THE ELKTON PRESS,

And Cecil County Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY C. F. CLOUD & J. H. CONKEY, GAY-STREET, TWO DOORS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

VI. ELKTON, (Md.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1829. No. 32.

than the man who will g. Extravagance is to a deluge—is a general rain, the other benefits. ...ment his friend on the ...ployed in cropping his ... and added, "before a Sir, he believes all ...onkeys, and Russians when he has travel... ...er, "I believe he is an ass, at least I have ..."

...a, should be person... ...ke to have a bri... ...body we are exc... ...means agreeable ...ctures thrown into ...

...who is always round... ...reeables by which ... like the old woman ... on her knees, wh... ...western ... going to b... ...aintances ... ...ee, that ... ...er.—(Truth Teller.

...ER IN AGRICUL...URE.

...ettical farmer offers the ... the use of Plaster, to the ...armers.

...may be applied to pas... ...lands, ... absolutely wet, ...bility of profit—as it un... ...constitution of many of ...passes their vigor, and ...

...be applied with equal ... to the ... and ... ...ank, to ... such ... These ... sown ... ...lies, ... lands natural... ...e water, or rendered so ...

...efits are greatest upon ... light loams; and that ...nish in proportion as the ...s, rather naturally or by ... of dung.

...ter can never become a ...ing, but may be rendered ...ritary—benefitting some ...ns all remote; ... be increa... ...of vegetable matter, which ... the food of plants ... one or two bushels per ... as a dressing for lands, ...grass it is most profitably ... the vernal rains may crud... ... upon tilled crops before ...ing, that the moisture ... perform this office in sea... ...s, to benefit the summer ...

...hat its use can be best re... ...farmer himself, carefully ... upon different crops, ... leaving a strip unplast... ...which it is supposed to ...ring a strip upon those ...are doubtful.

...d Fatting Fowls.

...me fat on the common ...rd, where they tarrye ...he stable, and other re... ...somes ... regular daily ...ing time they become ... are thence styled barn ... the most delicate and ...ll others, both from ... of the ... grain, and ... which they are kept ... state, and having the ... and exercise. It is ... with some housewives ...or fowls for a week or ...on of improving them ... increasing them for the ...h, however, seldom sue ...is generally due for ...rty, and slighting their ... of gaining additional ...od in fact, is too short ... accustomed to confine...

... following anecdote ... Evening Bulletin:

...y General, now near... ...of age, and said to be ... to the discharge of ...s of his highly hon... ...n almost any prac... ..., on account of his ... experience, as well ... retention of mental ...ging a case in be... ...nonwealth, in Mid... ...here a man was in... ... out the eyes of a ...had made oath that ... of her illegitimate ...er, an intelligent lad ...ge, was on the stand, ...t witness; and his re... ...facts which he saw, ...lectrical effect on the ... The girl was also ... blindness; and every ...ttending the investiga... ...rible barbarity, was ... The boy stated the ...cumstances, and then ...uttin beas poles round ...y sister was milking; ...eam, and then I ran ...y hand, and as I came ...he had pulled her over ...n he looked over his shoulders to see who was coming, and I struck him with the pole, and broke his jaw."—"Why did you not repeat the blow?" exclaimed the Attorney General, carried away with the tremendous interest—"why did you not repeat the blow, and knock his d—d brains out?" "Mr. Attorney," said the Judge, "you well know that profanity in court is a high offence, punishable with imprisonment; but, in consequence of the unusual excitement of the case, it will, in this instance, be overlooked."

APHORISMS.

Clearness is the rule of speaking, as sincerity is the rule of thinking. Sallies of wit which are too bright, are like flashes of lightning; they dazzle rather than illuminate.

Conceit and ignorance are a most unhappy composition—for none are so invincible as the half-witted, who know just enough to excite their pride, but not so much as to cure their ignorance.

It is a sign of a strong mind not to be over anxious to display one's wit, and of a commendable modesty not to desire to outshine others when we are sensible that we can do so.

A wrinkled brit requires a cool head. Courage without discretion is like fancy without judgment—all sail and no ballast.

Labour is good, if not for food, certainly for physic.

None are more inclined to become the enemies of vice, than those who have been its slaves, and are so happy as to have broken from their bondage.

LITERARY GLEANINGS.

The advantage of living does not consist in length of days, but in the right improvement of them.—*Montaigne.*

Forget not in thy youth to be mindful of thy end; for though the old man cannot live long, yet the young man may die quickly.—*Burleigh.*

As length of life is denied to us, we should at least do something to shew that we have lived.—*Cicero.*

No trees bear fruit in autumn, unless they blossom in the spring.—*Hooker.*

Doing good is the only certainly happy action of a man's life.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Learn betimes to say "No.—*Mrs. Edgeworth.*

It is shameful for a man to live as a stranger in his own country, and to be uninformed of her affairs and interests.—*Manilius.*

No man ever offended his own conscience, but first or last it was revenged upon him.—*South.*

Of all poverty that of the mind is the most deplorable.—*Bishop Taylor.*

A rule for conversation.—We should be as careful not to offend unnecessarily, as not to mislead intentionally, those with whom we converse; and indeed to give unnecessary pain, by remarks in conversation, is not only a breach of manners, but of morals.

INDULGENCE IN BED

The last number of the European Magazine contains an ingenious article, showing the way in which lying too long in bed injures the body. This is unquestionably one of the most pernicious habits which can beset poor human nature. Too much bed (and above seven hours is too much) debilitates both body and mind; it causes indigestion, nervous disorders, low spirits, and is as hostile to "good looks" as to strength and cheerfulness. We hear some unhappy and inveterate sluggard exclaim, "but different constitutions require different quantities of rest!" No such thing; 7 hours is an ample allowance for young and old, weak or strong, and the softer sex may be assured, that all the cosmetics in the world will not improve their complexion half so effectually as the wholesome, useful, and every way valuable practice of early rising; a practice against which not a single objection can be urged, and which costs absolutely nothing—unless indeed that is an objection.

The sense of death is most in apprehension. And the poor beetle that we tread upon,

"In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies."

TERMS.—The Elkton Press, and Cecil County Advertiser, is issued on Saturday morning, at Two Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be taken for less than six months, and no paper discontinued till all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding one square, will be conspicuously inserted three times, for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones at the same rate. Where the number of times they are to be inserted, is not specified, they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

[*Corrected Weekly.*]

Per Ct. Dis.	Per Ct. Dis.
U. S. Br. Banks par.	NEW YORK.
MARYLAND.	Its b'ks of N.Y. p.
Bal. ...	J. Barser's bank 10
Ch. ... of Balt.	Washin & Warn 2
Annapolis, do.	Albany banks, 1
Hagerstown, do.	Troy bank, 1
Westminster bk. 1	Mohawk bank, 1
Easton bank, par	Lansingburg bank, 1
Hagerstown bk. 1	Newburg, 1
Farmers' town do. 1	Do. Br. at Ithica, 2
Branch at Easton, par	Cayuga bank, 2
Bank of Caroline, par	Do. Br. at Utica, 2
DELAWARE.	Oneida Dist. bank, 2
Bk. of Delaware par	Auburn bank, 2
Wilmington & Brandy. 1	Utica Bank, 2
Farmers' bank of Del. 1	Genesee bank, 2
& Branches, par	Bk of Col. Hudson, 2
Commercial bank, par	Orange co. bank, 2
Branch at Milford, par	Ont. b'k at Utica, 2
Laurel bank, par	Plattsburg, par
PENNSYLVANIA.	Canal bank, 5
Phila. banks, par.	Bks of Montreal, 5
Harrisburg, par.	NEW JERSEY.
Bank of Penn. par.	Bk of N. Brunswick 1
Farmers' bk Lan. par.	State b'k at N. B. par
Easton, par.	Com. on bank, par
Germantown, bk. par.	Jersey bank,
Northampton, par.	Cumberland b'k par
Montgomery Co par.	Farmers' b'k M. H. 1
Chester C. W. C. par.	State b'k Camden, par
D. L. Co. Ches. par.	Do. Elizabethtown, 1
Lancaster banks par.	Do. Morristown, 1
Columbia Br. C. par.	Do. Patterson, 1
Farmers' bk. B. Co. par.	DIS. OF COLUMBIA.
Carlisle bank, par.	Bks. at Wash'n,
York bank, par.	Franklin b'k of Alexandria, par.
Chambersb'g bk. par	VIRGINIA.
Gettysburg bank,	Richmond & Branch of the Valley, 1
Lewisburg bank,	Branch at Romney, 1
Northumberland Union & Col. bank Milton,	Do at Leesburg, 1
Centre bank, 5	Do at Charleston, 1
Greensburg bank, 3	N.W. b'k of Va. Wheeling, 4
Brownsville, 4	N. CAROLINA.
OHIO.	State bk at Raleigh & branches, 3 to 10
Chillicothe, 3	Newbern, do
Marietta, 3	Cape Fear, 5
Steubenville, 2	S. CAROLINA.
Most others no sale.	State banks, 2
GEORGIA.	
State banks, 3	
Alabama, 10	

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendi exponis issued out of Cecil county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 26th of Feb. next, at 10 o'clock P. M, at the house of Robert Pennington, the following property, to wit—all said Pennington's right, title, interest & claim into & out of that tract piece or parcel of land on which the said Pennington now resides; containing thirty acres more or less—also, one waggon, two horses, cows, farming utensels, household and kitchen furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to insert; lying and being in Back Creek Neck, Cecil county Seized and levied on as the property of said Pennington, at the suit of Benjamin B. Chambers, surviving executor of Nicholas Chambers deceased—and to be sold on the above mentioned day for cash, by

Thomas Miller, Jr. Sheriff.

jan 31 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendi exponas issued out of Cecil county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 23d of February next, at the inn of John M'Corkle, at 2 o'clock P. M. the following property, viz. all the right, title, interest and claim of Patrick McGoldrick, into and out of all that track, piece or parcel of land that he the said Patrick McGoldrick now resides on, containing one hundred acres more or less, lying and being in Octorara hundred, Cecil county. Seized and levied on as the property of said McGoldrick at the suit of the State of Maryland, and to be sold for cash by

Thomas Miller, jr: sheriff.

Jan. 31 ts

To Brick Makers.

The subscriber wishes to contract with a person to make 90 to 100,000 BRICKS, the undertaker will be furnished with every thing necessary.

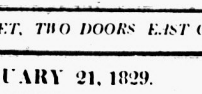
For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber, near Elkton.

HENRY ANDREWS.

jan 31 4w

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, that valuable FARM, late the residence of Major JOHN R. EVANS, deceased; it contains about Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land—one hundred and thirty acres of which is arable, divided into seven Fields—Two Meadows of fifteen acres each, watered by a never failing stream, and forty acres of Woodland, principally hickory. The Improvements are a good Frame



DWELLING HOUSE, AND KITCHEN,

a Pump of Water at the door under roof, a large Cellar Barn 60 by 40 feet, with good Stabling underneath, Carriage House, Smoke House, corn House, Ice House, and every other out-house requisite upon a Farm. The greater part of the outside Enclosures are live Hedges in the most thriving condition, the Fences are of the best kind and in the best order.

This FARM is situated at the junction of the main roads leading from Elkton to Lancaster, and from Elk Forge to Newark and is 3½ miles from Elkton and 3 miles from Newark, (so well known for its excellent Academy.) The quality of the Land is good, and all the arable land has been limed, for which it is well situated, being only 3 miles from the Lime Kilns, where it can be procured at 12½ cents a bushel. It is convenient to Places of Worship, Factories and Mills, of which there are three within a mile; and it is so healthy that agues and bilious fevers are unknown.

From the advantages which this Farm possesses in Fertility of Soil, Healthiness of situation, good Buildings and Enclosures, neighborhood to Markets and Lime, Places of Worship, Academies, Schools, Mills and Factories, it offers an opportunity of an advantageous investment that rarely occurs. It will be sold upon very reasonable terms, and the terms of payment will be made easy. An indisputable Title and possession will be given on the 25th of March next. Apply to

MARY W. EVANS Ex'rx.
of John R. Evans, dec'd.

jan 17 tfo

☞ The Editor of the "Delaware Gazette," will please insert the above advertisement until directed to be discontinued.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

DANIEL MARTIN,

Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas authentic information hath been received by the Executive of this State, that a certain David McLaughlin was lately shot and killed by a certain.

JOHN TAYLOR KIDD,

In Cecil county, and that the said Kidd hath fled from Justice. And whereas it is of the first importance to society that the perpetrators of such offences should be brought to justice. Now, therefore, I Daniel Martin, Governor of the State of Maryland, have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of

100 Dollars,

to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said JOHN TAYLOR KIDD, and lodge him in any Jail so that he may be brought to Justice for the said offence.

L.S. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland, this ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty third.

By the Governor,

DANIEL MARTIN.

Thomas Culbreth, Clerk of the Council.

DESCRIPTION OF KIDD.

He is about six feet high, has a light complexion, and is about twenty three years of age.

feb. 14 1aw6w.

FOR RENT,

For a Term of Years, SENACA FARM and FISHERY, situate on North East River, near to Chesterfield Town, ... together or separate. The Fishery is well situated for hauling seines, and is considered good for both Shad and Herrings. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN H. BLACK.

Chesterfield Town, Jan. 24, 1829.

N. B. I will sell a Likely Young NEGRO MAN, for a term of years. J. H. B.

jan 24 4t

Patricius Finegan,

TAILOR,

[FROM LONDON,]

Begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Elkton, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

In all its Various Branches, directly opposite Mr. Peacock's Hotel.—And hopes, by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction to those who may favor him with a trial, to merit a share of public patronage and support.

P. F. receives the earliest information of the London Fashions

jan 24 8t

NOTICE.

The subscriber has, this day, resigned his situation in the English Department of the Elkton Academy.—He returns thanks to those who have patronized his department for 18 months.—All those who stand indebted to him, will greatly oblige him by making payment soon;—and all who have claims against him, will please present them for settlement.

PETER COE.

Elkton, Feb. 6, 1829.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove from Elkton in the Spring, is desirous of having his business settled.—Those who are indebted to him, will please settle their accounts on or before the 1st of March next.

EDWARD S. KEASBY.

N. B. He has a general assortment of HATS on hand, which he will sell at reduced prices for cash; and will continue to keep a constant supply of Hats until the first of March. E. S. K.

Elkton, Jan. 10 1awtfn.

FOR RENT,

A FISHERY,

Lying on the Western Side of Elk River,—on the Farm on which the subscriber resides. It will be rented *low* for one or more years. For terms apply to

ELIZABETH HYLAND,
Adm'rx of Jacob Hyland, dec'd.

P. S.—This Fishery has lately been fished by Mr. Wm. Ricketts.

oct 25 tf

FOR RENT,

The Frame DWELLING HOUSE, Upper Wharf, and Store House, at Elk-Landing, with their appurtenances.

Also, the House and Lot in Elkton, at present occupied by Mrs. Waggoner. Possession will be given on the 25th of March next. For terms apply to

HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH.

jan 24 eo8t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by Andrew Barratt, Esq. to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 25th of February next, at the house of William George, at 2 o'clock, p. m. the following property, viz:—All Benedict Pennington's right, title, interest and claim in that tract, piece, or parcel of Land, now occupied by James Johnson, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less; lying and being in Elk Neck, Cecil county, seized and levied on as the property of said Pennington, at the suit of John Partridge, esq. and to be sold for cash, by

Thomas Miller, Jr. Sheriff.

jan 31 ts

FOR SALE.

100 Acres of Wood Land

in Elk Neck; it extends to the river and is therefore convenient to market—Part cash—The terms will be low.

TO RENT.

For the ensuing year, the farm and fishery on Bohemia, formerly belonging to the late William Craig, Junr. The farm is pleasantly situated, and fertile. The fishery is equal to any on that side of Elk river, and when properly managed attracted the best custom for the sale of fish fish. To a good tenant, this property will be rented low. For terms, apply to the subscriber living on Elkton.

MARY CRAIG.

nov 15 tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA. For Sale at my Medicine & Drug Store, Price $6 dollars per bottle.

CILES PARKER.

Elkton, Nov. 15 Sm

JOB-PRINTING

Neatly Executed at this Office.

ORIGINAL.

THE ORACLE

Q.—Why has been the practice [illegible] the days of [illegible] to make it seem [illegible]

So much is therein a name. What is that [illegible] considered beautiful, would very often be [illegible] clung in as a rather of [illegible] celebrity. How often have we heard the following passage repeated in a tone of enthusiastic admiration:

"Yes, but to die, and go we know not where."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

"Where every Muse and all the virtues meet."

Written in the Album of a Lady of New York,—1827.

(Never before published.)

How long will hard's affect the rural scene,
Their "clear streamlets" and their "meadows green,
And fill their works with rustic stores unknown
Of common place removed from common sense?
Be mine the task to sing the city's praise,
And sylvan music change for that of carts and drays.
Your nightingale and linnets less I prize
Than the harmonious chimney-sweeper's cries,
Or sweet musician that our milk supplies.
When a winter shows a larger three the vine,
The glory stores of frolic still contains;
Be that an garden with delight yields,
A [illegible] of the box and pit;
O [illegible] Park Theatre you prefer,
You there may always see, and sometimes hear,
The thundering gallery fills your soul with fright
Lest beams should break, and you be crush'd to mite;
Besides [illegible] Lovers we feast,
Or many a wonderous serpent, bird or beast:
Lions and tigers, camelopards, and fowls
Or [illegible] sorts, from each quarter of the world
Which the spectators view with much surprise,
Stock in a row, as heavens by the eyes.
New York—how often have I strayed along
Thy busy streets, pleased with the lively throng,
Through Pearl st. which its narrow passage holds,
Begins in Broadway, and in Broadway ends.
Here the gay merchant struts, and looks with pride
On aisles and stores ranged on either side—
Here we a melancholy spectacle
Where coffins of all sorts are made and sold:
Which, standing upright, make our blood run cold.
Through Fulton st. I've sometimes ta'en my way,
With bustling crowds, and rattling cars made gay:
Here bookstores, taverns, shops of every sort
Are seen, and here the lounging crew resort.
But Broadway, what with Broadway can compare,
Behold the world epitomized is there:
The grave, the gay, the beauteous and the ill,
Some folks in tatters clad, and some adorn'd with gold.
Some seem to scorn the very flags they tread,
And some petition for their daily bread.
Thrice happy city, on thy beauteous isle,
May heaven's propitious radiance ever smile,
The seat of science ever may st thou be,
And commerce pour her treasures full on thee;
And ruthless time, that all of earth devours,
Long spare thy splendid domes, and lofty towers!
Much could I say, but dare not here intrude,
One page have I, to write one more were rude:
But when the mistress of this book surveys
My humble efforts and unskillfully lays,—
O may the poet claim her kind regard,
And below approbation his reward.

Baltimore, Dec. 25, 1827.

'TIS HOME WHERE'ER THE HEART IS.

'Tis home where'er the heart is!
Where'er its loved ones dwell,
In cities or in cottages,
Thronged haunts or mossy dell;
The heart's a rover ever,
And thus on wave and wild,
The maiden with her lover walks,
The mother with her child

'Tis bright where'er the heart is;
Its fairy spells can bring
Fresh fountains to the wilderness,
And to the desert—spring.
There are green isles in each ocean,
O'er which affection glides;
And a haven on each shore,
When Love's the star that guides.

'Tis free where'er the heart is;
Not chains, nor dungeons dim,
May check the mind's aspirings,
The spirit's pealing hymn!
The heart gives life its beauty,
Its glory and its power,—
'Tis sunlight to its rippling stream,
And soft dew to its flower.

What a piece of work is man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form and moving, how express and admirable! in action how like an angel! in apprehension, how like a God!—Hamlet.

(FOR THE ELKTON PRESS.)

NEWSPAPERS.

Seventy years ago there was but one Newspaper published in the United States, "The Boston News Letter." Shortly subsequent, Benjamin Franklin and his brother published a second called, "The New England Courant." In 1770, there were about twenty five published within the U.S. Now there are upwards of Eight Hundred! Thus goes on the march of intellect in this part of the western hemisphere. In England, a newspaper is scarcely ever seen in the hands of a peasant in poor circumstances—for each sheet costs an immense tax, besides the publisher's price, and thus the main body of the people are kept in ignorance to subserve the end of despotism. The advance of literature among that class there, is necessarily like that of an elephant, slow and naive. Every man in this country, where labour is so high and living so cheap, ought to take a News-Paper: there are few, if any, who could not well afford two dollars for fifty-two sheets of that kind of useful information—and at best, it would but cost a few drinks of grog less, or a little docking in the way of tobacco juice. PHILO HOMO.

Elkton, 15th Feb. 1829.

(FOR THE ELKTON PRESS.)

——— for an oath for confirmation is to them an end of all strife.

HEBREWS, chap. 6, ver. 16.

CONTROVERSY.

The subject, so wedded in its phases, even in its most pleasant, its least offensive forms, presents itself at first sight, to the reflecting mind, in no other than an objectionable light. Yet notwithstanding this disadvantage, a second thought will enable us to give it a better colouring and a more favorable reception. There are several species of controversy; but they may be usefully, and perhaps very properly classed under three heads, viz. religious, political, and sophistical.

On controversies, it appears to me, that the growing out of religious topics, are the most expectionable and the most to be avoided,—for a learned and inspired man has said, that "without contention, or controversy, great is the mystery of godliness—also, that we should earnestly contend for or "contend for the faith once delivered to the saints." This he appears to imply, that if it were not for the advantages resulting from controversial investigation on these important subjects, truth would be a mystery and our duties and that we should, in policy, to contend as it were for our lives. But it is not to be concealed, I trust in hope, by even the most rigid critic, that in controversies upon such exalted subjects, "an oath for confirmation, should be put in requisition," as an end of all strife; that the practice, the horridly debasing practice of profanity should supply the place of sound argument. On the contrary, I would gladly leave respectfully to recommend, that when persons enter into those discussions, they would preserve a little more of gentlemanly moderation, decorous politeness and persuasiveness of manner, commonly expressed by the words "[illegible] in modo" and which sometimes, (but alas! rarely,) characterise the conversation of even some of our cooler headed politicians. I beg leave to differ from many perhaps much better informed people, respecting religious controversy—I mean those of them who are opposed to it thro' thick and thin: for I disapprove its being conducted in a wrong spirit, as much as any one. But I must contend, that if done in the right manner, it is both the privilege of all, and recommended by one of the Apostles; and that when thus done, it is profitable for edification. I would here lay down one principle in justification and explanation of my position, which cannot be successfully combatted: i. e. that truth is truth, be it read or not believed, therefore in our discussions, it is impossible that it can suffer. But mark, we may deprive ourselves of immense advantages by remaining ignorant of, or not believing it, on the one hand; and on the other, we may by listening to the knowledge of, and believing it, acquire something valuable which we could not otherwise have obtained. Therefore it is as was said before, both proper and profitable to examine it, as it is by investigation that truth is to be discovered. For instance, (by way of further illustration,) a relation in a distant country dies, leaving me a fortune—the circumstance is communicated to me by a messenger or by letter. It is either a fable or a fact, prior to my belief or disbelief of it. You perceive at a glance that by rejecting the account if true I deprive myself of wealth—whereas by examining into the evidence of it, on a view of its truth is the result, and I am the gainer without truth having suffered any diminution. So that it cannot be denied that there are incomparable advantages possessed by those who believe in the revelation of God, over the unbeliever, in this life; for St. Paul says, "he that believeth hath entered into rest." I will dismiss this branch of my subject by asking why the inscrutable Architect of all should have seen fit to veil evangelical truth in apparent mystery, if it were not that we should investigate and contend for or defend for it?

As it respects the other two classes of controversy which I enumerated, the same arguments which I have urged above, would in the general, apply to them. With regard to a certain class of politicians it is true, we too often see, that "an oath for confirmation is to them an end of all strife;" and that rashness and vociferation, usurping the place of reason and moderation, pervert the true purposes, corrupt the pure channel and defeat the wholesome ends of properly conducted controversy. But I would ask, how would this nation ever have arrived at the present pitch of excellence in its polity, and have published to the world that mankind are capable of governing themselves upon the most liberal principals of republican equality, if it had not been for that unrestrained freedom of political controversy, which has ever been practised by our forefathers, both verbally and through the medium of unbiassed presses? Yes, it is to this, in an eminent degree, that we stand indebted, under providence, for that freedom of spirit and consciousness of political institutions, which so remarkably characterise us as a nation and exalt us as a people.

Finally, as to philosophical controversy, it is impossible, from the limits that I must now necessarily impose upon this essay, (which already exceeds my intention) that I can take any more than a "bird's eye" glimpse of this part of my subject. Then I would just cite the attention of those who are opposed to controversy, right or wrong, to the immense advantages resulting from Doct. Franklin's discovery and application of the lightning rod. And to what I would ask, are we indebted for it, but to those philosophical controversies in which he was engaged with the Doctors of "the French school" So, if it had not been for the opposition which the precepts of HIM who was able at twelve years old, to dispute or contend with the Jewish philosophers in the temple, met with from that stiffnecked people, the doctrines of christianity might have lain to this day, an unintelligible mass. In summing up the whole, therefore, it appears to me that controversy, properly conducted, is a species of "strife, productive of some of the happiest ends. Indeed, so forcibly am I persuaded of its utility, that I cannot conclude my arguments without reiterating in favor of it, the examples just named above, and the numberless other instances which are presented to us, in studying the life and doctrines of HIM who spake as man never spake.

MIRZA.

Elkton, 13th Feb. 1829.

(FOR THE ELKTON PRESS.)

'TIS DONE!

The great question which agitated our happy republican country has subsided, Europe is relieved from suspense, patriotism has triumphed over diplomacy, and Jackson, the immortal Jackson, is the candidate elect. We may now hear the friends of the administration say—adieu to the liberties of our country, that, for which our forefathers bled and died, is on the wane, and as the sun shall have performed his fourth annual revolution, our republican country, like another Rome, will have a Cæsar to deluge her in blood, and with a blindness not less desperate than that of a Brutus, rush to grasp at a diadem. In reply to this we hear the friends of Jackson exclaim, that star of republican virtue, which lingered so long in the west, became alarmed at the horizon which yawned to engulph it, and with a prudence almost beyond conception, suddenly emerged from the verge of the awful precipice, to the meridian of republican glory.

We will now indulge ourselves in a slight retrospective view of the glorious deeds of our progenitors, during their revolutionary struggle. In so doing, we behold the immortal Washington, like a blazing comet, enveloped in the mantle of war, nobly maintaining that independence which has petrified his name and rendered it an imperishable monument for generations yet to come, to view with wonder and astonishment. Next we behold Franklin, the son of wisdom, equally conspicuous at the council board, guided by the genii of liberty, making his way across the Atlantic, entering into a treaty of alliance with France. It was then the haughty spirit of Britain became alarmed, and immediately dispatched ministers to America, to attempt a reconciliation—but too late—she had inflicted a wound that could not be healed—her gem was irrecoverable. Next in order we view the juvenile, heroic, and philanthropic La Fayette, like a young, but full grown lion emerging from his den, offering his services, sacrificing his fortune, jeopardizing his life, and above all sublimary things, leaving the tender, amiable and affectionate partner of his bosom, to assist the sons of freedom in the trackless glades and savage haunts of America. We could enumerate numerous instances of gallantry achieved by many of our forefathers, the names of whom we will omit mentioning. Upwards of fifty two times has the sun, in his annual revolution, diffused his prolific radiance o'er the plains of independent America, since our ancestors performed those glorious deeds, or, since they hurled the gauntlet of defiance at the oppressive arm of Britain and said America should be free. Since that epoch, we behold the rise and fall of empires and of kingdoms—Since that epoch, we have seen the genius of innovation playing his destructive work on continents and kingdoms, plunging some into the vortex of bloody revolutions, undermining others by secret plots. At home we have witnessed the conflict of party, in the late political question, which cast a slight umbrageous hue over the political horizon, but the streaks of republican virtue still lingered in the west, and before the national luminary of freedom, the mist is gradually dispersing. Our constitution still remains as impregnable as the rock of Gibralter, or as firm as the majestic Andes around whose head the winters of ages have howled, and at whose feet, the earth for centuries has rocked.

In tracing the fluctuation of empires and kingdoms, France suddenly arrests the mind. In looking back to that period, the mind suddenly starts at beholding a Corsican boy, apparently empowered with omnipresence, placed at the head of the greatest army in Europe, Dictator of Rome, Republican successor of the King of France, King of Italy, and at last seated on the throne of the Bourbons. In tracing his sublime march, the mind becomes bewildered and almost gives up the pursuit; but anxious to find out some homogeneous character for a comparison, the mind becomes a genealogist, and after wading through the blood of centuries searching for some mighty chieftain, the ambition of Cæsar suddenly arrests its progress; but when contrasted together, the ambition and talents of Cæsar sink into insignificance, and appear nothing more than a satellite revolving round a larger planet. Admonished by curiosity, the mind, with hurried steps, turnes back, and struck with his ambition and desperate courage, pauses at the name of Alexander! Here he is nearly equalled in ambition, but in point of talents his equal never sprang into being. He was greater than Cæsar! He was greater than Alexander! How grand his march! How sublime his fall! Raised from obscurity himself, he tore the beneficiary crowns from the heads of royalty, and placed them on those of obscure individuals. At the head of his army he advanced and attacked Austria, and she fell before him. He fired his artillery, and the cuirass of royalty fell from the king of Spain. He sounded his bugle-horn of vengeance, and all Europe trembled at his feet. But where now is Napoleon Bonapaparte? Time with accelerated speed hath cut him from the military stage of action, to act on that of eternity! Created for the sole purpose of scourging despotism, he reigned, finished his work, and fell! But his genius is the brightest luminary, that burns on the altar of fame. When the misty veil of time shall have enveloped European magnificence in oblivion,—when the names of his conquerors shall have been worn out by frequent repetitions, the name of Bonaparte will live as fresh as ever, and will expire only with the sun. Since his fall his conquerors have restored to Portugal, Spain and France, sovereigns marked by cowardice, cruelty and misfortune. All Europe was convulsed, and America still remained free, "amidst the wreck of elements and the crush of worlds; and on the ramparts of our free Constitution that knowledge rests which secures to us our liberty, art, science, genius and arts flourish, and we are fast accelerating to that height of grandeur, for which we, a distant generation, in looking back through the vista of time, venerate the name of Athens.

As we are taking a retrospective view of the rise and fall of Empires and Kingdoms, since the establishment of our freedom, we will now turn our eyes to the West Indies, and there behold the sable, or rather the brave sons of Africa, dashing the northern province of Hayti in blood, fighting for liberty, the sacred palladium of the Gods.

In 1804 we see their independence finally established, and now the island of Hayti under the direction of President Boyer, an intelligent, energetic and humane sovereign, is ranked among the nations of the earth.

When we look back and view this conflict, we cannot but tremble for our country. The Almighty Disposer of human events, who views everything with an eye of justice, from each microscopic atom to the subterraneous thunder of earthquakes, marks the period when America, like Hayti, must fall. Oh! my country, my heart beats with unremitting ardour for thy welfare, but with prognosticated eye I see thy destiny! The meridian has already gone by, and the day is fast approaching, when, if thou art not out in the whirlpool of faction, thou surely will be engulphed in the vortex of a bloody insurrection! Thou will then be merely a theme for the poet and historian, to entertain distant generations.

We will next notice the Republic of Colombia. There we behold the sturdy patriots enduring the hardships of war, fighting for liberty which is inherent in the nature of man. At one time we see them victorious, at another they are defeated by the royalists, seeking refuge by flying over the Andes. In taking a third view, we see them recognized by that famous and prudent general San Martin, whose name is immortal, entering Chili, dealing death to the royalists, and establishing that independence for which many a patriot bled. But to Bolivar, the Washington of the South, the Republic of Colombia owes principally its independence.

With sympathetic feelings we turn the eye of pity towards unhappy Greece, and view a land once the pride of the terraqueous globe, enveloped in blood. The sun of science which once shone on the altars of liberty, irradiated the minds of her people, and Greece was hailed as the brightest star of the world. But alas! being subjugated to a savage race of Turks for upwards of a century, Gothic darkness has succeeded the lucent beams of science, and Greece is no more! These domes of wisdom, which were once dedicated to the wisdom of Plato, and thundering eloquence of Demosthenes, have long since crumbled into dust, and Greece is left in the regions of benighted ignorance. Tired of Ottoman oppression, she has now thrown off the yoke with a determination to die or live freemen England and Russia, affected at seeing the land of science bearing the oppressive yoke of Turkish despotism, combined their powers and totally destroyed the Turkish fleet. England, since that, has withdrawn her aid: but Russia has determined to rescue the Greeks; and the day is not far distant when Greece will again be hailed, as the land of freedom.—Byron, the immortal Byron, affected also at the misery of unhappy Greece, left every thing that was dear to him in England, and espoused her cause: his name will live when crowns and titles are buried in oblivious night. Our country also displayed a philanthropic spirit, by contributing liberally to that suffering land. Amidst all the convulsions of Europe and other countries, our free constitution remained firm, and it is to be hoped, that when all European powers shall have sunk into the deepest oblivion, America may still live, as a virtuous example for distant generations to imitate.

ACADEMUS.

Rising Sun, 3d Feb. 1822.

(FOR THE ELKTON PRESS.)

"WHAT'S THE MATTER"

SHAKESPEAR.

Messrs. Editors:

Is it not somewhat surprising that the ladies have suddenly became very literary? In your last paper there were no less than three communications from females; all of whom, I am proud to say, are among my acquaintance. Their names are Miss Patience Flumbunction, Miss Dorothy Demure, and Miss Priscilla Pry. But I am sorry to see that they all complain of some misconduct in our sex. It is true some of us wear fur caps and monkey jackets, and most of us breeches pockets, but surely these are no just grounds of complaint. Fur caps are admirably adapted to the preservation of the ears from cold—monkey jackets are also comfortable, but breeches pockets are absolutely necessary to our existance. As much as I esteem and admire the fair sex, I would rather forfeit their good opinion altogether than to part with those convenient repositaries, which are vulgarly called breeches pockets. I call upon my fellow townsmen to hold fast this privilege, that was bequeathed us by our ancestors, and has been handed down to us from generation to generation. Filial piety requires us to preserve this memorial of our forefathers, and I would as soon give up a part of my body as to surrender this national hair-loom called breeches pockets. Will any American tamely submit to such a capitulation as [illegible] birth right. For my own part [illegible] to have a pair of [illegible] large enough to contain [illegible] state, and if Miss Dorothy [illegible] fit with us, she may [illegible] restrain their emotions. I [illegible] however, to preserve those which are dear to every American [illegible]

Your obt. serv.

HEZEKIAH HUM[illegible]

The feeblest essayist [illegible] paper, would [illegible] man, [illegible] paper, [illegible] bodily takes the [illegible] even price warmer [illegible] this kind made its [illegible] number of [illegible] ma, whose [illegible] been better employed [illegible] [illegible] variety of [illegible] [illegible] Mathew [illegible] [illegible] man, [illegible] a [illegible] last winter, had [illegible] son of social intercourse [illegible] constants in general [illegible] [illegible] a class of [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] and polite State we make a part [illegible] recent attempt (as I consider [illegible] ducing the Elkton Debating Society [illegible] give the weight of their example [illegible] opportunities in the power [illegible] [illegible] ated to assist in bringing [illegible] [illegible] able state of things, was [illegible] misunderstood, and produced a [illegible] the warm character, to be [illegible] such suspicions. Upon its appearance [illegible] give up all hopes of seeing any [illegible] hat quarter, and, of course, she [illegible] remained silent; but not this wailing [illegible] clothing, or rather [illegible] in woman's [illegible] pass, cause a degree of reply on me to [illegible] the character of the [illegible]

PRISCILLA PR[illegible]

(From the Ecclerick Courier.)

WESTERN ANTIQUITIES.

The Nashville Republican of the [illegible] ult. contains an interesting and [illegible] le written communication from Mr. [illegible] Cassedy of Tennessee, respecting [illegible] mummy found buried in a cave [illegible] ron county in that state. A brief [illegible] perfect account of these relics of an [illegible] was published in 1811, by Mr. Cas[illegible] upon information derived from the [illegible] who discovered them. He soon [illegible] visited them himself and the country [illegible] of their discovery, gives a detail of [illegible] of their disinterm ent and exhumation. There were two bodies, a male and fe[illegible] en closed in coffins formed of [illegible] neatly polished, and wrought in [illegible] ner of wicker work, covered with [illegible] lids of the same material and [illegible] The outer wrappings of the bodies were [illegible] deer-skins, soft and pliant; the male [illegible] ion, a mantle of feathers, about six [illegible] square, worked on a web, supposed [illegible] formed of the fibres or hut of the nettle. "The feathers were short and [illegible] and if of their primitive hue, were the [illegible] image of some bird of a kind we know nothing. The inmost envellop, or shroud [illegible] the body, was apparently of the [illegible] and texture which characterised the [illegible] of the mantle: ample in its dimensions, [illegible] of a coarse but even and smooth fabric. The hair was of a fine and glossy texture, and of a bright auburn color. He [illegible] tated one of the feet at the ankle [illegible] took a piece of the shrouding, and about [illegible] foot square of the mantle, and deposited them in the American Museum at New York, some time after. On his way thither, he visited Mr. Jefferson, and showed to that philosopher, who remarked, that they indicated the existence of a [illegible] people, entirely unconnected with the known aborigines of this country.—These are the leading facts, and will suffice for the evanescent columns of a newspaper. For the particulars at large, the reader of the writer thereon, and the [illegible] manner in which they are related, [illegible] who make such subjects their study, [illegible] look to the less perishable pages of scientific magazines and reviews of the day, where the interesting paper of Cassaday will no doubt find its way.

In introducing the communication of Mr. C. to the notice of his readers, the editor of the Republican mentions a fact which proves that the mammoth is not the only animal of gigantic stature, whose species is extinct.—There is now to be seen at the Nashville Museum, a claw, or rather nail or talon, near a foot in length, (found in Tennessee) which is believed to be the remains of an enormous animal of the lion or tiger kind. The editor says "there can be but little doubt of its having once belonged to an animal of the genus Felis."

CYNICAL SAYINGS

Experience is a sad destroyer of the bloom of human nature. The wise man has but few hopes upon kindness, and none at all upon gratitude. Why is it that the most amiable feelings seldom exist in the breast of what the world call great men? Because pride forbids it.

Shakespeare tells us that pity is ever nobler than revenge. Right; but there is very little true nobility in the world.

A handsome man is said to possess, by a comely exterior, a letter of recommendation to society. Written characters are false to a proverb.

When a man tells you he hates liars, believe him: "two of a trade can never agree."

The "jolly fellow," (another word for drunkard) gives away one half of his brain for the sake of spending the other half in perpetual fever.

All that is really original in literature, is said, might be comprised in about a folio volume. How many great geniuses then have been immortalized for stealing cleverly.

He who lends money purely to oblige a friend is a bold man; but he who encourages his wife to dress finely is a bolder. It is a proof of confidence in either case; often side in a quarrel, the other side something worse.

The happiness a man derives from [illegible] is in proportion to his liberality. A [illegible] man who thinks he can afford to give [illegible]