirs at law. That the said John Mitchell at the time of his death, was indebted to the complainant, and that letters of Administration on his Estate have been granted to Doctor William Jackson; and that the Personal Estate of said John Mitchell is insufficient for the payment of his debts. The Bill also states that the defendants, Elizabeth Mitchell, widow of John Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell, and Kittara his wife, Ezekiel Mitchell, James R. Mitchell, Elizabeth Mitchell, Mary Mitchell, Ann Mitchell, and George Mitchell, reside out of the State of Maryland. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper, before the 10th day of February next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the Bill, that they may be warned to appear in this Court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the 31st day of May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a Decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy.
Test: **RAMSEY WATERS,**
Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan 12 3w

THE MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FOR the improvement and encouragement of Gardening and the promotion of Horticultural Science in the State of Maryland, with a view to the accomplishment of those important objects, have determined on having an **EXHIBITION OF PLANTS, &c.** after the manner of other Horticultural Societies. They therefore give notice, that they will cause to be held, an exhibition of Plants, Flowers, Fruits, Cullinary Vegetables, &c. &c. in the city of Baltimore on the eleventh and twelfth days of the month of June, 1833. Further, as an encouragement, they have resolved, that the three most deserving objects exhibited:—The first premium will be a piece of silver plate, of the value of \$15. The second a piece of silver plate, value \$8. The third a silver medal, value \$5. The premiums to be handsomely engraved with the arms of the Society, &c. &c. For further information on the subject, address (post paid) **H. F. DICKEY,** Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement, Baltimore.

A CARD.

WOODFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest price for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes. All papers that have copied my former advertisement will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

Millinery and Mantua-making.

MRS. GIBBS.
NEXT door to Mr. James Willson's store, Washington Street, Easton, has just received in addition to her former stock, a large supply of **Bonnets, Ribbons & Fancy articles**, which she will dispose of on moderate terms. **MRS. GIBBS**, grateful for past favours, invites her former customers, and friends to call and see her new assortment of **FASHIONS and GOODS.** Mrs. Gibbs flatters herself that by her attention to her business in all the varieties of **MANTUA and MILLINERY**, to please the public. Mrs. Gibbs has and expects to keep constantly in her employment, two young Ladies from Baltimore, both experienced in the above branches. She also receives the latest fashions.
Jan 5 3w

POETRY.

THE REQUEST OF THE DYING BARD.
It was at Naples that Sir W. Scott first saw reason to despair, as to the general influence of a southern sky.—Court Journal, No. 168.
Bear, bear me to my Home!
These weary feet would roam
No more through this land, pleasant though it be;
A yearning, wild desire,
Search my breast like fire,
For my own dear Isle, o'er the deep dark sea!
I may not linger here,
Tortur'd by hope and fear,
In chase of Health, which I shall never find;
Then up! and pl! depart,
Since sickness of the heart
Hath seiz'd me, for all lov'd things left behind!
A weary, wearing pain,
Pervades my breast and brain,—
Where sleepless thoughts, perpetually fly;
Since, whilst life wanes, there are
In my sweet Home afar,
Those whom I yearn to smile on ere I die!
Bear, bear me hence! warm bright,
Fraught with intense delight,
And glory, in this intellectual land,
Here Rome's old heroes fought,
Here sages wrote—saints wrought,
And here, were tried and train'd—Heaven's martyr band!
Here too, those rapt Bards sung,
Whose charmed lyres so rung,
That the charmed World, yet thrill'd with their tones;
I, am of these, they say,
Fond flatterer! Away!
The land is fair, but oh! 'tis not mine own!
Here have I worship'd; more,
Than on my "stern" home-shore;
But Fame is mock'd by the grieving breast,
Where'er I gaze, or range,
Scented, vinegared, are strange,
And vainly do I seek, and sigh for rest!
Strange too, is this land's speech;
(None may my dimm'd soul teach
In my'try now) and harass'd each long day
My lorn, wax'd, anxious ear,
Craves the sweet tones to hear
Of holy Home! Would, that I were away!
Bear me hence, — to die;
I'm languishing to die;
With kin below'd,—not exil'd here,—alone;
For, though this land be spread
With Gardens of the Dead,
Perfumd and sunny, it is not mine own!

From the *Norfolk Herald.*

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

No. 2.

Who constitute that great corporation and body politic I have called the people, which all in these now United States concur in freely acknowledging as their liege lord and only earthly sovereign, by whose fiat all our governments have been created and endowed, and at whose will they may at any time be rightfully dissolved and annihilated? This is the question which in my last number I promised to examine in this, and I now will proceed to redeem my pledge.
No American is so ignorant of the history of his own country, as not to know that, prior to the commencement of our revolution, there did not exist, any where on this vast continent, such a body politic as the people. Then, whoever dwelt in America, was either a savage Indian, or the liege subject of some European sovereign. None of the various savage tribes who wandered over the surface of much of this continent, had then ever regarded themselves, or been regarded by any others, as constituting a fixed society, acknowledging allegiance to any sovereign, or as constituting that moral and accountable being called a State.—Had any civilized man or set of men presumed, at that time, to assert his or their sovereignty here, the assertion would have been considered by all as a fiction, and the attempt to maintain it by force, as an overt act of treason against his European master: for all white men in America then claimed to be the loyal subjects of some such lord.

It is true that, in British America, there existed sundry tracts of country delineated upon the geographical charts as British Colonies; the inhabitants of each of which regions were forced into separate and fixed societies, whose affairs were regulated by long established governments; the power of each of which governments was limited by the particular boundaries of its own colony, their acts having no obligation or force beyond the local limits of such territory. None of these governments, however, exhibited any such body politic as the people, for they all derived their powers, either immediately or immediately from the British King, whose more or less they had been, and then were these

societies themselves known by any common name of distinction, but only as the colony of Virginia, the colony of Massachusetts Bay, of Canada, of Nova Scotia, and the like: for each of these communities was then separate and distinct, in all things, from every other, the colonist being connected by no other social or political tie, save that of the allegiance which all acknowledged, not to any people, but to the Crown of Great Britain.

British misrule converted some of these subjects, whose loyalty had once been their highest boast, into sturdy insurgents against the authority they had before delighted to acknowledge; and in triumphant victory they achieved that glorious revolution, which under different auspices, might have been branded as a traitorous rebellion. This revolution, however, in dissolving the former governments, did not dissolve the former societies; and years before it was perfected, the revolt had taken place. No hope could be entertained of ultimate success to this revolt, unless some new government should be established in the stead of that which had been dissolved, to order and direct proceedings, to sanction acts, to speak and to determine for all its members.—But by whom, and for whom, was or could such an institution as government be then ordained or established here?

The general answer to this question is obvious. As all government supposes the pre-existence of some established society, whose affairs it is designed to regulate, and the rules for the civil conduct of whose members it is required to prescribe; therefore, by none other than some pre-existing and established society, can any government be created or ordained. Even when foreign force is the foundation of government, (as is too often the case,) still as such force can only be exerted by some other society, or of some part of it, when this force is employed with success, the victor society, while dissolving the former bonds of association of its vanquished antagonists, incorporates them as a part of itself, under whatever conditions it may please to prescribe, and so creates and ordains a government for them. But when the foundation of government is not force, but consent, it would be a paradox to suppose the consent of any others than those who had the right to consent, that is to say, of the members of that particular pre-existing and established society, for the regulation of whose affairs such governments is designed. None then but the pre-existing established societies in British America, could ordain a government for such societies, except by force; and the government ordained by one of these societies, deriving all its powers from it, could have had no authority except over that society itself.

When we apply this obvious general conclusion to the facts of the particular case, we must all be at once convinced, that all the primitive governments of the different revolted colonies of Great Britain, must have been ordained and established by the several societies then existing in these revolted colonies respectively, and for their own special and particular benefit. Therefore, that none of these governments could have had any other authority than to regulate the affairs of their own creators, and of none others. I say, that these governments must have been so established and so endowed, because, at that time, there did not exist, nor ever had existed, any such society or community as the people of America or of the British colonies in America, or of the revolted British colonies in America, or under any other name or form, save that of the colony of Georgia, of South Carolina, &c. &c. Therefore, by these several and distinct communities alone, all our primitive governments must have been, and in point of fact were ordained and established; and governments so established, these several communities their respective authors, thereby assumed to be, and so far as they were morally and accountable being, a sovereign State, which, having chosen the democratic form for its government, was known and styled the Commonwealth.

Doubtless the different revolted colonies might, if they had thought proper, have consented to amalgamate and blend themselves together in one single society, and then have established any sort of government which they chose for this new community. Had they done so, we should never have heard of the State of Pennsylvania, or the Commonwealth of Virginia. In that event, none of these former communities, would have possessed sovereignty, the essential attribute of a State, for all would have sunk and dwindled into mere municipalities, bodies corporate but not politic, created or permitted to exist, not by their own will, but at the will and pleasure of this other most august being "the nation," by whatever name that "nation" might have been pleased to baptise itself. But the patriot sages of that day did not choose so to do.

Nor was this decision the result of any "State pride," or designed "to find advocates" in any "prejudice," although that prejudice might be profound, and against it was dictated by that profound and sagacious wisdom which can see the future in the past. These patriot sages had read and well knew, that communities occupying different territories of wide extent, situated under different climates, professing different religions, long governed by different laws, having different manners, habits, customs, occupations, and of course many different and conflicting

interests, could never be melted down into a single society, and kept together as such, but by a much stronger power than any which they thought it either safe or prudent to create. Such communities, while separate and distinct, might be well and easily confederated, may, even limited for many purposes useful to all, and essential to some, and still continue to enjoy liberty in peace. But the day which should see them compressed into one society, to be governed by a single over-ruling consolidated government, freedom must be sacrificed to the power of an interested majority, in the very temple dedicated to its perpetual worship, unless the victim might be saved by arms. Convinced of this, there was not one statesman in any of these different colonies, at that day, who ever proposed, or who ever conceived, so far as we know, the wild and mad project of establishing a single society, to be composed of all the revolted colonies, and to be regulated by a consolidated "National" Government, stretching itself over all. This conception was the product of an after day.—How it was treated when it was first proposed, I will show at some other time.

Does any one doubt now, whether the first Governments established in these now United States, were ordained by the several revolted colonies, each acting as a sovereign, for itself, and by itself, without any reference to, or dependence upon, any other colony? Let him consult the history of that day, and he will find, that the revolt was not a simultaneous movement of all these colonies, but was effected, in each, by several successive acts, performed at different times. Nay, that independent Governments had actually been established in several of these colonies, and were in full operation, before any declaration of independence was uttered by them all, when assembled in a general Congress. So true is this, that even to this day, it is a matter of amicable contest among several of these different communities, now States, which of them is entitled to the honor of first annulling the royal authority within its own domains, and proclaiming itself a patriot rebel. Massachusetts claims it, and points to the fields of Concord and of Lexington to prove her claim. Virginia claims it, and mentions prior acts of treason in arms which she had dared to do. North Carolina claims it, and shows her written declaration of independence, fearlessly promulgated to the world, while some others were yet in doubt which side to take in the struggle to maintain their rights.—Massachusetts and Virginia she might say, your acts of treason were but inspirations, for when you performed them, you still professed to acknowledge yourselves dependants of the authority you then resisted in arms; but mine was the first act of glorious rebellion; for by it I renounced my former allegiance, and proclaimed my own sovereignty.

Does any Virginian sceptic still doubt? I refer him to the date of our first Constitution, to prove, that this form of Government was obtained and declared by "the Delegates and Representatives of the good people of Virginia," assembled in Convention, before even the date of the Declaration of Independence, and long before the signing and promulgation of that act. Referring him also to the language of that Constitution, and of its accompanying declaration of rights, I ask him to tell me, to whom, after the promulgation of these instruments, did the people of Virginia owe any allegiance?

He will not say, that their liege lord was then due to their former liege lord the King of Great Britain, for in these acts, after first asserting, "that all power is vested in, and consequently derived from the people—that Government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people—that when any Government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and inalienable right, to reform, alter, or abolish it"—the authors proceed to declare, "that the Government of this country, as formerly exercised under the crown of Great Britain was totally dissolved." He will not say either, that this allegiance was due to any of the other colonies, for none of them had any stronger claims to the allegiance of Virginia; than she had to theirs—nor that it was due to any Government formed by all the revolted colonies; for there was no such Government at that time—nor to the people of the United Colonies; for no such people had ever existed, nor were these colonies then united by any political tie whatever.

Were we then a gang of banditti, a wretched horde of barbarians, a mere savage tribe, without law or any institution of civil polity to bind our society together by the strong bond of a common allegiance? Assuredly, we were not such; for to prevent this "deplorable condition" to which this once happy country must be reduced, unless some regular adequate mode of civil polity was speedily adopted, the same convention, in the very act which declared the total dissolution of the former Government, ordained "the future form of Government of Virginia." In this form of Government, was proclaimed the name of this new body politic or sovereign by which it was created. This sovereign was called "The Commonwealth of Virginia," and all our people pledged themselves, through their representatives, "to be faithful and true to this commonwealth," and called upon

their God to attest the solemn pledge.

Was this pledge violated by any overt act of force? The act was declared to be treason, and the proper punishment of this crime was announced. If it be true, then, as the President, in his proclamation, says, "that reason is an offence against sovereignty, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it, the commonwealth of Virginia, which defined this crime against itself, provided for its punishment, and once at least inflicted it, must have been a sovereign (b) But if ever a sovereign, she became such at the moment when she "totally dissolved" the former government, and in establishing a new form of Government for herself, thereby announced her absolute independence. All these acts were done before the fourth day of July, 1776—by these acts she then became free, sovereign, and independent; and from the bottom of my heart do I unite with the President in the fervent prayer, "may the great Ruler of nations grant, that the signal blessings with which he has favored us, may not, by the madness of party, or personal ambition, be disregarded and lost."

But what is this ideal being of which every Virginian then acknowledged, and every Virginian still acknowledges himself to be a liege, and which we have called "the Commonwealth of Virginia." It is the people of Virginia. The members of that established society within this "Ancient Dominion," who, renounce all allegiance to a former sovereign, incorporated themselves into a body politic, chose to bestow upon themselves this new corporate name, in order to preserve and perpetuate the succession of the sovereign rights which they had then assumed. Most of these patriots have sunk into the tomb, and the few who remain must follow them ere long; but after the last of them shall be no more, that body politic and corporate, styled "the Commonwealth of Virginia," will, by the blessing of God, still live; and while it does live, this name will denote the people of Virginia of any other day, as expressly and as justly as it did those by whom the name was first assumed. That commonwealth yet lives, and remains as sovereign now as then, unless it has done or suffered some act in the interim, to abrogate its power, or annul its rights.

The people of Virginia, in shaking off their former allegiance, establishing a new form of Government for themselves, and so assuming sovereignty and independence, did no more than was done, sooner or later, by each and every one of the thirteen revolted colonies of Great Britain. Each of these, like Virginia, became, in virtue of such acts, that free, sovereign, and independent body politic called a State; and becoming such, it took upon

(a) The form of the present oath of allegiance in Virginia, or "the assurance of fidelity," as it is here called, is a curious and important instrument, to which I shall probably refer at some other time. It runs thus: "I, do declare myself a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia; I relinquish and renounce the character of subject or citizen of any Prince or other state whatsoever; and all former allegiance which may be claimed by such Prince, or other State; and I do swear to be faithful and true to the said Commonwealth of Virginia so long as I continue a citizen thereof. So help me God." [See Revised Code of 1819, vol. 1, p. 72.]

No person has power to act in any office, legislative, executive, or judiciary, before he shall have given this assurance; and all who may be lawfully required to give assurance of fidelity, must first for that purpose take this oath. [See the Law of 1819, which was re-enacted on the 7th day of Jan. 1818.]

(b) The law of Virginia defining and punishing treason, is the sanction of the oath of fidelity, and is not less curious and important than the form of that assurance. It is in these words: "If a man do levy war against the Commonwealth, in the same, or be adherent to the enemies of the Commonwealth, within the same, giving to them aid and comfort in the Commonwealth, or elsewhere, and thereof be legally convicted of open deed, by the evidence of two sufficient and lawful witnesses, or his own voluntary confession, the cases above rehearsed shall be judged treason, which extendeth to the Commonwealth, and the person so convicted, and his or her aiders, abettors, and counsellors, being thereof convicted, shall suffer death, by hanging by the neck, without benefit of clergy."

Also, every person or persons who shall erect or establish, or cause or procure to be erected or established, any government separate from, or independent of the government of Virginia, within the limits thereof, unless by act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for that purpose first obtained; or who shall, in any such usurped government, hold or exercise any office, legislative, executive, judicial, or ministerial, by whatever name such office shall be distinguished or called; or who shall swear, or otherwise solemnly profess allegiance or fidelity to the same; or who shall, under pretext of authority derived from, or protection afforded by such usurped government, resist or oppose the due execution of the laws of this Commonwealth, shall be adjudged guilty of high treason, and shall be proceeded against, and punished in the same manner as other traitors may be proceeded against; and punished. [See Revised Code of 1819, vol. 1, p. 591.]

The scholar may read the rough English of some parts of this statute, as he does the bold and confidently latin of Magna Charta, with a contemptuous sneer; but let him remember, that it is not to learning, but to knowledge, we are indebted for our liberty. Let him also remember, that in Virginia, we do not value highly that pedantry, which would amend the provisions of old instruments for the mere purpose of making their style more smooth, grammatical, or classical. Those who re-enacted this statute on the 23rd of January, 1819, copied the rough parts of it from the old act of 1776, which was believed to be an accurate paraphrase of a very old English statute, written, I believe, in the Norman-French.

itself any corporate name it chose to adopt. But as all the Governments then established were representative democracies, this corporate name, whether it was the commonwealth or any other, was designed to denote the free people of that pre-existing and established society before known by the name of the revolted British colonies.

If then we ask, who constituted at that time, that great corporation and sovereign body politic which I have called the people, which is the lord of all in these now United States, the answer is, not the people of all the revolted colonies collectively, but the people of each of them respectively. All individuals, being members of any one of these separate distinct, and independent masses, owed faith, and truth, and allegiance to that particular mass, which, under some selected corporate name, designed to distinguish it from all others, was then proclaimed as their only earthly sovereign.

Such were the people of these colonies then. As individuals they were subjects, as a body politic and corporate they were the sovereign of these subjects. Such sovereigns and such subjects these people have been ever since, and still are, unless (as I have said before,) they have done or suffered some act, during the interval of time which has elapsed since they took upon themselves these characters, to change this their moral and political condition. Have they done so? This is the question which I propose to examine in my next number.

A VIRGINIAN.

Westminster Abbey is one of the finest monuments in the world; but there is something cold, ineffective, and unreal in a collection of cenotaphs or tombs piled together in a damp and dusty church, and viewed per favour of a hawking showman, at the rate of sixpence a head, compared with the interest of a beautiful garden, situated on a noble eminence, and dedicated to the reception and eternal memory of the inhabitants of a great metropolis. In the cemetery of Montmartre, sunshine, verdure, and flowers dices the grave of half its population. "It is the custom, says Jouy (the admirable delineator of Parisian manners), the luxurious epoch of the empire, it is the custom, or the fashion of the great to have their hotel in the Chausse d'Antin, their villa at St. Cloud, their box at the Opera, and their family vault in the burial ground of Pere la Chaise. In the heyday of the splendour, I have seen them parading in those various theatres of pride; but after a few short years, on visiting the hotel, a new livery appeared in the hall, strange faces and voices were in possession of the opera-box. Of all their possessions, nothing remained but the tomb;—there I found them still;—that inheritance is at least inalienable."

Jouy would not have written thus in the British capital. He might have described our wealthy citizen as possessing a mansion, a villa, or an opera-box, but he would have found nothing concerning their place of interment. Lost in the foggy caverns of some overflowing parish church, or shoved into one of those crowded burial grounds which disgrace the metropolis, and court the unwholesome invasions of the resurrectionists,—English persons of the middle rank are for the most part consigned to the grave under circumstances hardly calculated to banish the living from all future recollection to the spot.—Most of our noble families, it is true, possess vaults in the particular church of their country seat. But even these circumstances are produced scarcely less revolting in effect. Invalids of a superior condition of life are invariably brought to the metropolis for the benefit of the best air; and no sooner are they numbered with the dead, than their body is consigned to a hiring undertaker, and the superintendence of an upper servant or two, to be galloped off to a distance of two or three hundred miles—being consigned irreverently at night to the coach-house of an inn, while the benevolent housekeeper are justly amusing themselves over their punch or negus. It happened to ourselves a few years ago, to lodge for the night at a public inn, with the funeral train of a young and lovely Peeress, the object of universal regard, who were indulging in revelry, the most revolting! But how could it be otherwise? Custom, as well as inclination, bids an afflicted family from making a three day's journey, caparisoned in the trappings of funeral array.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

Our streets were yesterday made the scene of an outrage of almost unparalleled boldness and depravity. A respectable widow lady started from her home about 5 o'clock, with two young daughters, for the steamboat at Chesnut street wharf. On her way she was met in Chesnut, near Third street, by a citizen of Penn Township, named Michael Medinger, who under the influence either of drunkenness or brutal passion, threw her with great violence upon the ground. The watchmen had extinguished their lamps, and left their rounds; and the streets were accordingly deserted and dark—affording an excellent opportunity for any deed of villainy. The lady shrieked brought no one to her assistance, but after a violent struggle she succeeded in disengaging herself, and fled, with her children, in the direction of the wharf. The ruffian—for whatever character he may have previously borne, his conduct deserves that epithet—by taking a circuit round another street, got in advance of his intended victim, and accreting himself behind a wagon, sprang out upon her, as she passed. The lady, from exhaustion and confusion, proved unable in this instance, to escape; but her shrieks, joined with the alarm raised by the children, called the neighbors to the spot. The ruffian was secured and taken to the watch house. The Major, after hearing the case, committed Medinger to stand his trial at the next Court.—*Philad. Gaz.*

Mysterious.—On Saturday morning last, about 10 o'clock, a Government Express from Washington City, passed through Easton, and proceeded South in great haste—but where bound, or whether its errand was "nickel and carbide," this document avails not.—*Eastern Express.*

Curious.—The proprietor of a coffee house in Paris, has ordered Mademoiselle Bouxy, the young woman who is said to have turned back the past, to level at the King, 40,000 francs to serve as bar maid for six months.