

POETRY.

The Folly of the World.

All the world's a mass of folly, Youth is gay, age melancholy; Youth is spending, age is thrifty, Mad at twenty, cold at fifty. Man is naught but folly's slave, From the cradle to the grave.

What creates the infant's joy? Rattle bells and painted toy: What the youth's? the wish to prove, All his fervor, all his love; And these past-times, when grown old, All forgot; absorb'd in gold.

What but wealth is man pursuing, What but gold is man's undoing; Mundane glory's supposition, Worldly pleasure's imposition; Health's precarious, life's uncertain, Soon or late, death drops the curtain.

Rear'd in folly's idiot schooler, Ev'ry age thus boasts its foolerie; From the newline infant season, To man's dotage—want of reason: Then bravo, fool, thy flag's unfurled, And waves the ensign of the world.

FROM THE AMERICAN CENTINEL.

1805 and 1817.

In 1805, there were two candidates nominated by republicans for the office of governor, Mr. Snyder and Mr. McKean. The federal party took up no candidate of their own.—Mr. Snyder was nominated by the great body of the democratic party, who were in favour of altering and amending the constitution of the state. Mr. McKean, the incumbent, was supported by a small minority of the republican party, who were satisfied with the existing constitution, and opposed to the risk of alteration. The federal party, professing a strong attachment to the constitution, and hostility to any change, threw their weight into the scale of the minor section of the democratic party. Mr. McKean was consequently elected by a considerable majority. His election was considered, on all hands, as having expressed clearly and decisively the wishes of the people in relation to the call of a convention.

In 1817, nearly the same question will present itself to the citizens of Pennsylvania.—Two gentlemen, (Mr. Findlay and Mr. Heister) are now before the public as candidates for the office of governor. The democratic party, who nominated Mr. Findlay, found by the result of the election in 1805, and by some subsequent attempts, that a majority of the citizens of the state were opposed to any alteration of the constitution, and are unwilling, therefore, again to agitate the question. The old-school party, who have put Mr. Heister in nomination, have expressly brought the question of amending the constitution before the public. They brought it before the legislature at its late session, and supported it with their little force in that body, but without success.

The federal conferees of the city of Philadelphia, we understand, have decided, that it is "inexpedient, in their opinion, to nominate a federal candidate for the office of governor at the ensuing election." The members of that party will, therefore, be under the necessity of abstaining altogether from exercising their elective franchise, or of voting for one of the two candidates already placed in nomination.

How the federal party can in 1817, advocate a measure, which, in 1805, they deprecated as frightful and ruinous—a measure, which they put forth their whole strength as a party to oppose, we are at a loss to conceive.

Putting out of view the character and qualifications of the two gentlemen named, the manner in which the federalists shall vote on the question will prove satisfactorily, whether they are so zealously attached to the constitution as they professed to be in 1805; or whether the grand motive in all their political movements is not to regain their long last ascendancy.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The True American of this morning assures its readers that Mr. Heister will have a majority of 500 in Cumberland county. We will not merely contradict this unfounded assertion, but we will shew to conviction that we believe what we assert.

We will wager 50 dollars that Mr. Heister will not have a majority of 500 in Cumberland county. We will wager 50 dollars that Mr. Findlay will in that good county of Cumberland, have a majority—we will wager the same sum that he will have a majority of 500—we will wager the same sum that he will have a majority of 1000, and we will wager othe: 50 dollars that he will have 1500 majority in Cumberland county. Such are our convictions of the state of public opinion in Cumberland county. Demo. Press.

The Times, a federal newspaper printed in Sunbury, has published an account of a federal meeting, at which, when the vote was taken "it appeared, that Gen. Joseph Heister had thirty-three, and William Findlay one vote;" and this is matter of exultation to our Federalists; this is the evidence that good old Northumberland county will give a majority for Mr. Heister. We know better: we will wager 50 dollars that it will give a majority for Mr. Findlay—we will bet the same sum that it will give Mr. Findlay a majority of more than 1000 votes; and we will wager the same sum that it will give Mr. Findlay a majority of more than 2000 votes. We know the county well, we know its stubborn inflexible integrity, and its devotion to the principles of democracy, and we are certain that it will do its duty. ib.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

There has of late appeared much confidence and boldness of assertion in the Federal papers in reference to the election for Governor. We do not believe that the persons who assert that Mr. Heister will be elected entertain the convictions which they would wish to impress upon others. Our reasons for not giving credit to the federal declarations are as follow. We know that in this district, where the Holy League is more perfect than elsewhere, that notwithstanding all the appearances of confidence which are assumed no one will bet on Heister's election. It is in our knowledge that ten per cent has been offered, for a month past, to any one who would procure a bet of a thousand dollars, Findlay against Heister, the money to be staked, and although different persons have undertaken to procure such a bet yet have they never succeeded. This fact shews that there is not a man to be found in Philadelphia so regardless of his money and character as to bet a thousand dollars that Joseph Heister will be elected Governor of Pennsylvania. Democratic Press.

The Independent Republicans of Lancaster county have had a meeting, and as their resolutions, published in the Aurora of this day, are of the same tenor with those heretofore adopted, we shall submit the pith and marrow of them to our readers.

They resolve in the first place, that on the event of the coming election for Governor, will depend the decision of the question "whether the principles of genuine republicanism shall prevail against the efforts of corruption, intrigue and faction." When we remember the 1364 dollar bribe, the bolted doors of the Carlisle Caucus, and the "Union of Honest Men," we entirely subscribe to the principle here laid down, not doubting but that genuine republicanism will prevail against the efforts of corruption, intrigue and faction.

They secondly resolve and protest against "legislative caucusses, as political abominations," as neither of the candidates were nominated by a legislative caucus; it would puzzle wiser heads than ours to determine what bearing such a resolution was intended to have upon the election of Governor. Mr. Findlay was nominated by 113 delegates, specially elected for that purpose; which nomination was made, and the whole proceedings of the convention held, in public. Mr. Heister was nominated by 39 delegates, some of them self-elected, some of them his own relations, all assembled in secret, and the nomination made with closed doors.

They next resolve to support general Joseph Heister on account of "his services, his qualifications and his principles." What his services were we have yet to learn, but it is ridiculous, it is an insult to the people of Pennsylvania to talk of the qualifications of such a man for the office of Governor. The very nomination is a disgrace to Pennsylvania. It is doubted very much whether Mr. Heister can read a good running hand in English; it is certain that he is in the habit of taking his letters from the Reading Post Office, without breaking the seals, over to his son-in-law to read them to him. As for principles they have always hung very loosely on Mr. Heister—in 1789 he wished to rob the poor of the right of suffrage—in 1804 he says "an Union with Federalists I cannot in the slightest degree approve of"—in 1805 he basely denounced the democrats as seeking after "an equal distribution of property," and he has ever since been a Quid or divider of the republican party.

The third resolution gives as reasons for supporting Mr. Heister that "he bore an active part in the war waged for independence." We defy the advocates of Mr. Heister to shew any mention of him or his services in any account that ever has been published of the Revolutionary War. His name is no where to be found. We are told that in public life he has displayed "intelligence, zeal, firmness of character, solidity of judgment and integrity of principle." This is all mererodomontade. Those who know Mr. Heister know that he is very ignorant; or as he says of himself "he is not high larned in English,

and his whole public life is a satire upon "integrity of principle." Another reason given for supporting Mr. Heister is that he is "unambitious of the honors and emoluments of office."—The fact is he does not know nor feel what honor is, but if ever a man was devoted soul and body to emoluments, to the love of money, that man is General Joseph Heister. Now, and ever since his nomination he is seen pacing before his door like a Centinel every hour in the day; he attends all raisings, all funerals, all gatherings together of the people; to every man he bows, with every man he shakes hands, and in short, his behaviour is disgustingly obsequious—and all this from avarice, from a love of the "emoluments of office." It is disreputable to the character of the commonwealth to publish such truths of a man who is put in nomination for the highly honorable office of Governor; but we are compelled to publish them to put well meaning men on their guard against the daring falsehoods which are circulating, and which, if circulated uncontradicted, might be credited by persons who have no knowledge of the real character of Mr. Heister. We have no personal enmity to the Carlisle candidate, a sense of duty alone induces us thus to pourtray his character, 'nothing extenuating nor setting down aught in malice.' ib.

From the Northampton Correspondent.

[Translated from the German for the Democratic Press.]

Extract of a letter from Greensburg, Westmoreland county, to a gentleman in Easton, dated the 1st of May, 1817.

"I received your letter about a week ago.—I thank you sincerely for your attention. It gives me great pleasure to hear that the steady good old county of Northampton continues true to the principles of '76. Many of our neighbours round here were born in your county and they are without exception true democrats, and for Mr. Findlay as the Governor. They often speak of the steadiness of their old county, and enquire who those are that call themselves Independents. Here we have none such: nor are any to be found over the mountains. The Aurora was once considered as a republican paper, now but very few come here. I read it now and then. Its eager desire to be witty at the expense of Mr. Findlay is truly ludicrous; and while we enjoy a hearty laugh at their desperate attempts to injure, they appear excessively sad at discovering the fullness of the state treasury and the purity of the treasurer. For what have they produced against Mr. Findlay since the stinking sluices of calumny were opened worse than that he is kind towards all men, and gives his friends something to eat and to drink when they visit him? I assure you the people in this country are not so stupid as to be deceived by such stuff, nor so destitute of penetration as not to perceive that a character who has long exercised public and responsible stations like Mr. Findlay, must indeed be worthy, and faultless, since baseness itself cannot find anything against him. Even the federalists look on it as the low abuse and finesse of the Aurora scribblers. Of oldschool men or independents as I have already said, there are none known among us; if a single one does crawl about, he is ashamed to make it known, the public voice is so strong against him.

"The federalists considered as men and as a party are respectable in character and number. Is it not extraordinary that they suffer themselves to be led by the malcontent oldschool men? A contemptible set of disappointed office hunters. The dregs of the democratic party are seen leading the respectable federalists to the poll. This is truly wonderful!

"As to Mr. Heister, we know nothing of him in this part of the state, but that he is the avowed tool of Dr. Leib. We all know that Leib even in the year 1805 wanted to run him against McKean. From all that we can learn Heister was selected as the candidate only because he is rich and they hope he will be able to influence votes by that means. Truly this is a shameful disgrace to the country. Republicans however do not allow themselves to be bought like a flock of sheep: they know their rights and will boldly maintain them, and keep men out of office that have no claim over their neighbours but money. When it arrives to such a state, that men are raised to office on account of their money, our liberties are gone. Since Heister however is so very rich, how came it that during the late war he lent none of his money to the government, but employed it in shav- ing the notes and bonds of good and industrious citizens? Credible persons from Berks county have assured me that 20 per cent is with him a moderate premium! I have always had a poor opinion of Usurers, who squeeze an estate out of honest, hard working people, who in order to fulfill their contracts, are compelled to sacrifice the little they have gained by labor and sweat. I would not vote for an usurer to be a Shoeblick.

"You may depend upon it, that Mr. Findlay will be nearly unanimously sup-

ported in these counties: Heister will hardly get a vote over the mountains. You shall hear from me regularly during the summer."

BALTIMORE, May 19.

Astracan Rye.—A new species of rye brought from Astracan is now eagerly cultivated in Germany. This grain is described as far surpassing every other species in size, beauty and productiveness. An account of the merits of it with almost poetical enthusiasm calling it the magnificent golden grain, the delight of all who behold it; the favourite of Ceres, &c."

A sure method of raising Indian Corn on poor ground, as experienced by a gentleman of the state of New-York.

Dissolve salt-petre in water, so as to make it very strong. Soak your seed corn therein until it becomes swelled; then plant it in the usual way. It will produce three times the crop, and will be ripe three weeks sooner than the same sort of corn planted without soaking on ground of the same quality, and in the same quantity.

N. B. It is also said to be a preventative to its being attacked by the destructive worm.

From the Montreal Sun.

Persons supposed to be dead, are frequently buried with a haste that is highly reprehensible. This blameable precipitacion has often been followed by the most shocking and disgusting consequences; it has frequently happened that persons supposed to be dead, (but who in reality were only in a state of lethargy) have come to life without being able to obtain light have perished in convulsions & despair as the subsequent inspection of their bodies has proved. Repeated remonstrances have not had the effect of preventing the pernicious custom of burying the dead the moment that the breath is supposed to be out of the body. It is customary to wrap up the corps with a sheet which is sewed from head to foot in such a way as to prevent the admission of the air. The following is a recent and terrible example:

A man of the name of Tessier, of the Parish of St. Anne in the district of three Rivers supposed to be dead was carried to Church about twenty four hours, after where his funeral service was performed. He was then placed in the Charnel House* which is the ordinary custom in this country during winter. About eight days after it became again necessary to open the Charnel House, and the coffin was found open, the feet were out, the hands were torn, the left hand grasped in the right shoulder, and the body was turned upon the right side.

* The name Charnier (Charnel House) is given in this country to a large common grave, where the dead are put during the winter, so not to dig a grave for each body,

The Election.

The election in October next for governor will, perhaps be the most important one that has taken place in Pennsylvania since the "reign of terrors." It is to decide the character of the state—whether we shall remain republican or become federal—and the union with the federalists which is promoted with all the zeal and perseverance that can be called forth, requires an incessant watchfulness, and ought to urge every republican to be at his post. The result will not be doubtful, if the friends of the good old cause use that energy and vigilance by which they have so repeatedly overcome their opponents. It is at this period, as it was in 1799, a struggle for principle. The merits of the candidates have already been canvassed with much attention—and that Mr. Findlay has an ascendancy over Mr. Heister, cannot but be admitted; the talents and experience of the former gentleman are vastly superior to those of the latter, and his most inveterate enemies acknowledge him to be, in a moral point of view, in every respect the equal of Mr. Heister.

The spirit of opposition that gave rise to the Carlisle nomination, merits and will receive, reprehension of the republicans of Pennsylvania. To gratify the passions of a few, an attempt is now made to lay prostrate the republican party and to effect this, the most violent measures are pursued.

Franklin Repub.

BLANKS, HANDBILLS, HORSE, BILLS, &c. EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, REASONABLY, AND AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.