

## Miscellaneous.



FOR THE FREE PRESS.

TO

Believe it not that I am chang'd,  
All things may fade that will;  
And friends from friends may be estrang'd,  
But I must love thee still.

Never can be the stroke forgot,  
Which did my bosom thrill;  
When you declar'd you lov'd me not,  
For I must love thee still.

On uncheck'd the swoln flood must flow,  
Though once a gentle rill;  
Love through years still like love must glow,  
And I must love thee still.

Tho' parents, friends, and kindred dear,  
All sink in death's cold chill;  
Yet one strong tie shall bind me here,  
For I must love thee still.

The dream of youth I may forget,  
The friends to whom I fill;  
There's one I shall remember yet,  
For I must love thee still.

In vain may other beauties shine,  
And show their charms with skill.  
Thy heart is all I would were mine,  
For I do love thee still.

With this thro' life's dark shaded day,  
I'd walk unfeared ill;  
Thy smiles should drive the clouds away,  
And I would love thee still.

If diff'rent paths must guide our feet,  
Down life's uneven hill;  
Oft may it be our lot to meet,  
For I shall love thee still. B.

Selected for the Free Press.

From thee, my Mary, I must go,  
And from my native shore;  
The cruel fates between us throw,  
A boundless ocean's roar:  
But boundless oceans roaring wide,  
Between my love and me;  
They never, never can divide  
My heart and soul from thee.

Farewell, farewell, my Mary dear,  
The maid that I adore!  
A boding voice is in mine ear,  
We part to meet no more!  
But the last throb that leaves my heart,  
While death stands victor by;  
That throb, my Mary, is thy part,  
And thine that latest sigh!

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

*The American Sunday School Union.*—Is a coalition of the various smaller unions which exist in different parts of the country. It comprises schools from all denominations which approve this species of charity, and enrolls between two and three thousand schools, with 20,000 teachers, and 135,000 scholars. By carrying forward extensive printing operations, and producing many editions from stereotype plates, it furnishes these schools with all the articles they require at about half the booksellers' prices; thus promoting in the most efficient manner, these interesting institutions. The Society is destitute of a capital, though its monthly expenses are about \$3,000, and has grown to this magnitude, to the great embarrassment of the board of Managers, which is located in Philadelphia.

When Sunday Schools were originated, premiums were needed, because the system was one of kindness and not of chastisement. Sunday Schools teach multitudes to read, to whom, otherwise, the treasures of knowledge are as a fountain sealed. The very stability of our free institutions depends on the *virtue* of our population; and to maintain this, Sunday Schools are the only efficient general means now in operation.

An army of 20,000 of our most discreet young men and maidens, are from week to week giving their personal energies to form the rising race to a taste for reading and to habits of virtue. By the Society's publications and travelling agents, of which there were thirty last year, there is reason to hope, an impulse to this holy work is given and sustained, which will spread its benefits to the remotest hamlet on our continent.

*Slavery.*—The select committee of the House of Delegates of Virginia, to whom was referred the report and resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the state of Alabama, disapproving resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of several non-slaveholding States, on the subject of colonizing the free people of color, and emancipating the slaves within the U. States—presented a report, on the 26th ult. from which we extract as follows:

"The States in which Slavery is tolerated, have ample means of security against the mischiefs apprehended from its existence. They now, and will have, in all time to come, (if left to themselves,) the means and the disposition to apply them; either individually, or in concert with each other, to meliorate their own condition, as well as that of the Slave. But, whether by abolition, by general or partial emancipation, by colonization, with or without indemnity to the owners, they *only* have a right to decide questions, with which the Federal government have no power to interfere, and in which no State has a right to meddle with another, and whenever a disposition shall be indicated to do so, either by the Federal Government, or by the States which have no slaves, it will excite distrust and suspicion, and if necessary, prompt and united resistance.

"The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia,* That the interference of the non-slaveholding States in the question of Negro slavery, is highly impolitic, and destructive of that spirit of amity which should subsist, and be cherished by all the States of the Union, tending directly, to weaken the confidence, disturb the repose, and endanger the peace of the slave-holding States.

"*Resolved,* That so far as such proceedings are dictated by a spirit of benevolence and philanthropy, towards the slave-holding States, they are mistaken and misapplied; and if they are the offspring of an interested policy, they are reprobated as insidious and detestable."

*Alabama.*—Among the Acts passed before the Legislature adjourned, (says the Courtland Herald,) we observe one of vital importance, and with which we are highly pleased, viz: The prohibition of the importation of slaves into this State for sale or hire. This act provides that any person bringing negroes into this State after the first day of August next, for sale or hire, shall be liable to

a fine of \$1000, for each negro so brought into the State; and it furthermore subjects the offender to prosecution by indictment, and to pay \$500 for each offence, and imprisonment. This act also provides, that persons bringing negroes into this State for their own use, shall not sell or hire them within two years after their arrival.

*Pennsylvania Witnesses.*—In a recent trial for assault and battery, in Pennsylvania, the counsel for the defendant asked one of the witnesses, a stout athletic man, to describe the manner in which the plaintiff was assaulted, when he immediately took hold of the counsel by the collar, and gave him a tremendous shaking, to the no small amusement of the judges, spectators, &c. who were convulsed with laughter.

*Pennsylvania Judges.*—In the course of a debate, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, relative to laying out roads, Gen. Ogie stated, that "he had known a case where an application had been made to the court for a view of a road, and one of the judges descended from his seat, and kicked the applicant out of the house."

Judge Franks, one of the Circuit Judges in Pennsylvania, has been impeached before the Legislature of that state for mal-conduct in office. The charges alleged, are—"His private life is a continued scene of immorality, intemperance, lewdness, buffoonery, and excess, which disqualify him for, and interfere with a faithful discharge of his duties, and to the great injury of the morals of the people of the district over which he presides. He is in the habit of gambling, publicly, often with the lowest company. His conduct and conversation are marked by obscenity and vulgar profaneness. He has been in the habit of publicly ridiculing preachers of the gospel and the exercises of religion. He is in the habit of openly associating with females of doubtful reputation. He is addicted to intemperate drinking, frequent intoxication, and is in the habit of keeping irregular hours. He has been seen publicly playing the trick of the thimbles, and performing other feats of jugglery. He has been known to encourage the drawing of unlawful lotteries. He has been seen wearing a mask along the public streets in open day. He has been in the habit of betting on elections, contrary to the act of the General Assembly. He is utterly regardless of the obligations of truth."

*Female Ingenuity.*—We were, (says the Salisbury Carolinian,) a few days since, shown a "garment without a seam"—it was a cotton shirt, woven complete in all its parts, with a well-formed double collar, regular gathering about the neck and wristbands, button-holes woven in the bosom and wristbands, with an appearance of gussets under the arms, straps on the shoulders, &c.; and, in fine, as complete, in all its parts, as the best made shirts—with *not a single seam in it!* The only parts about it that are not woven, are the buttons, which are made of

linen thread, but are woven to the garment. This specimen of laudable ingenuity and industry, is the production of Miss *Elitha Sherrill*, who resides on the Lincoln side of the Catawba, above Beatie's Ford. It is the second or third she has woven; and we understand she has it in view to attempt the weaving of some other garment.

*Leaping.*—The sporting journals of London, are all alive with an account of a leap of a deer before the Earl of Derby's hounds. The hunted animal cleared a hedge of considerable height with *forty feet* of turnpike road, and a hedge beyond, alighting in safety on the other side. This is certainly a marvellous jump, but nothing like that we can mention in our own country. An eminent politician being terribly chased by the hounds of the *press*, leapt from a state of fierce opposition over the high hedges of decency, honor and consistency, and alighted safely in the office of Secretary of State under his former foe... Noah.

*Distress.*—Accounts from Shelbyville, (Tenn.) state, that "the distress in this country for the want of money, exceeds any thing you have an idea of: in fact, there is none of any consequence, and their staple, Cotton, is so low in price, that you may see hundreds of acres that will be left unpicked. In consequence of the price of Cotton, it will not pay the hire for getting it picked, although it appears to be the only article the farmers have to pay their debts. They are obliged to pay from 12 to 20 per cent. a year interest."

*The Happy Union.*—The gods wearied with the perpetual cries of wedded mortals, loudly complaining that they were unfortunately matched, sent, at length, a messenger to earth, with authority to divorce all those who were desirous of being unmarried. On the messenger's return to heaven, it appeared, from his report, that only a single couple in the whole world were perfectly satisfied with each other. This amiable and peaceable pair had never quarrelled; if the woman was out of temper, and suffered her tongue to use violent expressions, the husband entirely disregarded what she said; and, if he committed any improper and indelicate actions, his dear wife never once noticed them. The cause of this singular instance of conjugal harmony puzzled all the celestials, who learned with astonishment that the wife was *blind*, and the husband *deaf*.

*Dissimulation.*—When persons are in love, they put the best side outwards. A man who is desirous of pleasing, takes a world of care to conceal his defects. A woman knows still better how to dissemble. Two persons often study for six months together how to bubble one another, and at last they marry and punish one another the remainder of their lives for their dissimulation.

Marriage has many pains, but celibacy has few pleasures.

Lacon.