

**Turkish Reform.**—The reform introduced by the Sultan in the manners and customs of the Turkish Indies, has not received the attention which it merits. It will produce a complete change in the Turkish society. Every body knows that hitherto the wives and daughters of the Ottomans have led a secluded life, jealously guarded from general intercourse with society. Now they are permitted to appear unveiled in public, to make and receive visits, to dress in the European style; in short, they now possess all the freedom of action and expression which belong to women in the most civilized nations. What a change will be wrought in the national character. The Turk will throw off his solitary habits, and his habitual indifference to externals. He will be animated by those little agreeable qualities which form half the charm of life. Instead of smoking his pipe from hour to hour, and waiting for a war-trump or an earthquake to rouse him, he will become a man of the world, and a lively member of society. He will lose the stronger traits of his character, but the loss of strength will be paid for by the acquisition of the graceful and the useful. His terrific energy when excited, arises from the infrequency of excitement. Habitually calm and indifferent to ordinary things, he is a lion when roused. Hereafter a portion of his energies will be wasted on the ordinary affairs of life. In short, he will be a more useful but less interesting character. N. Y. Cour.

**American Stockings.**—The Boston Courier says that the stockings manufactured at the Newburyport Factory in Massachusetts, are quite equal to the imported, for strength and durability, and can be afforded equally as cheap. The factory employs a capital of about three thousand dollars only; it has thirty frames for weaving stockings, all of which are wrought by females. The enterprising proprietor has orders as fast as he can supply them. The stockings spoken of are made of Sea Island Cotton, three-threaded, and can be retailed for about sixty cents; they are said to be actually worth one third more than imported hose at that price.

**Fort Erie.**—Old fort Erie, in Canada, on the lake shore nearly opposite Buffalo, lies much as our troops left it in 1814 dismantled and partly blown up. Its remaining mounds and bastions, which have withstood many storms of shot and shell, are still distinctly visible from the American shore, five miles distant. This Fort was once the theatre of glorious achievements, and every principle of art, attack and defence, was there demonstrated. The effort of the British mining and storming parties were completely foiled. The sortie of the garrison upon their besiegers, will ever hold a distinguished place in the records of American heroism. A division of the besieged, headed by the intrepid Miller and others, the most daring spirits of our army, carried the British works sword in hand; destroyed their batteries and spiked their cannon; giving them a salutary lesson to keep a more respectful distance from our lines, and be, for the future, a little more civil in their salutations of hot and cold shot. Captain Symmes, of Ohio, (the celebrated lecturer on Concentric Spheres, &c.) headed one of the American columns in the daring attack. It is said that he was the first man to enter one of the batteries, and with his own hand spiked the cannon. He had been nearly 20 years in the service, and had been uniformly distinguished for courage and good conduct.

A friend has politely translated the following interesting article from a late number of *Le Courrier des Etats Unis*.  
**THE YOUNG NAPOLEON—WATCHED.**  
Messrs. Barthelmy and Mery wishing to do homage to the Duke de Reichstadt, (the Young Napoleon) resolved on presenting him with a copy of their last work entitled *Napoleon in Egypt*. With this view one of them set out for Vienna, in the hope of having an interview with him, and addressing himself to Mr. Dietrichstein, his principal teacher and governor, made known to him the object of his journey, and begged that he would second his views. The teacher in answer said:—"Be assured, Sir, that the Prince neither hears, sees, nor reads any thing but what we think proper, he should read, hear or see, and if by any chance he should receive a letter, note, or book, which excites our vigilance, should fall into his hands without our knowledge, believe me that his best care would be to deliver it to us without opening it; he would not read it in it, until we had told him that he might do so without danger." Hence it appears, Count, (the teacher) that the son of Napoleon is by no means so free as we in France supposed him to be. Answer: "The Prince is not a prisoner, but his situation is peculiar. Have the goodness not to press me with any more questions, I cannot answer them to your satisfaction; you had better abandon the idea that brought you hither: I repeat that it is impossible."  
All entreaties were useless: Mr. Dietrichstein remained inflexible, and would not deliver a copy to his pupil. Finding it impossible to realize his innocent chimera, he resolved on returning to France.

### PRESIDENT JACKSON.

The following is an extract from an article published in the U. S. Telegraph, of the 23th ult. as a communication:

#### A DISINTERESTED WITNESS.

"An accidental meeting brought together the writer of this communication, and a highly respectable gentleman, (W. B. Lawrence, Esq. late charge d'affaires at London) who had just returned from Europe, where, for some years past, he had been honoured with the confidence of our government, in the diplomatic service of his country: he had repaired to this city on business, connected with his late mission, and, in a casual conversation, disclosed, without any reserve, some facts elucidating the intellectual traits of the President's character, so directly in point, and in relation to the extract at the head of this communication, that it is but an act of sheer justice, and imperative duty, to make it known.

"During an interview with the President," said Mr. Lawrence, "I was reluctant to lead on the conversation that passed between us, from the disparaging reports I had heard of his intellectual powers and from an apprehension I might introduce topics on which he was not prepared to discourse; therefore, at first, I merely responded briefly and generally to his enquiries. But judge of my gratification when I found I was in the presence of an intelligent and penetrating individual, gifted with conversational powers of a high order. My recent arrival from Europe naturally led to some remarks on the political condition of that quarter of the globe, and to the topic of the war between the Russians and Turks. On this subject he was perfectly well informed, evincing an exact knowledge of the positions of the contending armies, the marches, and their counter-marches, the advantageous posts of each—in fine there are very few individuals, with the assistance of a map on the table before them, who could have traced, with the same accuracy, clearness and precision, the movements of the Turks, now on the borders of the Balkan and Black Sea. This fact is probably the more vivid and impressive on my mind, as I had so lately conversed with some of the most acute observers and statesmen in Europe, on the same subject, who from the deep interest they take in the contest, are in the minutest degree, acquainted with the same particulars, and are so much nearer the theatre of war, and the sources of correct information. After this interesting and unexpected conversation, I must confess that I took my leave with a very different impression of the President's intellectual standing (and I take pleasure in saying so) than when I first entered the executive mansion."

The foregoing is in substance, correctly reported. The reader will form his estimate of its worth. During the heat of the late Presidential canvass, when many newspapers were acting, not from the responsible convictions of principle, but as the political attorneys of a party, whatever was then uttered derogatory to Gen. Jackson's qualifications—a due regard for our constituted authorities, for truth, for the happy estate which God has given us, should, at this time, induce all true Americans on this point, to make the *annde honorable*, and "pothung extenuate nor set down aught in malice," touching our NATIONAL CHARACTER.

#### Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Com. Advertiser, dated London, June 12.

Lord Ellenborough has resigned the privy seal, and Lord Rosslyn succeeds. The resignation of the first was occasioned by the unhappy affair which has destroyed that nobleman's peace—to wit:—elopement of his lady with Prince Schwarzenburg. They were overtaken, it is true, and the lady carried to her father, Admiral Digby, but she is a sullied flower, "when lovely woman stoops to folly," &c. She was one of the fairest flowers of the British Court, a most incomparable woman, as regards person and accomplishments. She is not twenty-two yet, being not half the age of his lordship. The fatal indiscretion excites little talk, for her giddiness and levity has long been the subject of amusement, and he full expected as certainly as the fall of stocks after the opening of a gloomy Budget.

**Episcopal Consecration.**—This solemn and imposing ceremony was, yesterday morning performed upon the Rev. Dr. Meade of Virginia, in St. James' church. Morning service was read by the Rev. Dr. Duchacbet of Virginia, and sermon preached by the Right Rev. Bishop White, (from Revelation, chap 2d, and 10<sup>th</sup> verse: "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life.") The reverend gentleman was presented for consecration by Bishops Croes of New Jersey and Moore of Virginia. The holy communion was administered by Bishop White, assisted by Bishops Hobart, Croes and Griswold. U. S. Gaz.

**Duel.**—A couple of cowards named Lyons and Adams fought a duel with rifles at ten paces apart on the bank of the Mississippi, opposite Vicksburg, on the 12th ult. They shot each other, not fatally but severely, and then sneaked homeward, perfectly satisfied.

## Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 8, 1829.

**Salisbury Branch Bank.**—Col. JOHN BELL, of Raleigh, has been appointed Cashier of the Salisbury Branch of the State Bank, in place of Col. THARP, resigned.

#### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

#### The late JOSEPH WILSON, Esq.

Amidst the reiterated "triumphs of the tomb," the melancholy intelligence of the death of Joseph Wilson, Esq. will be received by a numerous circle of acquaintances and friends, with feelings of deep and sincere sorrow. This severe dispensation of Providence, so unexpected and so weighty, serves as a fresh memorial of the mortality of man; and proclaims, in melancholy accents, the divine truth, that "In the midst of life we are in death." But a short time since, we saw the deceased in the full enjoyment of health, in the meridian of manhood, with every rational calculation of many years, with all the feelings of enjoyment about, speculating on the future with sanguine hopes and well-founded anticipations. In a few days, he is snatched from the banquet, and these proud hopes are closed in death. When those we value and esteem, having performed their allotted task, stand upon the verge of time, ready to sink into the grave, full of years and full of honors, we are prepared for the event, and bow to the omnipotent decree, as the common lot of all. But when the course already run,—honorable to himself and useful to his country, is but the moiety of what might be calculated on, and the harvest of public honors remains ungathered, we are appalled by the stroke, and friendship deeply mourns the afflictive calamity. Joseph Wilson died in the meridian of life, and with prospects before him, that the most highly esteemed in the community might justly have coveted. For the loss of such a man, private lamentation is but the echo of general sorrow, and the public sympathy beats in unison with those whose hearts throb for the loss of a husband, a parent, and a friend.

Mr. Wilson was born in the county of Randolph, of Quaker parentage, and brought up in those habits of industry and morality, which distinguish, in so eminent a degree, the peaceable ways of the society of Friends. His education was limited, having finished it in an irregular course at Greenville College, Tennessee. But fortunately the energy of his mind was of that order, not to be restrained in its efforts by these disadvantages. Having determined on the Law as a profession, he entered upon its study with Mr. Wood, of his native county, whose daughter he married; and shortly after, settled in the county of Stokes, about the year 1808. He was soon elected Solicitor for that county, and gave early evidence of that prompt and energetic character, which marked his future course. In 1811, he was elected a member to the General Assembly; and in 1812 received a like honor. This was at the commencement of the late war, when the Legislature and the country were divided between the two great political parties, who supported and opposed with so much zeal, and so much warmth, the policy of that important measure. Mr. Wilson belonged to the Republican party; though a young man, and young member, he participated actively in the debates of the day, and evidenced that bold and independent cast of mind, which gained the confidence of his friends, and commanded the respect of his opponents.

The following anecdote,—which was told to the friend who has attempted this imperfect sketch, as a tribute of regard and affection to the memory of one who will be long remembered,—strongly illustrates the frank and open character of the deceased. Mr. Wilson was a member of the committee appointed for the purpose of laying off this state into Congressional Districts after the census of 1810, and which still continue. It was the object of each of the political parties (as it always will be at a time of such excitement) so to arrange the districts as to gain more or less the ascendancy in our delegation to Congress. The bill was reported, arranging the Districts very nearly as they now stand. In the course of the debate that ensued, a gentleman of the opposition denounced the bill as tending exclusively to increase the then dominant party, and offered a substitute, having a contrary effect. Mr. Wilson pointed out the object and tendency of the substitute, (which the mover denied, and then very candidly and frankly avowed that his object was to increase the strength of his own party; and if the gentleman would tell him how he could effect it in a still greater degree, he would adopt it, to the exclusion of every federal member from the State. This candid avowal, and frank mode of acting, contributed, in no small degree, to raise him in the estimation of his own party, and to challenge the respect of those to whom he was opposed. At this session he was elected Solicitor for the Western Circuit. This election was the more honorable, as he was not an inhabitant of the circuit, and

was indebted for his election to the character he had established in debate.

He settled in Charlotte, and soon acquired the character of the most able and efficient prosecuting officer in the State. This office is one of peculiar difficulty, involving duties of great responsibility. The perpetrators of crime, whilst they are bold and daring in execution, are often secret and hidden in the means they employ, added to which, they are usually defended by the ablest and most acute lawyers at the bar, and thus often elude the most vigilant grasp of the law. Yet it is believed in not a single case, did the criminal escape for any deficiency in the prosecution. In this respect, Mr. Wilson was of incalculable benefit to the country where duty called him, and has left behind a name that will long operate as a terror to the counterfeiter, the murderer and the villain. He stood among the most eminent at the bar on the civil docket; and was fast reaping that rich harvest which belongs to the successful practitioner. As a lawyer, Mr. Wilson greatly distinguished himself in his peculiar task before a Jury. He well understood human nature; and by seizing upon the strong points in his cause, with a bold, clear, and forcible elocution, seldom failed in victory where the facts were at all equivocal. With a tenacious memory, a strong and discriminating mind, he drew largely upon the resources of his own intellect; and although not the most profound, he was seldom deficient, always respectable. Energy, promptitude, and manly firmness, were the leading traits in his character.

In politics, he was liberal towards others, but firm and uncompromising in his own opinion. He never sought to conciliate those with whom he differed in sentiment, by a temporizing policy, though he but seldom failed to command their respect by his frank and open independence of spirit, his high and honorable consistency of character. It is a melancholy coincidence, that a distinguished personal and political friend of the deceased, and the traits in whose character and mind were, in many respects, strongly assimilated,—who had a fair prospect of being elevated to the highest political station within the gift of the Legislature,—was, about twelve months since, suddenly taken off by the stroke of death. So the friends of the deceased entertained a hope of seeing him eventually elevated to a like station. But an all-wise Providence has ordered it otherwise; and these political stars, though glittering in the morn, were doomed never to attain this meridian of their splendour. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

In domestic life the deceased was gentle, kind and affectionate, adopting, in some degree, the simplicity in manner and habit of his ancestors. In his intercourse with others, he was open and undisguised; in his friendships, warm and sincere. As a son, kind and dutiful, the pride of his venerable parents, who still live to mourn his premature death. As a husband, and as a father, tender, affectionate and indulgent. He lived in the bosom of his family as a companion and as a friend, and not as one having authority. His children were all daughters, in whose education and welfare he manifested the greatest solicitude. In the bosom of such a family, he breathed his last, on the night of the 27th ultimo, after a severe indisposition of only four days,—whose tears of affliction, with the sincere regret of many friends, and of the community to which he belonged, proclaim his best eulogy.

#### TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The members of the Bar, attending Mecklenburg County Court, assembled at the house of Mr. Robt. I. Dinkins, for the purpose of testifying their respect for the memory of their Brother, JOSEPH WILSON, Esq. and regret for the bereavement they have sustained in the loss of so distinguished a member of the profession.

On motion of David F. Caldwell, Esq. *Habt. H. Burton*, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Hugh Meran, Esq. secretary; when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that we will attend the funeral of the deceased, and by way of testifying our respect for his memory and public services, will wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, that a copy of these proceedings be presented to the family of the dec'd. to evince our sincere sympathy for the irreparable loss they have sustained.

Resolved, that the above preamble and resolutions be published in the Western Carolinian and in the Yadkin and Catawba Journals.

ROBERT H. BURTON, Chm.

HUGH MERAN, Secy.

**Post Office at Lincolnton.**—As there seems to be some misgivings, in relation to the application of the language of our paragraph, on the subject of the appointment of Post Master at Lincolnton, we will here explicitly state, that we did not intend to call in question the propriety of Mr. Henderson's appointment, or his fitness for the situation; nor do we see how, even by a tortuous construction, our language can be so understood. We are not so blinded by partizan zeal, but that we can do common justice to a political opponent; and it is due to Mr. C. C. Henderson to say, that he is, perhaps, as well qualified, by integrity, capacity, and compliant manners, to discharge the duties of Post-Master, as any other person in the town. But being a political opponent of the Administration, his appointment to office was appointed

to the post office at Lincolnton, and we think we had a legitimate right to use it.

We believed the government had been falsely accused, and felt it our duty to defend them, and wipe off the aspersion which had been so wantonly cast on the purity of their conduct. Mr. Henderson's appointment was one case in point to sustain the defence, and we availed ourselves of it,—but in terms which we did not think could be understood as personally disparaging to Mr. H.

While on this subject, we avail ourselves of another case in point, and the government against the slanderous position presses, in relation to appointments to office. The Post Master General had been importuned to remove a Postmaster in Massachusetts; after deliberately considering all the petitions, &c. on the subject, he wrote as follows to the incumbent:

Post Office Department, 3d Aug. 1829.

Sir: On a due consideration of all the applications for a change in your office, and the testimonials in your favor, it is found that you are a long tried, faithful officer, and that no cause appears to justify a change.

I have an honor to be with great respect, your very obedient servant. W. T. BARRY, Joshua Danforth, Esq. P. M. Pittsfield, Mass.

**Another Slanderer put to rest.**—The coalition papers have charged Messrs. Van Buren, Barry, and other government officers at Washington, with writing letters to Kentucky, for the purpose of influencing the elections in that state. But Mr. Tanner, editor of a paper at Harrodsburg, on whose authority the slander was said to rest, publishes the following, in his paper of the 8th ult. which seals the mouths of these calumniators:

"I now say for the satisfaction of Mr. Penn, and in justice to the officers of the Federal Government, that whatever I have spoken in relation to their opinions of our elections, that it was without their knowledge or consent, and that I never did receive any communication from any one at Washington City, on the subject of the election. If Mr. Penn and such friends as himself and Mr. Kincaid, and the Reporter, Focus, &c. &c. wish to injure Mr. Barry, Mr. Van Buren, or any one else, by a *misconstruction* of my declarations, they will surely take my positive avowal on the subject as the better evidence."

**John Jackson.**—This man, who has somehow gained a notorious consequence, far beyond what his character or capacity would entitle him to, has been most effectually "done up" by the U. S. Telegraph. It was through fraud and deception that he got the appointment of Consul for the Island of Martinique; consequently when the character of the man, and the means used to obtain the appointment, were fully developed, his commission was very properly revealed. But this was not, as has been charged, done on account of his political sentiments; for it was distinctly known before he received the appointment, that he had been a supporter of Mr. Adams's election;—(and this circumstance is another evidence of the faculty of the charge by the coalition papers, that the administration have made of their appointments exclusively from among their own partisans.) It was through false representations, that he was enabled to obtain the appointment; he was, as represented, a citizen of North Carolina, but longed somewhere in the District of Columbia.

**"A temper in a tea pot."**—A most ridiculous farce "is being" enacted at Washington city, founded on the removal of a deputy penny-post. It seems that a man named Kennedy is the penny-post; he employed another unnamed Shofield, a quaker, as his deputy to carry letters in a certain section of the city. Shofield, it appears, was a warm partisan of the late administration, and suffered himself, after the present administration came into power, to be made the pimp and informer of the enemies of it. His occupation in and about the post-office, enabled him to see and hear all about the business of the department; which he regularly reported to a club of Adams and Clay men, who grade him their confidences and spy; he even kept a note-book, in which he entered all the little tattle he heard, and detained it to his employments at their club meetings. For this highly factitious conduct, Kennedy, the penny-post, dismissed his unworthy deputy. Fortwith the cry of proscriptum was raised, all the deencies of language were outraged in vilifying Gen. Jackson and his cabinet,—and a public meeting was called, to consider of the grievance? Even the Chief Justice (Branch) of the Superior Court of the District, (who has emulated himself somewhat noted for the part he took in sustaining the denunciations in the tribunes against the political Island, *Texas H. Wilson*) deigned the dignity of his station, by actively engaging in this most pitiful effort to excite a popular rage against the Administration.

Now it appears to us, that the enemies of the government must be driven to a dispicable position, indeed, when they resort to such contemptible means to sustain their factious opposition. We are not disposed to condemn any citizen for finding fault with the measures of government, when they do not square with his ideas of political economy. It is among the dearest of the franchises of a Republican freeman, that he can freely and fully express his opinions of public men and measures; and it is not the least of the safeguards of our democratic institutions, that the conduct of men in office, can at all times be scrutinized, and the propriety of their measures