

Miscellaneous.



FOR THE FREE PRESS.

ACROSTIC.

Can mortal man, endow'd with nature's head,
Arrest the dart, which by Miss C— is sped;
Raised by her look, exalted by her spell,
On her sweet charms who could not ever dwell?

Look, traverse creation thro' and thro',
In Georgian climes or thro' Bartholomew;
Never, oh! ne'er such beauty shall you find,
Endow'd with such a mien nor such a mind.
Sweet, oh! how charming her seraphic tongue,

That mocks description and adorns the song;
Enraptur'd by its glowing melody,
Lo! who'd not wish, have such with many a sigh.

Fair as the morn of spring her beauteous face,

And fairer still her eye of every grace.
In this lower earth, if one still higher there be
Remov'd from her, what pleasure could a lover see.

EUKOPHILOS.

THE BACHELOR'S REVERIE.

'Mongst taverns and chop-houses, though I may stray,

I can't find employment to kill the dull day.
A curse on the town seems of late to have come!

I see nothing I want, so—I slowly poke home!
Home! home! dull, dull home!
A fico for home! a fico for home!

When absent from home, how delightful to see,

So many old bachelors as wretched as me.
They will prose about prices, with phizzes of gloom,

Then with hands crossed behind them, they creep along home!

Home! home! humdrum home!
There's no fun at home! there's no fun at home!

Executive Patronage.—In the debate in Congress on Mr. Chilton's retrenchment resolutions, Mr. Rives, of Va. observed:

"But, Sir, to return to the subject of our public expenditures. I would say to the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sargeant,) that the true mode of testing the economy of our government, at any given period, is not to compare its expences with those of a foreign government, but with *its own* at some antecedent period. Now, Sir, if we do this, we shall find that, during Mr. Jefferson's administration, in 1802, for example, the whole expenditures of the government, exclusive of the payments to the public debt, amounted to \$3,737,079; while the same class of expenditures during the year 1826, according to the last Treasury Report, amounted to \$13,062,316. Here, then, we have an increase of expenditure equal to 350 per cent. in less than 25 years, which, after making every allowance for the growth of the country, and the expansion of its institutions, *does seem* to me to be disproportionate and extravagant.

"Sir, I may have fears upon this subject, which firmer minds can, and do repel; but it has long been my opinion, that there is a decided tendency in our government to a dangerous and disproportionate accumulation of power in the Executive branch, and that *Monarchy* is the euthanasia of our political system. Gentlemen who treat these fears as altogether visionary, and those especially, who, like the distinguished member from Pennsylvania, consider *patronage* a disadvantage rather

than an aid to an administration, have not, I am persuaded, explored the full extent and range of this powerful engine, in the magnitude which it has, at present, attained. Having been led by particular circumstances, during the last session of Congress, to look into this subject, I will repeat here the result of an investigation then very carefully made. Many persons have hastily supposed that the patronage of the Executive consisted exclusively in appointments to office. But an equally, if not more important branch of *patronage*, consists in the disposition of public moneys through the medium of contracts made under the direction of the Executive. Both of these branches were included in an estimate of the amount of Executive patronage made by Mr. Gallatin in '99, and I took the list of items, enumerated by him, as the basis of my calculation.

In doing this, I found that the "annual pay of the officers in the several departments of the Treasury, State, War, and Navy, and their dependencies; of the Attorney General, and Postmaster General, Judges, Marshals, and District Attorneys, Officers of the Customs, Postmasters; of Diplomatic characters, Commercial Agents, (exclusive of Consuls,) Commissioners under Treaties, Territorial Officers, Indian Agents, Surveyors, Registers, Receivers, &c.;" in fine, the pay of all Civil Officers, whose appointments depend upon the Executive, added to the commissioned officers of the Army and Navy, amounted to about \$3,500,000; and that the amount of moneys disposed of by contracts made under the direction of the Executive, including Fortifications, Docks, Navy Yards, Internal Improvements, Lighthouses, transportation of the Mail, supplying the provisions, clothing, guns, cannon, &c. for the army, building ships, and furnishing supplies necessary for the Navy, was about \$4,500,000; making an aggregate of eight millions annually; four times the amount of Executive Patronage, as estimated by Mr. Gallatin in '99.

Now, Sir, when the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania comes to survey this immense field, so productive in rich rewards, he can no longer, I am sure, consider its possession a disadvantage to those who enjoy it. He will see that, although the hopes of an expectant may be sometimes disappointed, in relation to a particular office, yet that in the multiplicity of other boons and favors to be disposed of, ample means are afforded to retain his fidelity, and to console and indemnify him for his first disappointment.

Believing this immense force of Executive patronage to be dangerous to the public liberty, and as the disbursements of public money must necessarily be made by the Executive branch of the government, that every increase of expenditure tends directly to increase the influence of that Department, I am for embracing every fit occasion to reduce the public expenditure to the real de-

mands of the public service. It is with reference to this great *political* object, that I attach so much importance to a *wise economy* in the administration of our public affairs."

Married, at the market-house, in this city, (says the Georgia Courier,) at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by J. W. Meredith, Esq. Mr. *Bright Prickett* to Miss *Eliza Cole*. The above pair were emigrating from North-Carolina, and became first acquainted with each other "on the long road to Georgia." They were bound to different sections of the country, and finding that the road forked at Augusta, the idea of a separation was intolerable, so enamoured had they become of each other on their journey. They had halted in front of the market, when their disconsolate situation was whispered to some of our citizens—the news soon became general, and in a short period several hundreds of our people, from generals and aldermen, colonels and 'squires, down to the little boys of the city, gathered around—and all agreed that Mr. Bright and Miss Eliza should be one. A subscription was instantly raised to pay the license fee, and our worthy 'Squire of the 122d district, volunteered to officiate on the occasion without "fee, reward, or the hope thereof." The knot being tied, Alderman Danforth proposed that a subscription be raised for a marriage portion, and, with a praiseworthy example, tendered 100 lbs. of bacon as his quota. The thing took well—all hands contributed their mite—and the happy pair took up their line of march, arm in arm, towards Tallahassee, amidst loud huzzas, prosperity to the Republic, and long live Mr. Bright and Mrs. Eliza.

Worse and Worse.—We understand Mr. Boylston's devise to President Adams was a farm in Weston, and that it was given on condition that Mr. Adams becomes joint executor of the will, and trustee for children named in it: trusts which it has been supposed he could not accept, and therefore must also decline the acceptance of land burdened with such duties.—*Aegis*.

Sunday Schools.—From an estimate in a late number of the Sunday School Magazine, it appears that more than 175,000 children in the United States, attend the Sabbath Schools that are connected with the Union. If to these be added the Methodist and other schools, not in connexion with the Union, it will increase the number to 250 or 300,000.

Baptists and Masons.—A Convention of the Baptist Society at Le Roy, (New-York,) consisting of Delegates from 19 churches, have resolved to request all Free Masons belonging to their churches to renounce publicly all communion with the order; and to excommunicate such as do not comply within a reasonable time.

Tobacco.—In his last message to the Legislature, Governor Clin-

ton recommended the cultivation of tobacco, in the state of New-York, as a profitable crop. A writer in the Rochester Daily Telegraph, mentions, as the result of an experiment made by him last summer, that it is a more productive crop than any now raised in the western counties of the State. He is confident that the soil and climate are both well adapted for raising the high priced yellow tobacco, but not so good for low priced tobacco, (used for chewing,) as the Southern States.

Fire.—A fire broke out in New Orleans on the night of the 1st ult. which was not arrested before it had consumed 2 entire squares including the Government House. Many of the papers belonging to the Legislature, and to the different offices of state, were saved, though materially damaged by the disorder. The fire originated accidentally.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing from Isaac D. Guion, the land of Thos. Guion, deceased—the Subscriber having a lien on said land, under authority of the will of said deceased, for the sum of \$1500, which must be paid before the said Isaac D. Guion is entitled to the land.

WM. R. DUPREE.

Jan. 24, 1828.

Notice.

IN order to relieve our endorsers at Bank from their responsibility, to pay our other debts, and close the partnership between us, we hereby offer for sale the Office and Establishment of the *Intelligencer and Petersburg Commercial Advertiser*. It is needless to expatiate on the value of this property, to a gentleman of talent and capital, capable of conducting the business to advantage. The office is complete and well supplied in every kind of Type and Press that can be required; and the list of Subscribers, and Advertising custom for many years extended to the establishment, will speak for themselves. The Newspaper has at no period been more liberally patronized than at present...it has about 900 good subscribers. The amount of advertising has been fully \$4000 per annum heretofore, with very considerable job-work...so that we may say without exaggeration that the gross income of the establishment has averaged about \$8000 per annum for the last eight years; while the annual expences of the Printing-Office amount to little more than \$3000. Such being facts (and that we state nothing but the truth, any gentleman by calling upon us can be satisfied,) scarcely any consideration, but the imperious obligations above-mentioned, could induce us to part with property so valuable. It will be offered at private sale until the first day of April next; on which day, should it not be disposed of (and due notice will be given of a transfer,) it will be sold publicly on the premises occupied by us on Bank Street, to the highest bidder. The terms will be made known on application; but there is no doubt, should a responsible purchaser present himself, that on paying down a small amount in cash, a reasonable credit for the greater part of the purchase money might be obtained. Gentlemen disposed to avail themselves of this offer, can receive any further information they desire, by addressing Dr. Richard Feild, of Brunswick, Mr. Miles Jordan of Lunenburg, Mr. James B. Kendall of Petersburg, or the Subscribers.

YANCEY & BURTON.

February 19, 1828.

Constables' Blanks for sale,
At this Office.