

Miscellaneous.



FOR THE FREE PRESS.
ACROSTIC.

More lovely than the blushing rose,
Along the valley, where it blows;
Richer in grace and ev'ry hue,
Yes! beauty yields the palm to you.
More valu'd still, must be thy mind,
With grace adorn'd, by sense refin'd.
Every tongue shall fisp thy praise—
Shall tell some Bard, in after days,
To sing thy worth—nor cease his lays.
Halifax, 1827. X.

For the Free Press.

FRIENDSHIP.

Without a Friend—no sincere Friend,
This world is but a wilderness;
Though suns arise, and rains descend,
Yet all is dark and comfortless.
How sad without one gleam of hope,
Through this lone wilderness to grope.

Buds may expand, and flowers the while,
May blossom only to decay;
The trees may bow their heads and smile,
Kiss'd by the breezes of the day—
But go to-morrow—look and see
Nought but the weeping—willow tree.

Those beasts of prey—the passions dire,
Infest the forest of the mind;
Not purified by virtue's fire,
Enlighten'd by it, or refin'd—
But let in FRIENDSHIP'S vivid ray,
And all is Eden—all is day.

The wilderness begins to bloom,
Afresh, and fruits begin to grow,
Pure extacy dispels the gloom,
That settles on our path below—
And joyous feelings point above,
Where all is Friendship, Peace and Love.
MARMION.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

A SIFLICATION.*

To the House o' Commons.

The Crows that wing the midway air,
And the Moles that nuzzle mother earth,
Show worsen—

Therefore,
I beg, intreat, and sifficate you,
To build a law this Legislature,
In the House o' Commons, hem!
For their total demolition,
And velocious as a cascade send 'em,
With impetus to perdition.
O! do, for God's sake build this law,
For I hate to hear a d—d crow caw;
And I hate to see a mole-ridge too,
The worst, good Lord, and so ought you.
Therefore, Gents, in the name o' the Lord,
Please your worships jest lay on your board,
(Table, bench, or whatever you call um,) A bill, or resolution, lest
The State will famish by this pest.
Yes, Gents, I am sure you will
Pass without a speech a bill,
To extipate the rotten creatures,
For the sake o' corn and tatars.
When ye build a law, I spose,
Ye take the yase and take the nose;
Abstract the minor from the major,
I'm told ye do—me cousin Cajor
Went to the House o' Commons once,
I know he knows, for he's no dunce;
He said he was larning fast the rules,
But the next election the cursed fools,
Went and cut the crature out,
'Cause he could not speech about
The infarnal Intarnal Navigation,
And make a h—ll of a splutteration,
In opposition to digging ditches—
A passel of (not sons o' bitches,)
Sons of prejjudis and envy et cetera,
But I believe it happen'd for the better,
For he didn't know a single letter.
So please your worships, I wish ye to
Say yas all ay ye, and not say no;
And build without a hum this law,
For I hate to hear a d—d crow caw;
And hate to view a mole-ridge too,
Prodeegious bad and so ought you.
No if ye will but grant enuff,
Of that glittering, jingling stuff,
In the Tressury hid—I mean
To jest construct a maggyzeen,
In the senter of every county,
And give a chosen squad a bounty,
In every one throughout the State,
To watch the crows soon and late;
And shoot um croaking, cawing, crying,
Shoot um hopping, sitting, flying;
Without favor, pity, or 'fection,
O'er the counties in every direction.
And as for the darn'd infarnal moles,
Jest blow them up, pox take their souls.
Now do for God's sake, build this law,
For I hate to hear a d—d crow caw;
And I hate to view a mole-ridge too,
The worst, good Lord, and so ought you.
I intreat ye agin, to build this law,
And stop the 'farnal cry of caw,
About our fields o' corn.

A Corn and Tatur Planter.

*A Siffication.

Congress at Panama.—From the documents transmitted to Congress last week by the Executive, we derive official information from our minister at Mexico, touching the proceedings of the Congress at Panama. It appears that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded by the plenipotentiaries of Peru, Mexico, Central America, and Colombia, by which the contracting parties bind themselves to defray jointly the expense of the force to be kept on foot when their mutual safety shall require it; and it augurs well of the prudence of the new states, that they look to the augmentation of their naval force, both as the most effective means of defence, and annoyance to an enemy, and as enabling them to reduce the large armies now afoot. By an additional article of this treaty it is agreed, that on its ratification, the republics will proceed to fix the principles of their conduct both in peace and war; and the other powers of America are invited to take part in the negotiations, and the ratifications are then to be exchanged to this effect. As the Congress is to re-assemble at Tacubaya, eight months after its adjournment, it follows that our ministers will be in time, if they reach the place of meeting by February. It was also agreed, that the Congress should assemble annually in time of war, and biennially in peace; and the respective contingents, and the employment and direction of them, were fixed by separate conventions.

Neither the Agent of the Netherlands, nor the British Commissioners, were present at the deliberations of the Congress. These deliberations were commenced on the 23d of June, though the negotiations were not then formally opened on account of the illness of Vidaurre, and continued ten and eleven hours a day, till the 15th of July. The situation of Panama, on the score of its insalubrity, and the extreme difficulty and delay both of sending and receiving intelligence, seems very evidently to have been the cause of the removal of the Congress to Tacubaya. During four months of absence, the plenipotentiaries of Mexico received no communications from home, nor did their government learn any intelligence of them, tho' carefully forwarded.

Of the governments whose ministers did not attend, Chili offered to send hers on the termination of the war in Chiloe. Buenos Ayres had shown no disposition to attend; and Upper Peru, or Bolivia was not yet recognized.

Militia.—The following outlines of the Report of the Board of Officers, recently convened at Washington, to point out and recommend a remedy for the deficiencies in the present organization of the Militia, are extracted from the last Raleigh Register:

The defects of the present system are stated to be the excess of numbers, which the act of 1792, holds to service; the ordinary musters are deemed to be useless, or worse than useless, from the want of a proper system of instruction; but a small portion of the Militia is at present armed, and, according to the present appropriations

made by Congress for this purpose, it would require a period of 75 years to arm the whole body; the want of instruction in discipline, &c. &c.

The remedies proposed for these defects are,—a new enrolment & organization of the Militia and a plan for Camps of Instruction, a proper system of Instruction is in preparation; the full age of 21, has been assumed by the Board as the best period for the commencement of service in the ranks of the Militia, deeming it unnecessary, in time of peace, for the Government to interfere with the ordinary control of parents, guardians and masters over minors; and they believe it will not be necessary for raising a Militia force of 400,000 men for the Union, (which they deem sufficient) to enrol men beyond the age of 29 or 30. Camps of Instruction are recommended for the officers from a belief that the tactical experience obtained by them would be imparted to the ranks in such trainings or musters as the several States shall prescribe—the maxim "that good officers make good soldiers" having the support of universal experience. These Camps to be held in each division of the Militia, to continue for ten successive days in every year, under the command of the senior officer of the division. Proper Instructors of each Camp to be employed and paid by the Government of the U. States. The Secretary of War, on application of the Executives of the several states to provide competent Instructors, by selections from Officers of the army, &c. It is proposed also that the General Government shall pay every Officer at the rate of \$1 50 or \$1 25 per day while encamped, besides five cents a mile for travelling. Proper Musicians are also to be provided and paid. The whole annual expence to the Union, is estimated, will be from \$200,000 to \$300,000 per annum, a small sum, in our opinion for the accomplishment of so great and desirable an object.

The Indian War.—We have heard, by a private and respectable source, that a gentleman direct from Florida, had met the Georgia Troops within about 40 miles of Tallahassee. The disturbances in that quarter have been quelled, by the vigilance and activity of the forces in Florida, in apprehending the Indians who had lately committed the murders and depredations.—Col. Everard Hamilton, who commands the Georgia Cavalry, was proceeding to Tallahassee where he would have an opportunity, and from whence he would make an official return of the expedition, &c. to Head Quarters. Thus, we believe, has terminated the war...*Ral. Reg.*

African Colonization.—From the proceeding had, it appears probably that the Legislature of Maryland will appropriate \$1,000 a year to aid in the transportation of free persons of color to Africa, under direction of the Colonization Society.

Wilmington, Jan. 17.—The brig Juniata, from Jamaica, commanded by our townsman Capt.

Gautier, and bound to this port, arrived at Charleston, on the 11th instant, in distress. The crew had been in a state of mutiny. The second mate, Mr. Wheaton, was killed, and Captain Gautier was wounded in five places, by the first mate, John Dawe. The mutiny was suppressed and Dawe put in irons and confined to his room. The account of these distressing events, occasioned, on the first pervul, a shock, from which however we were soon relieved by the pleasing intelligence that Capt. G. was recovering from his wounds and was hourly expected, in this town, by his family.—*Rec.*

A fisherman near Masonboro' Sound, named Stephen Brewington, was frozen, in the late severe weather, and died in three days, after he was found. Another fisherman, named Sampson Brewington, was fishing during the same weather; and has not been heard of since. It is probable, he was frozen to death.—*ib.*

Emigration.—A Sparta (Tenn.) paper says that upwards of 1000 waggons have passed through that place, mostly from North Carolina, emigrating to the West.

Fugitive Slaves.—A bill has been read a second time in the N. Jersey Legislature authorizing the owners of fugitive slaves from other states to reclaim and re-possess themselves of them, under proper and safe restrictions; and a severe penalty is imposed on the abuse of this right of re-possession.—The law on this subject is modelled after the law of Pennsylvania, with some alterations, and with heavier penalties.

Canada.—The population of Canada is rapidly increasing both by emigration and by natural increase.—That of Lower Canada, according to the official returns made last winter, was 420,679.—The number of settlers who have arrived at Quebec from Great Britain and Ireland, within the last 8 years, is a little short of 80,000, of whom it is computed that about a third have settled in Lower Canada, a third in Upper Canada, and the other third have come to the United States.

The Catholic Church erecting at Montreal, is the largest building on this Continent. When completed it will accommodate 10,000 persons. The building is now far advanced, and will be covered at the opening of the next season. \$108,506 have already been expended. The Church Wardens report that with an additional \$40,000, they are authorized to borrow, and \$20,000 expected to be received on subscription, they will be enabled to finish the exterior of the edifice, with the exception of two large front towers, which will remain unfinished eighty feet under the intended height of 200 feet.

A Giant.—A correspondent of the Utica (N. Y.) Sentinel, says there is now living in the town of Western, Oneida county, a farmer that measures seven feet four inches and three fourths in height. He saw the man measured.