



NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, October 21, 1843

MARKET.—Cotton continues to come in pretty freely, and is dull—6½ appears to be about the highest price given.

"A Convention, No. 1," is considered too personal for publication.

AS USUAL, when there is any news, the mail failed this morning, and we have therefore nothing later than Friday morning.

NEW JERSEY.—The election in this State was for members of Congress and State Legislature. According to whig logic, this is a small, trifling State, when it is democratic, but a first rate glorious State when the whigs carry it.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Up to the time of our paper's going to press, on Friday afternoon, 12 democrats and 10 whigs had been elected to Congress; two districts to be heard from, which it is pretty certain will elect a democrat and a whig respectively, making the delegation stand 13 democrats and 11 whigs.

OHIO.—A letter to the Editor of the Globe, states that the democrats have elected 12 and perhaps 13 members of Congress.

BALTIMORE CITY.—The election of Mayor and Council of Baltimore on the 16th. Jas. O. Law, a whig, was elected Mayor by 332 majority, and the whigs have a majority of 4, in the Council.

MAINE.—The Saco Democrat announces the election of Joshua Herrick, dem., to Congress. There are therefore three members, dems., elected, and four vacancies.

It is a pretty general rule with whig newspapers, that when they lose any States during the Fall and Spring elections immediately preceding a Presidential election, they cry out "that makes the State certain for Clay in '40 or '44" (or whatever year it may be).

It would seem from a statement which we find in the Albany Argus, that the Convention for amending the Constitution of, and extending the right of suffrage in, the State of Louisiana, will have completed its work in time for the people of that State to vote at the Presidential election.

After all the whig crowing over the late elections in Maryland, it appears from a table published in the Baltimore American, that in counting up the popular vote in each county, an aggregate democratic majority of 420 votes appear to have been polled in the State; and there were 2237 less votes polled at this election, than at the election for Governor, in 1841, which shows plainly that the whigs have nothing to brag of.

What is the use of talking about Georgia and Maryland, and States "away off there?"—New Jersey is what we look at.—Boston Post.

"The worst enemies to the Christian religion, are those canting hypocrites who 'make broad their phylacteries,' and with long prayers, and loud groans, seek to stone on Sunday for the cruelties and extortions and uncharitableness of the preceding week; while they lay in a stock of the world's confidence to carry them through the machinations of the week to come."—Richmond Enquirer.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Wake Corresponding Committee of the Democratic party have decided upon THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF DECEMBER NEXT, as the day for holding the Democratic State Convention.

The last Raleigh Standard, in announcing this fact, makes some judicious remarks, and advises our democratic friends throughout the State, to organize. Without dwelling upon that, we earnestly solicit the democratic party of the State to be fully represented in that Convention.

In regard to some of the recent elections, the Fayetteville Observer says: The tide has turned, and it will bear Henry Clay in triumph to the Presidential Chair.

Are you sure of that? You speak very positively; more positively, we think, than a prudent man would speak. You wish it to be so, and therefore you say it will be so.

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WHEELING.—The Fayetteville Observer calls the Calhoun men "southern democrats!"

This is wheeling of the most bare-faced sort. How many weeks has it been since a "southern democrat" was running in this District for Congress? But a few weeks; and whoever heard the Observer call him a "democrat?"

Well; if the Calhoun men will eat your soft corn, which to us seems to have a taste of the despicable, feed away.

But it seems that the Observer has become marvelously careful of southern interests lately. We have seen in his paper, regrets that any attempt should be made to array the north against the south; but it is no harm to do so, when it is for the good of whiggery.

Let the "southern democrats" ask this editor, so careful of their interests, if he will forsake Clay, and go for electing a "southern democrat."

THE LATE GEORGIA ELECTION.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, accounts for the late defeat of the Democratic party in that State, as follows:

"It will be recollected, that in 1840, the whigs carried all before them, Legislature, Congressmen, Electors, &c., by some 7,000 majority. (There was no election for Governor that year, or they would have carried that also.)

Upon one or another of these grounds, a good many democrats took no interest in the election and did not attend the polls. A few voted the other ticket—though they declare their principles remain the same.

But we are far from being discouraged by this defeat. Democracy is founded on a rock that shall survive the test of time. Though the surges of error and deception may dash against her base, and now and then overwhelm her, yet she will rise the purer, from her temporary depression—'washed whiter, but not shaken by the shock.'

We believe the above are the true reasons, and none other; and we expressed the opinion privately, before the election, that we should be defeated in that State.

The Hon. Lewis F. Linn, Senator from Missouri, and father of the bill which was urged in both Houses of Congress for several years past, for an appropriation of \$200,000 to establish a line of Military posts from the Missouri River to a convenient pass through the Rocky Mountains, to protect emigrants, died lately at St. Genevieve, of an affection of the heart.

The Whigs of Wake held a meeting on the 5th inst., and appointed 100 delegates from that county to the whig State Convention. Cannot see the necessity for so many, unless it is calculated that there will be but few from other whig quarters, and the Wake boys will do to fill up.

The Globe of the 14th says that it had seen no Congressional District that voted within one thousand of its strength, in Pennsylvania.

We received, yesterday morning, the Raleigh Standard, with the article headed "Mr Shepard and Veritas," marked for insertion. We take pleasure in gratifying our friends, but we really cannot see what benefit a republication, in the Carolinian, of the article, can be, either to Mr Shepard or the democratic party.

A little paragraph which we find copied into the Globe, says that, according to an official paper, the number of Irishmen in the British army, numbers over 40,000. If such is the fact, would it not be singular, as well as hazardous on the part of England, to send this army into Ireland to whip the Repealers into obedience?

"The North Carolinian" declines an expression of opinion in favor of either Mr Calhoun or Mr Van Buren, for the Presidency, but says:—"We will go it strong for the nominee of the National Convention, should he be an honest man and a democrat; but as for abusing one and praising another, we are not going to do any such thing.

You are wrong again, sir. We did, as early as the last session of Congress, and have since, expressed an opinion in favor of one of those gentlemen. Yes, sir, we did "show our hand," upon more than one occasion; we stated our individual preference; but there we stopped.

In regard to our opinion about the "proper mode of choosing delegates to the proposed Convention," we have no hesitation in saying, that so far as the ascertaining of the true will of the people is concerned, the district mode is the true one, but for maintaining the organization of a party—

A parting word to the Editor of the Gazette: We were sorry to see your editorial of the 10th, in which you said "But the Charleston Mercury, the official organ of South Carolina, has sounded the tocsin of war, and is battling manfully in defence of popular rights and Constitutional equality.

This article, as you might have expected, was paraded in the whig paper of this Town; and thereupon soft corn was thrown to you. We did hope better things from you; and you have no doubt seen, by this time, that you committed an error, at least we judge so from a subsequent editorial in your paper of the 14th.

BRITISH ARROGANCE.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing from London, says:

"I am glad to hear of the increasing healthful activity of our State affairs. Although the steadfast upholding of the faith and credit of the State of Virginia, was a matter about which every citizen in the Old Dominion had reason for profound congratulation; yet, I never could believe that other States would permanently fail to redeem their obligations.

We had frost, and sharp cool weather here on the 14th inst.

We make the following short extract from an address to the people of Georgia, which we find in the columns of the Richmond Enquirer, on the subject of the Tariff:

"Cost of English goods laid down in New York before paying tax, \$35 40. Cost in New York after paying tax, \$51 40.

Cost of English goods laid down in New York before paying tax, \$14 40. Cost in New York after paying tax, \$23 40.

Cost of English goods laid down in New York before paying tax, 3½ cents per lb. Cost in New York after paying tax, 5½ cents per lb.

Cost of English goods laid down in New York before paying tax, 4 2-10 cents per lb. Cost in New York after paying tax, 5 3-10 cents per lb.

Many similar facts could be presented; but let these suffice. The foregoing rates of 30, 50, 100 and 150 per cent., &c., show how closely Mr Clay adheres to the compromise act.

The friends of Mr Clay use one other argument, which deserves notice. They say, "goods are as cheap as ever." Admit it to be true; but are they as cheap as they ought to be? Are they as cheap as they would be, if the tariff were moderate and equal, or fixed at 20 per cent., according to the compromise?

Gov. McDonald, of Georgia, has appointed the first Friday in next month, as a day of thanksgiving throughout that State.

Georgia appears to be peculiarly unfortunate with her members of Congress. Late papers announce the death of John J. Millen, a democratic member elect to the new Congress.

Gold has been found in Wilkes county, on the Roaring river.

EDITORIAL DIFFICULTIES. In the course of a rather lengthy article upon the subject of the recent defeat of the whigs in Georgia, the editor of the South Carolinian alludes to the difficulty of remaining calm and temperate when party feelings are excited, and tells the following anecdote in illustration:

"It is much easier for any one, especially an editor, to preach coolness than to practice it. Among the kind and valued friends who frequently lectured us on our proneness to violence, was one who, when we went to Florida in 1836, we induced to take charge of the chronicle till our return; one of our objects in pressing it on him being to afford him an opportunity of judging how difficult it was, as we had told him, to carry his excellent precepts into practice.

"The Legislative caucus, which met in Richmond in the winter of '23-'24, to recommend an Electoral Ticket, placed at the head of the ticket, as President, William H. Crawford. Mr John Tyler then proposed, for the avowed purpose of propitiating Pennsylvania, to place on this ticket, as Vice President, Albert Gallatin.

FRANKNESS.—Be frank with the world. Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say just what you mean to do on every occasion; and take it for granted you mean to do what is right.

A GOVERNOR INDICTED.—The Indiana Statesman of the 23d ult. published at New Harmony, says that at a recent sitting of the Grand Jury in that county, a bill of indictment was found against Governor Bigger for pardoning (on the solicitation of the people of Clay county) an individual named Reed before ever he was tried.

WHY IS THERE NO FROST ON A CLOUDY NIGHT?—The remark is frequently made that "there will be no frost to-night, for it is too cloudy." A correspondent thus explains this phenomenon, so familiar to all, but the why and wherefore of which few have taken the trouble ascertain:

All bodies emit heat in proportion as they contain it. Two bodies of equal temperature placed beside each other will mutually give and receive equal quantities of heat; therefore one will not gain of the other. But a piece of ice placed in a warm room will receive much more heat from the surrounding objects than it imparts; it will therefore gain in temperature and melt. The earth during the day receives much more heat from the sun than it imparts to the surrounding space in the same time. But during a clear night, the surface of the earth is constantly parting with its heat, and receiving none; the consequence is, that it becomes so cold that the humidity contained in the surrounding air becomes condensed, and attaches itself to objects in the form of dew, in the same manner that a tumbler or a pitcher containing cold water "sweats," as it is called, in a hot day—the surface is cooled by the water, and this surface condenses the humidity of the contiguous air.

News by Mails.

HORRIBLE DEATHS BY SUFFOCATION.

The Quebec Gazette of the 22d ult. gives an account of four deaths, which occurred in the neighborhood of that city, at Canadiers, by attempting a descent into a well. "John Subarbs had been some days engaged in cleaning a well, and had descended a number of times without inconvenience, till the 21st instant, when he was observed to let go the rope and fall. Mr Julien's youngest son, observing him thus to fall, immediately gave the alarm, and, without a moment's delay or consideration, descended, and tumbled with the same fate. The alarm was then given to the neighborhood that two men were lying at the bottom of the well; and among those that soon arrived on the spot were H. N. Jones, esq. and one of his men, named Shields. The latter, without the least hesitation, offered to go down to rescue his fellow-men: indeed, such was his eagerness, that, when one of the bystanders proposed to tie a rope around him, he could not be prevailed on till this was done. Fatal precipitancy! He had descended but five or six feet, when he was observed to quit the rope and fall. By this time the feelings of the bystanders were wrought to the very highest pitch; and had not Mr Jones been forcibly held back by Mr Julien's servant girl and one or two others, he, no doubt, would have shared the same fate that the three had already suffered. But, for all this, another victim, named Matthews, with a fatality that seems most extraordinary, attempted the rescue; and, like those who had made a similar attempt, he met with the same fate and fell above the other three. By this time, means were procured, without risking the lives of any more, to take the bodies of the four unfortunate men out of the well; but, when they were brought up, life was extinct in the whole of them. Shields and Desjar were both married men. The former has left a wife and large family to mourn his untimely loss. We have not heard whether the other has left any children or not.

EXECUTION OF A CHRISTIAN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, Aug. 23, 1843. A short distance from where I am now writing lies the headless trunk of a man who has just been decapitated for no other crime than that of professing the faith of nearly the whole of Europe. He was an Armenian by birth, and after arriving at the age of manhood, in an evil hour, under the influence of too much strong drink, as it is said, he renounced his religion and became a Musselman.

He had no sooner recovered possession of his mind than he saw the madness of the step he had taken, and embracing the first opportunity he fled to Greece. How long he remained there I do not know; but, assuming the European dress he returned to this city, where he was soon recognized, and thrown into prison. Every effort was made by threats and promises to induce him to return to the faith of the false prophet, but in vain. He was on several different occasions, led out in chains to different parts of the city, for execution, and with the sword of the executioner drawn over his head, he was required to renounce forever the Christian religion and believe in Mahomed; but he resolutely persisted in declaring that he was ready to die rather than deny Christ.

On each occasion he was remanded to prison, and some say that torture was there used to effect what the threat of instant death could not. To-day, however, the victim of Mahomedan fanaticism received the crown of martyrdom, in the midst of one of the most frequented streets of the city. And, as if with the express intention of throwing all possible indignity upon the name of Christian, and on the Christian governments of the world, he was executed in his European dress, and after decapitation, the head, with a Frank cap upon it, was placed between the legs.

It is a public and most outrageous insult upon all Christian nations. Every European here feels the indignity, but yet no one seems to know what is the proper remedy.