

...man, who by being in any way necessary to a study, evinces a want of that moral principle without which he cannot safely be entrusted with the rights of citizenship."

FROM THE FRANKLIN COURIER.
There is an evil under the sun—There are many evils under the sun; but the one of which we are about to complain, is the evil of having too much or too little money. If we have too much, it becomes an evil to know how to dispose of it correctly; if we have too little, it is an evil, that in its causes and effects, beggars all description. Money brings the most peaceably inclined minds into a state of collision and warfare; it renders all bodies corporate and separate, liable to troublesome enquiry, and perplexing explanation, and in many cases to unjust censure; and affords to every controversial spirit, whether of a federalist or republican, monarchist, jacobin, courtier, or cobbler, a high sounding pretext, under the sanction of the *pro bana publica* argument, to institute a formal fiscal catechism against all apparent as well as real defaulters. Money is apt to make foes of friends, and friends of foes; it has the power of converting a smile into a frown, and a frown into a smile; it renders the rough places smooth, and the rugged places plain; it causes carriages, carts, drays and wheelbarrows to rattle along East Bay, and upon our other paved streets, especially on vendue days, like bullets shaken together in a tin canister; and it magically imparts to mercantile gentlemen, a step and bound that is absolutely irresistible—particularly towards and about the *fatal deciding hour of two o'clock*, as they hasten to the National Branch, the South-Carolina, the State, the Union, and the Planters' and Mechanics' Banks, in all the vigor of trade, and bustle of business. Money also gives to the countenance of every performer in the grand masquerade, the world, almost enchanting pleasantry.

In relation to ourselves, we will only add, that our Money, like "The Muse, the most elegant of inspirations—like Love, the most generous of passions" "Spreads his light wings, and in a moment flies."

The Invention of Printing.—Mr. Jacob Koning, in 1816, received the gold medal of the Academy of Sciences, for an Essay on the invention of Printing, in which he undertook to prove that this art was invented in the city of Harlem, and in two letters published since, he has maintained that the date of the invention was as early as the year 1422. The Senate of Harlem thought it due to the honor of the city to examine the subject, and appointed a committee for that purpose, who have published a long report of which they state it to be their opinion that the invention of printing by Lawrence Janson Koster, may be certainly stated to have taken place between the years 1420 and 1425. The committee were also instructed to report, in case the opinion of Mr. Koning was confirmed, in what manner the 400th anniversary may be most profitably solemnized. The Senate of Harlem have approved the report of the committee, and resolved that the celebration shall take place in the year 1822.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

The long lost Treatise of Cicero de Republica, fortunately discovered by the Abbe Mai in a Palimpsest MS. of the Ambrosian library at Milan, is now in the press at Rome, and shortly expected to appear. The sheets, as fast as printed, are sent to Paris to M. Villenain, of the Institute, who is engaged in translating it into the French language. The text and translation will be sold by Marchand, bookseller, Rue de Clermont No. 13, and probably will be ready for sale by the time that an order from hence would reach that country. It is presumed that the lovers of ancient literature, will lose no time in procuring that valuable work. It were much to be wished that the first English translation of it should be made in this country.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Steam Land Carriages.—Griffith's Patent Land Carriage, for conveying goods and passengers on our public roads without the aid of horses, will be worked by an engine of a seven horse power, and will transport a load of six tons at an average rate of five miles per hour, which may be varied and increased indefinitely for other carriages. The general introduction of these carriages for all kinds of purposes will constitute a triumph of machinery never anticipated by our ancestors.—*Liverpool Courier.*

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

HORRID MURDER.

LITTLE ROCK, (ARKANSAS) SEPT. 10.—A most shocking murder was perpetrated a short time since, near the dividing line between this Territory and the state of Louisiana, on the person of a Mr. Scamp, of Natchitoches, by a monster in human shape by the name of Morrow. The circumstances of this murder, as briefly related to us, are as follows: Morrow and Scamp were travelling together, the former on foot and the latter on horseback. Having stopped for the purpose of taking refreshment, Morrow watched an opportunity, and knocked out the brains of his companion, and then severed his head from his body. After which he rifled the pockets of the deceased of what money they contained, took a pair of pistols and some wearing apparel also belonging to the deceased, and sat off to make his escape. In his hurry to make his escape, the murderer left a valuable horse belonging to the deceased, together with a pair of saddle-bags containing a considerable amount in money, which is supposed to have been the object of the murder. He left the headless body of his companion lying near the road, where it was shortly after discovered, together with the horse &c. by a party of Indians, who immediately gave the alarm.

Pursuit was promptly made after the murderer, and we are happy to state, that he was overtaken and apprehended in Hampstead county. It is said that his clothes were stained with blood, and that he discovered evident marks of guilt when taken. We understand that the murder was committed within the limits of Louisiana; if so, the murderer will probably be delivered to the authorities of that state, to receive the punishment due for so shocking an offence against the laws of God and man.

BARING ROBBERY.

A most daring robbery was committed in Philadelphia on Thursday evening last about 8 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Livingston, in Market near Tenth street, evincing a degree of hardihood quite equal to that which is sometimes detailed in English papers. For the credit of Philadelphia it is hoped that so daring a robbery, committed in a populous part of the town so early in the evening, when the moon shone bright as day, will not go unpunished.

The front door on Market street being open, two men and two women walked boldly in, securing the door behind them, went directly up stairs where the family were sitting in a back room—presented pistols, tied Mrs. Livingston and a servant girl back to back with silk handkerchiefs they brought with them, and tied the arms of Mrs. Livingston's daughter behind her, and while one villain stood guard over them with a horseman's pistol, the other man and women broke open trunks, bureaux, &c. and ransacked the house. After tarrying about half an hour and using threats to extort money and valuables, the robbers secured the family in a back room and departed, taking with them a variety of plunder; among which was a gold watch, encircled by two rows of diamonds—a first quality feather bed with check outer cover—a rich damask bed quilt—a female work bag containing papers and other articles—a purple velvet reticule with gold clasp—a watch chain; necklaces, and a variety of jewelry—with many other articles, and the keys from the door.—*Am. Herald.*

Shocking Murder.—It was with mingled sensations of regret and abhorrence, that we learned the following particulars of the assassination of Mr. CORNELIUS M. COV, a respectable citizen of Norfolk county, residing at North-West River Bridge. He was shot by some unknown hand, while riding along the causeway at Pockety, which divides the counties of Norfolk and Princess Ann, about three o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday last, on his way home from Mr. John Sykes. A quarter of an hour after the report of the gun had been heard, his horse and gig were met, continuing on homewards, by a couple of lads in a cart, who state that the corpse of the deceased was lying in the foot of the gig, and it appeared that he had both strength and presence of mind, after receiving the wound, to lay himself in a secure and easy position, and to place the cushions under him. He had also secured the reins. He was probably but a few steps from the assassin when the bloody deed was done, and the gun appears to have been charged with three ounce balls, besides a number of slugs. A ball struck the right side of the deceased, just above the heart, passed through the body and the opposite side of the gig; another ball grazed his back; a slug passed through his hat and grazed his head; and a third ball struck a spoke of one of the wheels of the gig and shivered it to pieces. No evidence tending to a discovery of the perpetrator of this foul and atrocious act was given at the inquest; but it is supposed to have been committed by some of the runaway banditti who infest that neighborhood. Mr. M' Coy

has left an amiable wife and one child to mourn his cruel and untimely end.
Norfolk Herald, 21st inst.

Among the recent deaths by yellow fever at New-Orleans, our readers may have noticed that of Mrs. Fromentin.—We have since learnt her husband, Hon. ELEGUS FROMENTIN, formerly a Senator of the United States, and more recently District Judge in Florida, died within twenty-four hours after the death of his lady.—*Nat. Intel.*

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer has entered into a calculation to prove that, if the choice of the next President devolve on the House of Representatives, it may be in the power of 31 members to determine who the man shall be. The following is his estimate, which will be better understood by recollecting that the votes are given by states, New-York having no more weight than Rhode Island, and that a majority of the Representatives of each state decide its vote.

N. Y. American.

There are 24 states—13 a majority.		
Now Missouri has 1 R.—equally 1		
Illinois 1		1
Mississippi 1		1
Delaware 1		1
Alabama 3		3
Rhode Island 2		2
Indiana 3		3
Louisiana 3		3
Vermont 5		5
New-Jersey 6		6
Connecticut 6		6
N. Hampshire 6		6
Maine 7		7
		31

This view of the subject seems to be new to some of our brethren. It is one, however, which has been strongly stated on the floor of Congress, and cannot have failed of its effect, wherever considered with the attention which its importance deserves. It is an unanswerable argument in favor of such measures as may be necessary, at the next or any future election of President and Vice President, to decide the contest without the agency of the House of Representatives.

Nat. Intel.

The White Mountains in New-Hampshire.—A gentleman who lately published, in the Newburyport Herald, an account of an ascent to the summit of these mountains, says that Mount Washington, the highest peak, is the highest land in the United States east of the Mississippi, and that its altitude has been found by the barometer and by geometrical admeasurement to be about 6225 feet above the level of the ocean. It is covered with snow nine months in the year—1500 feet of the highest region may be considered above the limit of vegetation, having only a very few meagre plants to enliven the scene of barren desolation. Other peak, the highest summit of the Alleghany, is 4090 feet high; Kellington peak, one of the highest of the Green mountains, 3434; and the extreme elevation of the Catskill 3550.

High State.—A splendid Ball was given at the pine orchard, on the Catskill mountains, on the 18th ult. The ball room was at the height of 2800 feet from the level of the river. The room was beautifully decorated—and the company of course highly elevated. The Recorder says "the ancient solitude of the mountains seemed to have been driven from this her favorite abode, and to have retreated to the higher and denser forests. None thought of sadness—
"Nor made the night
A gloomy vigil, but a festal time,
Merrier than day."

Nothing could be more enlivening than the appearance of this ample green arbor, radiant with life and beauty, resounding with music, and reflecting with its numerous lights the lively and animating gestures of its inmates.

PENNANT.—Among the eccentricities of Mr. Pennant, the tourist, was an inveterate antipathy to a wig, which he could with difficulty suppress at any time; but when reason yielded to wine, he was sure to seize the one nearest him, and throw it into the fire. Dining one day at Chester with an officer who wore a wig, Mr. Pennant became half seas over; a friend that was in company, however, carefully placed himself between Pennant and the officer to prevent mischief, but after much patience, and many a wistful look, Pennant, at last, started up, seized the wig, and threw it on the burning coals. It was in flames in a moment, and so was the officer, who ran to his sword. Down stairs runs Pennant, and the officer after him, through all the streets of Chester; but Pennant, from his superior knowledge of topography, escaped. His adventure was afterwards called Pennant's Tour through Chester.—*English paper.*

A Scotch peasant being ridiculed for his bad singing, retorted, "It's a far gair, stannan here and heaven. A' music sounds well P' the distance."



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, 1822.

MILTON GAZETTE.

In a former number we concluded our observations under the head of "Leaves and Fishes," with the following remark—"But we are candid to say, that *locality* is not the criterion by which we wish to see offices and honors distributed among us; *merit* is the true one. And in our humble opinion, if the Editor of the Milton Gazette or any of his friends, are anxious for preferment, the surest way of success is to *merit* it." In this remark we had no particular allusion; nevertheless it seems to rankle deeply in the sensibilities of the Editor; but whether it has hit himself or his friends, we are still unable to say; in either case, it was altogether a chance shot—and yet.

"How many a word at random spoken,
May sooth, or wound a heart that's broken."
Since, however, the common place expression—"merit,"—and "his friends," when considered in connection with "leaves and fishes," seem to awaken so many unpleasant sensations in the bosom of the Editor, we begin to suspect that they apply to some particular circumstances of which we have no knowledge. As to our friends, we do not know that any of them are looking to Washington for preferment; if, however, there be any such, we wish them no greater success than what their merits will entitle them to. We thank them for the generous patronage they have thus far given to us, and although we cannot precisely say, "that we belong to the people," yet we are a part of them, and shall continue to labour in their just cause, whether we receive from the Editor of the Gazette, or his friends, co-operation or not.

We are really glad to find that the Editor of the Gazette disclaims all "bearing towards the Radicals," and that his sentiments of the conduct of that party are pretty much in accordance with our own. It is, indeed, a party composed of a set of worthies, whose object is to "drive from the service of the country all those whose services were worth preserving." Our sentiments of indignation must apply equally to the movers behind the curtain as to the puppets that dance before the public. Let it not be for a moment conjectured that this new party has any connection with the old ones—No; it is not composed of the choice materials of either, but out of the sick of the political harmony which has distinguished the present administration and are anxious once again to see the elements of society lashed into strife.

But though the Editor of the Gazette seems to think about as favorable of the Radicals as we do, yet there is a *salvo* attached, as to their motives—in respect, we presume, to the feelings of some of his friends. As to ourselves, we can only judge of the motives of men from their actions and conduct; and upon these grounds we form our opinion of the Radicals, a party that want even spirit or intelligence enough to choose for themselves an American name—but must call themselves after a faction in England.

But, says the Editor of the Gazette in his *salvo*, "And we are free to confess, that there has been in the disbursement of the public money more to inspire than to inspire confidence." This is the charge, but the proof has not been so freely offered. Perhaps like Falstaff, the editor "will not confess; and to give reasons, even were they as plenty as blackberries." Be that as it may, we are free to say, that we believe in the infallibility of the set of men, and we have no doubt the present administration has committed errors as well as all preceding ones; but we deny, and challenge to prove, that the course and conduct of Mr. Monroe's administration have been such as to "impair the confidence *unanimously* placed in him, by all the American people, on two occasions—always excepting the Radicals.

At the close of the way the finances of the government were in a very embarrassed situation. The war itself added to the public debt about 120 millions of dollars. Besides the annual expenses of the government, a large sum was required to pay the interest of the national debt, to carry on the system of fortifications, and the gradual increase of the navy; and yet, after supplying all these demands, we find, from the close of the war to the end of the fiscal year in 1820, that 67 millions of dollars of the public debt was paid off—a larger sum than was paid during the whole period of Mr. Jefferson's administration. To effect this rapid reduction in the public debt, it was not only necessary to diminish the current expenses of the government by bringing things down to the proper scale of a peace establishment, but also to introduce the strictest economy into all the departments of the government. Accordingly, the Department of State underwent a thorough investigation, and in some respects, reform; and documents will establish the fact, that never, at any former period of our national existence, were the concerns and duties of that department conducted with less ex-

pense, or greater ability, than at this time under the present incumbent.

The Navy Department of the government has also undergone great improvements. The navy itself has received the most perfect organization. Our ships are in every climate, and on every sea protecting the rich commerce of our merchants from the depredations of pirates and lawless marauders—they have also been extensively instrumental in suppressing that vilest of all traffics,—the slave trade. Under the act of Congress passed for that purpose, the *gradual increase* of the navy is going on, and yet the expenses of that establishment have been diminished, and it is susceptible of demonstration that the navy of the country was never before supported with as small a relative expense at this time.

The Department of War—Here, the order and economy have been introduced where before, confusion and improvidence prevailed. When the present incumbent came into office, the *unsettled balances* in that department alone, were about 35 millions of dollars—they have been reduced to about 5 millions, and the work is still going on. An entire change has taken place in the mode of subsisting the army, the consequence of which is, that a great reduction has been effected in the expenses, and many abuses corrected which constantly occurred under the old system. The expenses of the army proper have been considerably diminished. By the practice of strict economy, since Mr. Calhoun came into office, he has effected a saving upon each man in the army of about 10 1/2 dollars. This is fully shown by a report made to the last session of Congress. Many other particulars could be adduced to show the economy and ability with which these several departments have been administered; but it is not our purpose at this time to enter fully into details.

There is yet another Department in the government, upon which it is proper to make a few remarks, lest the Editor of the Gazette should accuse us of not going through with the subject—the Treasury Department. And here we must say if we cannot go the full extent of some *praising*, neither can we go to the full length of others in *condemning*. At the same time that we give into the common sentiment, that Mr. Crawford has fallen short of the expectations entertained of him, yet in candour we must urge, that something can be advanced in exculpation of the charges against him—in mitigation of the blunders and errors he has committed in the duties of his office.

At this time we shall add nothing further upon this branch of the subject, but there is another part of the column of the Milton paper, claiming a brief notice. In our former remarks, we asked the Editor to name one solitary instance where an applicant of superior merits from North Carolina has been set aside in order to make room for one of less merit than some other state. This question the Editor of the Gazette very modestly declines answering, from motives of delicacy, but intimates that he could point out at least one instance—no doubt meaning the case of Mr. Branch. We should feel unwarranted in making use of a single word in connection with Mr. B's name, that possibly cast the smallest censure upon him, or detract one iota from his merits. We have known him publicly at least as long as the Editor of the Gazette, and have as just an esteem for him. But will the Editor of the Milton paper say, that Mr. Branch should have been appointed Governor of Florida, over the head of Andrew Pickens? or is there a man in the United States who had higher claims on that post than Gen. Jackson? Whatever the Editor of the Gazette, or his friends, may think on this subject, we believe that the people of North Carolina will justify the President in the selection he made. Gen. Jackson was appointed Governor of Florida, and during his continuance in that office, he discharged his duties, as he had done on all former occasions, with great promptness, vigor and ability. But the ground of complaint does not stop here. After Gen. Jackson had completely organized the government of Florida, and put all things in order, he resigned his commission, and retired with the gratitude of his country, and the rich honors he had won in her service. The office of Governor of Florida was again vacant—and, among other applicants, were Mr. Branch and Mr. Duval from Kentucky. The case the stand thus before the President.—Mr. Branch was chosen to the President, who was only recommissioned, as we understand, by some 10 or 12 members; Mr. Duval, having formerly been an efficient member of Congress, was chosen to the President, and was recommended by some 40 or 50 members. With this view before the President, how was it his duty to act? To appoint Mr. B, and run the risk of his making a good governor?—or to appoint Mr. D, on a certainty that he would fill the post with energy and ability?

We are content to leave the decision to impartial and intelligent persons, whether they be our friends or the friends of the Editor of the Gazette; but we object to referring it to the Radicals, inasmuch as hostility to Gen. Jackson, is one of the principles of that party, from the *Leader* down to the lowest follower.