

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1828.

[VOL. IX..... NO. 439.]

Printed and Published, once a week, By PHILIP WHITE.

At the request of many of our patrons, and in compliance with the provisions of the laws of this State, a new and improved edition of the Western Carolinian has been prepared, and will hereafter be published as follows:—
Two dollars and a half per annum, or two dollars per quarter, in advance. No paper will be sent until the amount of the subscription is received. All advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per line for the first week, and fifty cents for each week thereafter. The price for a year is not to be paid until the last issue is published. Payment must be made in full when the subscription is entered into.

Select School.

In compliance with the frequent solicitations of several respectable families in this place, **MRS. WELLS** has been induced to open a Select School for the instruction of Young Ladies, in the useful and ornamental branches of Education. Her terms are as follows:—
1. For Reading, Spelling, and Writing, \$4 per quarter.
2. Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, and Rhetoric, together with the above, \$3 per quarter.
3. Drawing and Painting, on Paper and Satin; Theorem Painting, on Velvet and Paper; and open and ornamental Needle Work, on Lace, Cambrie, and Muslin, \$10 per quarter.

Those who feel disposed to encourage the above School, may be assured that the utmost care will be paid to the morals and manners, as well as the scientific pursuits, of such as may be placed under her charge.

Coach and Gig Making.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and having enlarged his Shop, and number of hands, and procured a large supply of the best materials, is now prepared to make all kinds of work in his line at the shortest notice, and on such terms as the hardness of the times will justify; and as low as can be purchased any where in the State. All new work warranted for twelve months; and all kinds of Carriages, repaired at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance thankfully received and punctually attended to.

BENJAMIN OVERMAN.
Greensboro', Sept. 13, 1828.

Entertainment.

The subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. Robert Wertz, dec'd., to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his TAFERN. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and himself to those who may be pleased to call upon him.

W. KERR.
Statesville, Irwin Co. N. C. April 14, 1828.

Private Entertainment.

WILLIAM HOWARD has lately opened a House of Entertainment, 3 1/2 miles from Salisbury. Rowan county, N. C. on the great road leading from that place, by Beard's Bridge over the Yadkin, to Salem, Danville, Milton, Hillsborough, Raleigh, &c. His house (generally known by the name of the White House) is delightfully situated, about 3/4 of a mile south of the bridge; his Stables are good, and well provided; and he will spare no practicable means of rendering his establishment, in every respect, comfortable and pleasant to travellers and visitors, and deserving a share of public patronage.

Oct. 28, 1828.

Mansion House.

The subscriber having moved from Camden to this place, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the well known stand, adjoining the Court House Square, recently occupied by Mr. John W. Clark, and usually known as Clark's Hotel, where he has opened a House of Entertainment.

Under the above title. The premises are spacious, and well adapted to the business; the Stables are large and supplied with careful hostlers; and travellers will find every convenience customary in the best houses of the kind.

To professional Gentlemen and others having business in this place connected with the Courts, this establishment offers advantages superior to any other.

Persons travelling with their families can be accommodated with private apartments, and every attention will be given to insure the comfort of those who may call.

Members of the approaching Legislature would be accommodated in the best manner.

Town boarders can be accommodated at the terms usual in this place. JOHN McCOLL. Columbia, S. C. Sept. 9, 1828.

Goodman's Hotel.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tavern in the house lately occupied by Mr. M. M. McCulloch of this town, North West corner of Broad and King streets, and immediately opposite the Court House. The public may rely on his strenuous exertions to render his entertainment satisfactory in every particular. He wishes the traveller to call and judge for himself. Private rooms for families will always be kept ready furnished.

JOSEPH GOODMAN.
Camden, S. C. Feb. 9, 1828.

A Ten Plate Stove.

NEARLY new, admirably calculated for cooking, with pipes, &c. for sale very low, and terms of payment made easy. It is an elegant piece of Furniture, being beautifully ornamented. Any person disposed to purchase, can apply to the editor of this paper.

EDWARD CRESS.

HAS just received, and is now opening at his New Cash Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

New and Fashionable GOODS, which were selected with much care and attention, in Philadelphia, by himself, and bought exclusively for cash.

The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his Goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves.

P. S. Also for sale, and on hand at the above store, **STILLS** and **TIN-WARE**, of various sizes and descriptions.

October 4th, 1828.

State of North Carolina.

MECKLENBURG County Court, August sessions, 1828. Governor, to the use of A. and A. Hoyle, vs. Andrew Clark, Sample Alexander, and the Executor of Wm. Allison, dec'd. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph Allison, John Allison, and Andrew Allison, heirs at law of William Allison, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the parties aforesaid appear at our next November county court, and then plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against them.

6:39 ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

State of North Carolina.

MECKLENBURG County Court, August sessions, 1828. Governor, to the use of Irwin and Norwood, vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Allison, dec'd. Ordered by court that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for Joseph Allison, John Allison, and Andrew Allison, heirs at law of William Allison, dec'd., that they appear and answer to said scire facias, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them.

6:39 ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

State of North Carolina.

MECKLENBURG County Court, August sessions, 1828. Governor, to the use of John Irwin vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Allison, dec'd. Ordered by court that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for Joseph Allison, John Allison, and Andrew Allison, heirs at law of William Allison, dec'd., that they appear and answer to said scire facias, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them.

6:39 ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

State of North Carolina.

MECKLENBURG County Court, August sessions, 1828. Governor, to the use of Cooper & McGinn, vs. the heirs at law of Wm. Allison, dec'd. Ordered by the court that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for Joseph Allison, John Allison, and Andrew Allison, heirs at law of William Allison, dec'd., that they appear and answer to said scire facias, otherwise judgment will be taken against them.

6:39 ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

State of North Carolina.

DAVIDSON County Court, August session 1828: Jacob Sauer vs. John Matthews, original attachment, levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Jno. Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant is beyond the limits of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at the next term of said court, to be held in Lexington, the second Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default.

6:40 DAVID MOCK, C. M. C.

State of North Carolina.

DAVIDSON County Court, August session 1828: John Clemmons vs. John Matthews, original attachment, levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Jno. Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at the next term of said court, to be held in Lexington, the second Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default.

6:40 DAVID MOCK, C. M. C.

State of North Carolina.

DAVIDSON County Court, August session 1828: Benton Clemmons vs. John Matthews, original attachment, levied on 40 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Jno. Clemmons and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant is beyond the limits of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks successively, for said defendant to appear at the next term of said court, to be held in Lexington, the second Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default.

6:40 DAVID MOCK, C. M. C.

WAGONERS,

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the **WAGON-YARD**, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good horse, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionery, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.

Fourteenth, 1st April, 1828.

TURKISH CLERGY.

We have received the third number of the Foreign Review; among other articles, it has one on "TURKEY: its Clergy and Military Resources," that contains information on the subject of which it treats, which we have not met with elsewhere, and which at the present time, is more than ordinarily interesting.

To give a precise idea of the Ottoman clergy, they begin with the Mahomedan students. There are schools established in all the imperial mosques at Constantinople, Adrianople and Broussa, in Bithynia. None but a clerical Mussulman, whatever its rank or condition may be, is entitled to admission among them. They study grammar, and Arabic, and Persian poetry. When considerably advanced in the Arabic, they read the Koran, and its commentators, and books on the civil law; and finally, they study logic, natural philosophy, and metaphysics, in Arabic works, written by the Saracens. They entirely neglect mathematics, but study judicial astrology. History and geography are totally neglected. The most learned Turks are very ignorant of these subjects. Such is the amount of information possessed by the clerical students. They come chiefly from Syria and Asia Minor, and are the most savage, fanatical, turbulent, and the worst subjects among the Turks. Their number is large. Constantinople alone contains ten thousand of them. They perform the service in the mosques, their sustenance is furnished from the revenue of these temples, and they are lodged in the cells annexed to them. Their chief is the great Mufi; and from his order, all the Ulemas, or members of the high priesthood, must be drafted, from the degree of professor, to that of grand Mufi. Few of them ever reach the highest dignities. It requires eminent merit, and very favorable circumstances, to exalt simple students to the posts of *Kazis* and of Mufi. The greater number teach only the ranks of simple *cadis* or judges in the towns and villages. After many examinations, during fourteen years, the students become professors, and the eldest are promoted to the rank of molla, or superior judges. The posts of the molla are at *Golius* and *Eghep*, suburbs of Constantinople, *Scutaria*, *Smirna*, *Thessalonica*, *Larissa* (the capital of Thessaly), *Haleb* in Syria, and Jerusalem. Their function lasts a lunar year. After four years they are promoted again, when they obtain, by seniority, the four superior degrees of molla, which are those of *Adrianople*, *Broussa*, *Damas*, and *Cairo*.

Of these four, the two senior become molla of Mecca and Medina; and of these one is promoted to the rank of *Ismabool* effenny, or master of the police at Constantinople. He has the inspection of the provisions, fixes their prices, &c. The step from this rank is to that of *kasi* asker of *Natolia*, then to that of *kasi* asker of *Romeilia*, or European Turkey, and at last to the rank of *Grand Mufi*. The *Grand Mufi*, bears the title of *Dean of Islamism*. He is generally called *Master of the Graces*, and his post the *Sanctuary of Sentences*. When the *Dean of Islamism* presents himself to the Sultan in his *Scragnio*, he is always accompanied by the *Grand Vizier*. The Sultan rises to receive them, makes them sit on carpets, and they are served with coffee in his presence. On the death of the Sultan, he performs the functions of *Mohammedan* priest, and recites prayers for the dead on his death bed: A simple student cannot arrive at the post of Mufi, under twenty-five years; but the sons of viziers, rich lords, and grand ulemas, by means of their credit and influence, procure for their children, from their birth, various degrees, without their having ever filled them. The Sultan also orders diplomas to be given to favorites. Thus the greater number of the ulemas have no personal merit, and their presumption is equal to their ignorance. Having passed their youth in indolence and excesses, they retain their vices to advanced age. Being surrounded from their youth by flatterers, they become audaciously vain, and in the end plotters, and foment revolutions under the banner of religion. "All the revolts of the *Janissaries*, without exception, were the work of the ulemas. All the dethroned Sultans owe their misfortunes to the intrigues of the high Clergy. Such are the institutions, the functions, the influence and the abuses of the Ulemas." [N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]

It would appear from the following article, which we copy from the Washington D. C. Chronicle, that a second Zera Colburn has sprung up in that city: Singular Mental Endowment.—A lad in our city, (Edward Ord, son of James Ord,) now in the 19th year of his age, possesses the uncommon faculty of making calculations and answering difficult arithmetical questions with the operations

of his mind, without the aid of figures. He has been repeatedly examined by different persons, and uniformly excited the admiration and surprise of those who have witnessed the readiness and correctness with which he answers questions that are proposed to him. On a recent occasion, happening to be in company with several gentlemen who had heard of his possessing this singular talent, for the purpose of exercising it, the following question was submitted to him for solution: If I give away 1-2, 1-3, 1-4 and 1-5 of a bushel, what will I have left of two bushels from which I made distribution? After a few moments he answered correctly, 4360th of a bushel.

An arithmetician who was present when the question was submitted, undertook to solve it by the use of figures, which he effected, but not until after the answer had been given by the boy. For the purpose of hearing him converse, which he does with considerable readiness for so young a boy, he was then asked— If a pair of boots cost six dollars, what will a hat cost? He answered different prices; and, in his turn, submitted to the gentleman with whom he was speaking, the following: If a bushel of coals cost 6 1/4 cents, what will a cord of wood come to? The gentleman answered—I don't know. It will come to *salica*, said the boy.

The following was then propounded to him:— If 7 1/2 lbs of a yard of cassimere cost \$2 25, what will 1 yard and a quarter cost? He answered, with his usual precision, \$1 23 cents and 12 28ths of a cent.

Shumla.—Some particulars respecting Shumla (or Choumlia) and the Balkan Mountains, where sanguinary battles have doubtless taken place, ere this, may be interesting to our readers. The following account is derived chiefly from Dr. Walsh's Journey from Constantinople to the Balkan Mountains (or Mount Hæmus) extend from the Gulf of Venice to the Black Sea, a distance of 500 miles. To the South of Shumla, the vast ridge runs along the horizon, like a vast wall divided into high and low ridges, the latter situated on each side of the former. The whole breadth of the chain, from Shumla on the north to Fakh on the south, is 26 miles; but the breadth of the lofty ridges is only 27 miles. The country north of Shumla and south of Fakh is all a level plain. Shumla is 44 miles from the nearest point of the Danube, about the same distance from the Black Sea, more than 100 miles of the lower part of the Danube where the Russians first crossed, and about 200 miles north of Constantinople. The town lies some miles north of the high ridges of the Balkan, and near the eastern extremity of two of the lower ridges. The mountains form a semicircle about Shumla, and the gardens and the farms and plantations extend to the summit. The Turks live in the upper part of the town, which is filled with mosques, whose domes and minarets, covered with tin plates, glitter in the sun with dazzling splendor. Here the Turks have a town-clock and bell to tell the hours, which is said to be the only town clock in the Turkish dominions. The lower town, which extends into the plain, is inhabited by Jews, Armenians and Greeks, who have each a place of worship. The population of the upper and lower town is 60,000. The fortifications of Shumla consist of ramparts of earth, and brick walls, stretching three miles in length and one in breadth. Here the Turks form their entrenched camp in their contests, and the Russians in the last war found it to be impregnable; they were twice repulsed here. The Cossacks once pushed across a part of the mountains, but were obliged to retreat. All the roads from the fortresses on the Danube meet at Shumla, and the two eastern passes of the Balkan diverge from this town. Varna (to which the Russians laid siege in July) is on the Black Sea, about 50 miles south-east of Shumla. The Russians have the command of this Sea, and transport troops, provisions, ammunition, &c. without obstruction from the Turks.

Singing Cocks.—The Editor of the American Farmer has received from Mr. Wright, the acting Consul at Rio Janeiro, two "born door-fowls" of the species called by the Portuguese, *Canta Gallia*, or *Singing Cock*. Its name is derived from one of its faculties. It spins out its crow, it is said, in the new style of singing like fine ladies who draw and lengthen out their chromatics, till one begins to fear that she will spin out all the breath in her body, not leaving enough to recover

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Singing Cocks.—The Editor of the American Farmer has received from Mr. Wright, the acting Consul at Rio Janeiro, two "born door-fowls" of the species called by the Portuguese, *Canta Gallia*, or *Singing Cock*. Its name is derived from one of its faculties. It spins out its crow, it is said, in the new style of singing like fine ladies who draw and lengthen out their chromatics, till one begins to fear that she will spin out all the breath in her body, not leaving enough to recover

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NATIONAL DEBT.
The Christian Almanac for 1829, contains an unusual variety of instructive and interesting matter. It embodies a large number of facts on various subjects of practical use to persons in all conditions of life. Near the close, is an article entitled, the "Cost of Intemperance," prepared by Mr. S. E. Morse of New-York. The result of Mr. Morse's investigations on this subject, will be seen in the following appalling Bill of Charge.

The People of the U. S. to Intemperance, Do	
To 56,000,000 gallons of spirit at 50 cents per gallon.	28,000,000
To 1,344,000,000 hours of time wasted by drunkards, at 4 cts per hour.	53,760,000
To the support of 180,000 paupers made so by intemperance.	7,500,000
To losses by depravity of 45,000 criminals do.	unknown but immense
To the disgrace and misery of 1,000,000 persons, (relatives of drunkards.)	incalculable
To the ruin of at least 30,000 and probably 40,000 souls annually	infinitely unspeakable
To loss by premature death of 30,000 persons in the prime of life.	30,000,000
To losses from the carelessness and mismanagement of intemperate seamen, agents, &c. &c.	unknown, but very great
Certain pecuniary loss, (in round numbers.)	\$120,000,000
Losses which cannot be estimated.	infinitely eternal

Thus it appears, that, independently of items which cannot be estimated, our country pays or loses at the rate of **One Hundred and Twenty Millions of Dollars; per annum, by Intemperance!** This sum as five times as large as the Revenue of the United States' government—it would pay off our national debt in six months—it would build twelve such canals as the Grand Erie and Hudson Canal, every year—it would support a navy four times as large as that of Great Britain—it is sixty times as much as the aggregate income of all the principal religious charitable societies in Europe and America—it would supply every family on earth with a Bible in eighty or teacher among every two thousand souls on the globe! How prosperous might this country be,—what blessings might it confer upon the world, if it were only relieved from the curse of intemperance!

CHELTY AND FOLLY OF INFIDELS.
In their endeavors to discredit the Bible, they attempt nothing less than to blot out the Sun of our moral system. But blessed be God, their efforts is just as vain as would be an attempt to blot out the sun which shines in the firmament of heaven. Both are the work of the same God, and both equally beyond the reach of injury from puny mortals. The beams of truth may be partially obstructed in their course; but their fountain remains unimpaired, and will shine on, and illumine the rest of the world, in despite of all the rage, and all the efforts of those who "hate the light, because their deeds are evil."

Could the wishes and attempts of infidels succeed, they would throw the whole human race back into all the darkness and horrors of heathen idolatry into an utter ignorance of the true God, and of the worship which he requires; and an utter uncertainty of a future state of existence. There is in these attempts a wanton cruelty, which it is not easy to characterize as it deserves. Wretched and hard-hearted men! Why will you seek to rob the miserable, of every name, of the best alleviation of their sufferings? Why will you attempt to deprive some of the excellent of the earth of that which constitutes their highest happiness? Infidels usually avoid our assemblies, and in speaking as I do, I am perfectly aware that what I say is not likely to strike the ear of one of their order. Nor do I seek, Christian brethren, to stir you up to hate or persecute these men. No, verily; but I would stir you up to pity them, to pray for them, and with Christian zeal, mingled with meekness, to labor in every proper way, for their conversion; and I would stir you up to guard the young and the unwary against their wits and their delusions, as against a moral pestilence, poisonous to the very vitals of social happiness, and leading to all the horrors of the second death.