

Original.

[Written for the Rising Sun, Texas.]

CACOTHES SCRIBENDI—NO. III.

MR. EDITOR—I find it will be out of my power to furnish you with an article of my own composition in time for this week's paper. I therefore send you the following article on the subject of "the fashionable expensive poor," which I found the other day while looking over some papers. There you will give it a place, as I think it worthy of being printed over the whole country; and it will certainly suit the "latitude and longitude (as the Almanac makers say) of this meridian," very well. I believe it is from the talented pen of Miss Sedgwick, a lady writer well known among the literati of this country.

RICHARD THE SCRIBE.

THE FASHIONABLE EXPENSIVE POOR.

This is not a particular class, as mechanics and professional men, but embraces some of every class, from the highest to the lowest. By this class is meant the fashionable and expensive poor, or those who are made poor mainly by following up the fashions, not the good and useful ones, but the absurd and wasteful ones. By fashionable people generally, is meant that portion of the rich and those who associate with the rich, that adopt expensive and fashionable modes of living, at their tables, in furniture, dress, &c. By fashionable and expensive poor here, is intended all those, whether merchants, farmers, mechanics, laborers, &c. that live in the imitation of expensive fashion, without any regard to their wages or fortunes. This class in the United States, embraces a larger portion of the people than in any other country whatever. In other words, travellers agree that the people of the U. States, are, in many particulars, the most wasteful of all civilized people on earth. Many of these fashionable and expensive poor, instead of having lived upon their incomes, and making the two ends of the year meet, have spent so much more than their incomes, that they have been compelled to see their substance waste from day to day, as the consumptive man sees the flesh depart from his bones. Of these fashionable expensive poor, a large number, even of those that belong to the higher classes, are among the poorest people in the United States. If there were weights and scales to weigh human misery by the ounce and pound, it would be found that these unhappy people suffer more in mind from embarrassments, duns, mortifications, of fended pride, and conscious meanness and wickedness at the thought that they are spending the property of their friends, and of honest, hard working mechanics, and others, than many poor people do in body, for want of clothing, fuel and food. Striving to be something which their property will not allow them to be in a perpetual conflict, in the worst war in the world, a war with themselves. They do not live by any rule of their own, according to what God has given them, and what is therefore, only allowable for them to spend—but they live after a rule set by the fashions of the rich people, and thus they see with other people's eyes, whose eyes are their ruin.

Instead of having their clothes made in the most economical way, in their own houses, by their wives and daughters, they run to the fashionable milliners and tailors at the same time, they are suffering for good garments. Their whole wardrobe often, setting aside the finery, would hardly pay for an auction. They would be ashamed to show it, to have it exposed to the light of day, to have their under garments seen. Their domestic condition is equally mean. Some of them in cities live in expensive houses, and promise to pay large rents. The rent is often paid by a rich relative, and often not at all. Their parlors and drawing rooms are full of what they call splendor, that is, finery; if they have valuable pictures, it is ten to one that these are put in the shade, in order to show their fine curtains to better advantage. If you go out of this region of splendor and magnificence, the real barrenness of the territory in good and useful things, appears. In the kitchen and other apartments, there is not a sufficiency of cooking utensils, tubs, kettles, dishes, and other conveniences of health, comfort and cleanliness. Nothing is so mean as the real poverty of these people—but their pride.

It is said that the steerage passage of over 30,000 persons has been paid to different agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, for persons to leave there for America prior to July, and it is estimated that there will be from 70,000, to 100,000 emigrants arrive at New York alone, between the months of May and November inclusive.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

By the arrival on Tuesday of the ship Republic from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 29th June, we have European advices two days later than the news detailed in a subsequent column.—The only item of interest is an account of another attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe, king of the French, on the evening of the 23rd June. The purpose of the assassin was almost unaccountably defeated. He had prepared himself with a new species of fire-arm, which though really a kind of pistol, bore the appearance of a walking cane. The attempt was made about 6 P. M. when the King had just entered his carriage at the palace of the Tuileries to ride to Neuilly, where his family awaited him. The carriage started, and was passing under the gateway into the street, the King meanwhile bowing to the National Guards, in attendance, when the assassin, who had placed himself on the opposite side of the carriage rested his firelock on one of the wheels, and took deliberate aim at the monarch. Strangely enough, although the discharge was within a few feet of its intended victim, it was entirely ineffectual. It is supposed that the regicide either failed through agitation, or received a push at the instant of perpetration, which destroyed his aim. He was instantly taken into custody; and it is said the soldiers were with difficulty restrained from immobiling him on the spot. His examination elicited nothing, except that his name is Ali-beau, and that he is a native of Lyons. The gunsmith who made the weapon employed voluntarily came forward to give testimony.—The King immediately made a sign that he was unhurt, and continued his journey. It is said that the wadding of the pistol was taken out of his hair by his sister. A contemplated visit of the Royal family to the palace of Fontainebleau has been indefinitely postponed on account of this occurrence.

The accounts from Paris differ as to the feeling excited in that city by this audacious crime. Some of them assert it had aroused a general and deep indignation; while others represent it as received with very general indifference. It is said that an extraordinary large number of troops and police officers were on the alert throughout the day, many of them disguised as citizens. Every precaution, however, was taken in vain; but the complete and almost miraculous frustration of the villain's purpose forms another instance of the singular good fortune which has attended Louis Philippe through life. An affecting interview with his family followed his escape from this imminent danger; and throughout the evening his palace was thronged with Foreign Ministers, Peers, &c. eager to proffer their congratulations on his safety.—The Chamber of Peers was immediately convoked to receive a communication from the Government, and the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were summoned to Paris by telegraph on their return from their tour in Lombardy.

From England, the only news is that the House of Lords has again rejected the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, as restored by the House of Commons, by a vote of 142 to 73. A commission was then appointed to draw up a statement of their reasons for so doing.

From Spain, there is nothing decisive. Each party is so weakened by mutual spoliation and slaughter, that it has lost all capacity to injure the other. Nevertheless, the strife does not seem to approach its termination.

New Yorker.

LIFE IN MISSISSIPPI.—A letter from a gentleman in Benton, Miss. dated July 3th, to his friends in this place, contains the following:

"Our community has been thrown into a state of excitement in the last few days, by several shocking murders. The first was the case of an overseer who killed a negro on the plantation of John B. Pease. Verdict of the inquest 'deliberate and wilful murder.' The person charged was brought to town, examined before a justice, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000!

"The second was the murder of a Mr. Harris, who was killed by a man named Bird, and his son Wade Bird. A dispute arose about a tuition bill, when the Birds fell on Harris, the old man holding him while the son stabbed him fifteen or twenty times with a dirk, till he fell and expired! Harris fought manfully having, during the scuffle, shot the son in the abdomen and wounded him severely in the back, besides stabbing the elder Bird several times. The Birds have been committed to Vicksburg jail.

"Two or three days after this Wm. S. Eastwick, shot a man in Manchester named Allen, a mail rider, but

was acquitted on his examination before a magistrate. Public opinion goes against this decision.

"Besides all this, there has lately been some lynching of some shopkeepers on the road between this and Manchester, for selling whiskey to and harboring negroes.—Each of the lynched received about one hundred lashes.—One of them has taken refuge here, but has received notice to quit the State. Many of our citizens are opposed to this practice, and are resolved to maintain the supremacy of the laws. They have determined therefore to resist the illegal attempts of the lynchers."

Alexandria Gazette.

THE HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

To every American reader, not only to every statesman and politician, but to every freeman capable of rightly esteeming the institutions under which we live, no forthcoming work can be of greater interest than the only authentic History of the Constitution of the United States, from the lucid and faithful pen of JAMES MADISON, the first (or one of the first) of its great founders and architects. Of the value of such a work no one could be a better judge than Mr. Madison himself, and he has in his Will, providing for its publication, borne the most emphatic testimony on the subject, whilst directing the avails of the publication to be applied to purposes wholly disinterested, humane, and literary. We are indebted to a friend for a copy of so much of the Will of the illustrious deceased (dated April 15, 1835) as relates to this work; in which, as follows, we are sure that our readers will find much to interest them:—*Vol. Int.*

"I give all my personal estate of every description, ornamental as well as useful, except as hereinafter otherwise given, to my dear wife; and I also give to her all my manuscript papers, having entire confidence in her discreet and proper use of them, but subject to the qualification in the succeeding clause. Considering the peculiarity and magnitude of the occasion which produced the Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, the characters who composed it, the Constitution which resulted from their deliberations, its effects during a trial of so many years on the people living under it, and the interest it has inspired among the friends of free government, it is not an unreasonable inference that a careful and extended report of the proceedings and discussions of that body, which were with closed doors, by a member who was constant in his attendance, will be particularly gratifying to the People of the United States, and to all who take an interest in the progress of political science and the cause of true liberty. It is my desire that the report as made by me should be published under her authority and direction; and, as the publication may yield a considerable amount beyond the necessary expenses thereof, I give the nett proceeds thereof to my wife, charged with the following Legacies, to be paid out of that fund only," &c. &c.

SANTA ANNA.

The following extract of a letter from an officer in the Texian Navy, to his relative in Charleston, gives a portraiture of Santa Anna, calculated to mingle unqualified contempt with the abhorrence which the cruelties of that monster in human shape have universally inspired.

GALVESTON BAY, JUNE 20.

I have seen Santa Anna, and the rest of the Mexican prisoners, the most important of whom is Almonti. Santa Anna is a very ordinary looking man, and the greatest coward the world ever produced. As a proof of this, I will give you an instance that came under my own observation. He and his officers were sent on board of our vessel at Velasco, for safe keeping. He had not been with us over a few days, when the people became dissatisfied and sent for him. As soon as he was informed of this, he judged our people by his own and thought they were going to butcher him. The wretch exclaimed in Spanish—"Mercy, mercy! Oh God! if they wish to kill me, let them come and shoot me here—don't let them take me on shore."

We could not persuade him that his life was safe. He rushed below; and, like a Turk, took opium to drown his sorrows. As soon as the effects of the drug were over, we hurried over the side of the vessel, into the long-boat; and as he went the tears trickled down his pusillanimous cheeks, and

"His coward lips del from their color fly,
And that same eye whose bend doth awe all
Mexico,
Did lose its lustre."

His friend Almonti, is a dark, thick set man, speaks English perfectly well, has traveled through the United States is very talented, affable, and extremely winning in his manners—I consider him

a greater villain than Santa Anna, because, like a serpent, he only embraces to sting, whereas you can read deceit and indifference in Santa Anna's countenance, and you know what to expect.

MORE LYNN LAW.—It appears that His Honor Judge Lynch has been holding an extra Court at Boston, for the first time since the burning of the Convent—or rather, since the rough treatment of Garrison and the female abolitionists. A couple of runaway slaves from Baltimore were lately apprehended in the Eastern Metropolis, and taken before Chief Justice Shaw for examination. While the trial was proceeding, a rush was made by a large number of blacks who had assembled, the prisoners rescued and borne to the door in defiance of all opposition, and thence transferred to a carriage in waiting at a convenient point and driven rapidly out of town. They have not since been heard from.—The Judge, deputy-sheriff, and other officers, were somewhat injured in the scuffle which preceded their liberation.

The audacity of this transaction has excited a very general indignation among the Bostonians. An Abolition meeting, which was to have been held the following evening at Julien Hall, was forbidden by the proprietor, under apprehension of a riot. We trust Judge Lynch will be compelled to show cause for each exercise of jurisdiction, whether his officers be white or black.

The Cherokee Indians residing within the chartered limits of North Carolina, and in Union county, Georgia, have, through their delegates formally assembled, published a declaration of peace. They state that their condition is entirely dissimilar to that of the hostile Creeks; that they have made considerable advancement in the arts of civilized life; that dependence on the chase for a precarious subsistence is no more known among them; that their interests and predilections and institutions are all on the side of peace; that they have no military system, nor military supplies; and that they have no connexion with the belligerent tribes. By war, they say, they have nothing to gain, and every thing to lose.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS.—We obtain the following facts from a late Paris paper:—For several years past a company has been employed in the kingdoms of Wurtemberg, Bavaria and Baden, in organizing the emigration of Colonists for the U. S. of America. This company has lately addressed propositions to Marshal Clausel—it has asked his protection and offers to direct this emigration to Algiers and the French possessions in the North of Africa. This emigration for the last fifteen years has been very considerable. It has been in the following proportions 1822 to 24, 34,500 colonists; from 1825 to 28, 153,500 do; from 1829 to 32, 290,000 do; from 1833 to 34, 149,000 do; from 1835, 80,000, and in 1836, 60,000 do. None of these colonists are sent until they can prove themselves possessed of sufficient funds to establish themselves in the colonies.

Capt. Ford of the United States Army is now at his residence in this vicinity. We are told he has returned to this State, for the purpose of receiving the services of from 70 to 100 active and enterprising young men, who wish to explore the western wilds in the service of their country. The Company proposed to be raised by Capt. Ford is destined to act as dragoons on the western frontiers, and will be furnished with horses, clothing, accoutrements, and rations. Those who wish to engage in the service, can do so by making application, either at Charlestown or Indianapolis, at both of which places we understand a rendezvous will be opened for that purpose.

Charlestown Indianian.

NEWSPAPERS.—The newspapers in the United States and Territories, are computed at 1,300—more than three times exceeding the number published in Great Britain and Ireland, and probably equal to the whole number published in the whole world besides.

The Buffalo Star states that on the 30th ult. a boat, containing two men, was seen to go over Niagara Falls. It is not yet known who the sufferers were.—They were seen for a long way above the Falls, and much pains were taken to save them; after twice approaching very near success, they were thrown beyond the reach of help. They were seen by some people at the Falls, and answered to the waving of hats just as they made the fatal descent.

The President of the United States, has arrived at the Hermitage. He is in good health, and was escorted to his residence by a large concourse of citizens.

RISEING SUN:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 1836.

WHEAT.

There seems to be a disposition among our Farmers, so we are told, to hold on to their wheat, and not take eighty-seven and a half, with the expectation that it will yet be higher. Whether this will be the case or not, we do not sufficiently understand the "trade and commerce" business enough to predict; but one thing is certain—47 1-2 is the highest given in the State; and 12 1-2 cents more than we see offered elsewhere in the west. We do not advise Farmers either to sell or hold on—we are non-committal in this respect—and we make the above statement for the benefit of all concerned.

STAGE ACCIDENT.

An accident happened on the mail stage line, between Georgetown, Ky. and Cincinnati, not far from Florence, on Wednesday morning last, before daylight. The driver having fallen asleep, was thrown from his box, which caused the horses to run off. Col. PEPPER, of this place, and a young Indian which he was bringing from the Choctaw Academy, together with seven others, two of whom were females, were in the stage at the time. Col. P. and the females kept their seats; while the others jumped out, who were all more or less injured. The Indian is now in this place. He is considerably bruised, but hopes are entertained that he will be able to travel in a few days. Had the Passengers all kept their seats, they would have escaped uninjured, as the horses came to a halt at the first post office.

VEVAY.

JOHN F. DUFFOUR, Esq. advertises that he has laid off into building lots that part of the bottom between the built part of Vevay, and the river, through which the principal business street runs. These lots will be offered at public sale on the 19th of September, on the premises. The terms are quite accommodating—bring one fourth in hand; or in sixty days, by paying interest, and the remainder in three semi-annual instalments.

We notice the above merely that our citizens may see what measures have been taken by the towns above and below us to extend business and population. Here we are bounded by Pennsylvania street on the South, High street on the West, and Fifth street on the North, and beyond these there are no building lots for sale. The owners of the land are wealthy, and they do not seem disposed to sell. We are satisfied that this is a great drawback on the increase of our population and trade, and will not increase as it would and should, until the building lots are extended. Lots beyond the streets named would command a good price now.—Why then are they not brought into market? Will the owners tell us?

KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.

The President of the United States has notified the Governor of Kentucky, in a letter dated at the Hermitage, on the 17th inst. that the call of Gen. Gaines for one thousand volunteers, from that State, has not met his approbation, and he requests the Governor, if the men called for had been brought into the field, to forthwith cause them to be mustered and discharged, and await for further orders from the General Government. The Volunteers, who were ready to march, have, of course, been discharged. But it seems from what we read in the Louisville Advertiser, that "a number of the volunteers determined not to be balked in their patriotic endeavors," have "resolved to proceed to the [frontier] lines forthwith, and be governed by such circumstances as may there present themselves." Their object is to march into Texas, and enrol themselves in the cause of that struggling Republic.

A call has been made upon the citizens of Louisville and the surrounding country, for contributions to enable them to equip, &c. for enterprise.

THE PUBLIC MONEY.

A resolution was passed by the Senate, at the recent session of Congress, making it the duty of the Secretary of the treasury, to publish on the first of each month, the "amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft, and also the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers;" and in pursuance of said resolution, Mr. WOODBURY publishes that on the first instant there was in the Treasury the sum of forty millions two hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-one cents!

ANTI-ABOLITIONISM.

The Logansport (Indiana) Telegraph of the 6th instant, contains some very severe editorial remarks in regard to the recent formation of an Anti-Slavery Society in that place. After stating that the movements of the Abolitionists tend to increase the evils of Slavery, and to arouse the horrors of insurrection and bloodshed, the Editors ask, "will Indiana cheerish within her borders emmiesaries whose misguided zeal will aid in producing such results? Let public opinion lash the northern blood-hounds back into their kennels." We conceive this to be very strong language, and language which we think, should not be made use of, either against Abolitionists or Anti-Abolitionists. It is sowing the seeds of a riot. If a party be wrong, will hard words convince them of it? Can you turn them from the "error of their ways?" by calling them blood-hounds and insurrectionists? We think not; and now is time for the philosopher, the statesman, the patriot, and last, though not least, the Editor, to keep cool, and make use of mild, and moderate language, and reason with the abolitionists upon the course they have taken. This is the only way in our opinion, if they are at the bottom of all the mischief, to convince them of it.