Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C......TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1829. [VOL. X.....NO. 494.

TERMS.——At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum, or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all arrears are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the editor, or they may not be attended to.

Fresh Groceries, &c.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

ARE now receiving their seasonable supply; which, with their usual stock of

DRY GOODS,

will consist of an extensive assortment of

Sugar, Coffee, Salt;

IRON, suitable for Gig and Carryall Tyre; and a large assortment of SHOES. Which they will sell low for *cash or cotton.*

Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1829. 92

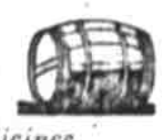
NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his Store in CONCORD, a general assortment of

GOODS;

consisting of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery,



Saddlery, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c. &c.

Having purchased entirely for cash, and intending to sell for *cash*, he feels assured that he can sell on terms which will be satisfactory to those wishing to purchase.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

D. STORKE.

October 5th, 1829. 3mt100

New Goods,

FRESH, FASHIONABLE AND

CHEAPER

THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury; consisting of

DRY GOODS

of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also,

GROCERIES, Hardware and Cutlery,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, Sept 28, 1829 3mt98

Cowan & Reeves

HAVE just received, at their Store, Wood Grove, Rowan county, 13 miles west of Salisbury, a good and *fresh* supply of

GROCERIES.

They also have on hand, a good assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

suitable for both Gentlemen and Ladies, purchased in New-York and Philadelphia; consisting of

Blue, black, brown, steel-mixed and olive Broad Cloths
Cassimeres, Casinets and Sattinets,
White and Red Flannels
Point and Rose Blankets
Camblets and Plaids
Canton Crapes and Silks
Bombazetts, Bombazines and Circassians
Cassimere Shawls and Points;

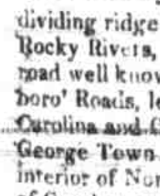
together with every other article usually found in a Store in this section of country.

All of which they are determined to sell as low as any other person whatever, engaged in the same line of business, for Cash, Cotton, or on a credit to puntual dealers.

The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. C. & R.

October 31st, 1829. 3mt'03

To Travellers.



THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just completed his *House of Accommodation*, situated on the dividing ridge of the waters of the Catawba and Rocky Rivers, immediately at that public cross road well known as the Rocky River and Wadesboro' Roads, leading from the interior of South Carolina and Charleston, by way of Cheraw and George Town on the one Road, and from the interior of North Carolina to Charleston, by way of Camden, on the other.

The subscriber informs the public, that he has spared no pains or expense to make those persons comfortable who, may honour him with their custom; and assures them, that from the high situation of the above Roads, they may be safe in travelling them at all seasons of the year, and that the addition of his stand, makes the stages complete to and from Camden and Cheraw, to Charlotte, Salisbury and Concord, N. C., and also to the Virginia Springs; as well as to those persons visiting the Gold Region of North Carolina. A. C. LABATT.

Nov. 3d, 1829. 93

ALMANACKS.

FOR sale, at the office of the Western Carolinian, the "Farmers and Planters Almanack," for the year **1830**: price 10 cents a piece.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The present Sultan of the Ottoman Empire is Mahmoud II, who was born July 20, 1784, and ascended the throne 28th July 1808. Consequently he is 44 years of age. He has two sons and four daughters.

The extent of the Ottoman dominions, says the statement in a late foreign paper is estimated at 47,444 square miles, and 10,000 are in Europe. The European population, *including Greece*, is about 10,000,000: of whom not more than 2,271,000 are Turks. Of the remainder 3,000,000 are Greeks, 300,000 Jews, and 80,000 Armenians. The whole population of the Empire, in Europe, Asia and Africa, is 23,650,000.

The *revenues* of this empire are about £2,900,000 annually, but the expenditure disbursed by the state does not exceed £275,200. The national debt is between seven and eight millions sterling. The revenue, or miri, just mentioned, belongs to the Turkish public treasury; but there is another branch of income, derived from presents, inheritances, imperial dominions, and especially confiscations, which appertains to the "ilsh basne," or "knaknoh," imperial treasury. The accumulations of this fund are said to be enormous, as every sultan is bound to set apart a given sum, according to the length of his reign.

Of its *military* force it is impossible to speak with precision since the destruction of the corps of janizaries; but before that period its regular troops were 50,000 cavalry and 124,000 infantry; and its feudal militia, 20,000, the greater part of which were horsemen. Its *naval* force in 1826 consisted of 21 sail of the line, 31 frigates, 8 corvettes, and 50 gun boats, carrying 2,938 cannon, and 5,500 seamen; but this arm of its power was amputated by the "untoward" fight of Navarino.

European Turkey has one city containing above 500,000 inhabitants, five above 50,000, eleven above 20,000, and twenty above 10,000. Amongst the imperial towns, are

	Souls.	Houses
Constantinople containing	597,600	8,000
Cairo	300,000	
Aleppo	200,000	
Damascus	150,000	
Philippopolis (Filibe)	100,000	[illegible]
Adrianople	100,000	[illegible]
Salonica	70,000	4,000
Bosna Serai	65,000	
Bucharest	60,000	
Schumla	18,000	4,000

THE CAPITAL.

Constantinople has universally been considered one of the most remarkable, and, in point of situation, security of its port, and other natural advantages, ranks as one of the finest cities in Europe. Placed upon a strait dividing Europe from Asia, it commands on the South, by its communications with the Mediterranean, uninterrupted access to all the nations of Europe and the coast of Africa; whilst, on the North, by the Black Sea, to the Danube and other great rivers, it has access to the interior of Germany, Poland and Russia.

Constantinople was captured by the Turks in 1453, under circumstances of barbarity which have seldom been equalled.

FORCES OF RUSSIA.

The Russian forces at the commencement of the present campaign, amounted to 541,731 regular troops, and 146,601 irregulars, making a total of 688,332.

The Walls of Constantinople.—The walls on the land side of Constantinople are about five miles in length from the Castle of Seven Towers on the Marmora, to the Northern point of the Golden Horn. There are three lines, each being eighteen feet from the other. They are, in most places, entire, and they are still surmounted by their ancient battlements and towers, one hundred and eighteen in number.

Novel Invention.—A gig calculated to run at the rate of one mile in six minutes, and carry three passengers, on a good coach road, drawn by a wooden horse by the powerful effects of mechanism, was exhibited at Keighly, last Saturday. Isaac Brown, of East Morton, near Keighley, is the inventor. This extraordinary piece of machinery may be guided in any direction by a single rein attached to the horse's mouth, and gains its power by the force of the hind legs being lifted up exactly in the same manner as a horse in full trot. It is contrived so that the weight it carries will add to its power. *London pa.*

Naval—We learn (says the New York Gazette, of the 27th ult.) that the recent order to fit the frigate Brandywine for sea has been countermanded by the Secretary of the Navy.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Monday, Nov. 2d.—The Convention being in committee of the whole, and the question pending, being on the motion of Mr. Green, to amend the original resolution of the committee, by striking out the word "exclusively," and inserting the words, "*and taxation combined,*"

Mr. *Monroe*, addressed the Chair, giving the reasons which induced him to vote against the last proposition, and which led him to support the white basis in the House of Delegates. He remarked that "he saw the mischievous consequences that might arise from divisions in the sentiments of the state—and he deemed it necessary for each side to make advances for accommodation. Let us break up without doing any thing—or carry the measure by a very small majority, and what will be the consequence? Will the Constitution be adopted? Indignant, acrimonious feelings will arise—and is the state to be divided? If it be severed, will a new State be admitted into the Union? He doubted it—and if it can, what effect will it have on the great interests of the State? What becomes of the Internal Improvements of Virginia, which he had always so anxiously desired for himself and which he wished to see assisted with the funds of the General Government, as far as they can be constitutionally used for that purpose. After stating the opposing claims of the two sections of the state, [the East and the West,] he attempted to show that it was necessary to make some compromise between them—and he concluded with stating that his plan would be to allow the basis of white population in the House of Delegates, and mixed basis in the Senate. [Mr M spoke for some time and was listened to with profound attention.]

Tuesday, Nov. 3d.—Mr. Leigh, of Chesterfield, took the floor in support of the amendment, and in opposition to the original Resolution. He commenced with a series of statistical statements, the object of which was to shew the disparity between the upper and lower country in bearing the burdens of taxation, from whence he began an argument to shew the injustice and impolicy of entrusting the control of the legislature to that portion of the state which paid, according to his statement, but one-third part of the public taxes, &c. Mr. Leigh illustrating his argument for a compound basis of representation, had referred to the provision in the constitution of the United States for allowing three fifths of the slaves to be reckoned in addition to the white population, as a basis of representation in the House of Representatives, and he went at length into the history of that provision, both as it existed under the old confederation and was afterwards admitted into the Federal Constitution. On the subject of slavery, he adverted to the claim of the North to understand that subject and its remedy better than the South where the evil existed, and in this part of his speech he adverted to some remarks of Mr. Naylor, whom he understood to have attributed most of the existing evils to the pressure of slaves, and whom he therefore supposed to be in favor of its speedy abolition. Mr Naylor explained; and while he deplored the evil utterly disclaimed the most distant thought of emancipation as a remedy. In reply to a further remark of Mr L. as to the interference of the Federal Government on this subject Mr *Monroe* also explained, disclaiming the sentiment that the General Government had any right authoritatively to interfere, but holding that, if applied to by Virginia to aid in the colonization of slaves voluntarily emancipated, that government might comply and Virginia accept the aid without impropriety. Mr. M. insisted upon it, that since Ohio and some of the Western States adopted expedients for throwing off the coloured population from their territories, it became more peculiarly necessary for Virginia and the Southern States, to take the subject in consideration, and resort to some measures for lessening the weight of the evil. Mr. Leigh asked the venerable member from Loudoun where was the power in the Federal Constitution to interfere with this class of people at all; and whether if we held out the idea that the people of the Eastern States might be permitted to interfere at all, they might not themselves be disposed to do so, without our invitation. In the closing part of his speech, Mr L. expressed his opposition to a wide extension of the Right of Suffrage, and in this connexion, expressed his astonishment at some of the remarks which had fallen from Mr. Monroe, who immediately after describing the terrible excesses he had witnessed in France, declared his willingness to go as far in extending the Right of Suffrage as any reasonable man could desire. Mr. *Monroe* again explained, and shewed why those events in France, furnished no argument against extending the elective franchise here, in a state of society so entirely different. Mr. *Mercer* then addressed the committee and commenced an argument to shew that wealth furnished no proper basis for representation, and if it did, taxation did not furnish any just measure of it, &c.

DEBATES, &c. in VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

A correspondent of the Fredericksburg Arena, under date of 30th ult. remarks, in relation to the proceedings of the Convention, as follows:

The doings of the Convention—if *sayings* may be called *doings*—are now of a profound and deepening interest. Since the debate opened on Monday last, there have been 9 speeches, of which all were respectable, and two or three very powerful.

The eagerness with which auditors press to hear these effusions, proves how much our race hungers and thirsts after eloquence; consequently, how potent an engine it is in social affairs—how well worth acquiring the mastery of. The squeezing is almost insufferable. Yesterday, I stood from 10 o'clock till 2 (nearly)—part of the time on one leg—and "bored with elbow points through both my sides."—Even this poor accommodation [illegible] the Capitol an hour before the sitting! This morning, half an hour earlier, a mob of us gathered at the Hall door, which, for some unknown reason, was not opened till ten. Then the rush would infallibly have demolished a dandy, if any had been among us. Being, luckily, one of the foremost, in the scramble that ensued for places, I got a seat, whence any spokesman might be seen and heard. By a novel arrangement, ladies are admitted to those outward seats of the Hall, heretofore assigned only to dignitaries of the State and Federal Governments: and seizing upon this fresh privilege, extorted from masculine courtesy, 100 or 150 fair faces exhibited themselves there on the two last days. Unless they anticipate some express share in the ensuing distribution of political franchises and powers, to learn the exercise of which they thus throng to the lobby, it would seem to me better that we should be allowed the best opportunity of hearing these great discussions; not because we are (as that ungallant 'author called Lilly's grammar' asserts) of the more worthy gender; but because, being to administer the government, and practise (if we can) the eloquence, in which such luminous lessons are now giving, it concerns us most to hear them.

You are doubtless aware, that all the 9 speeches, I mentioned, were upon the momentous question, whether representation should be apportioned according to white population *alone*, or conjointly *with taxation*. Gen. Taylor's was, indeed, couched under a different occasion—a motion to amend the Bill of Rights. But his drift was essentially the same. The contest now turns, in point of form, upon Judge Green's motion, to amend the report of the Legislative Committee (recommending *white population exclusively*, for the House of Delegates) by substituting for "*exclusively*," the words "*combined with taxation.*"

Against this amendment, Messrs Cooke, (of Frederick) Doddridge, Baldwin and Powell have taken the floor: for it, Messrs. Green, Upshur, Barbour and Morris. I heard only the two last on each side; Mr. Upshur's display has commanded the most applause. As printed in the newspapers it is an able speech—but judging from his most felicitous delivery while making a short explanation the other day, and from many inaccuracies in the reports of other speeches that I heard, I do not doubt that to a mere reader, its power is very faintly preserved. It elicited claps of applause from some of the lobby *canaille*; whom we may rejoice to find, not on the *radical* side. If a reformer's speech had been thus received, Disorganizers, Jacobins, *Mobocrats*, would have been the mildest epithets applicable to us.

It is impracticable by any summary of mine, to give a clear idea of all the grounds occupied or traversed by the champions of each side. Yet I am not sensible that any views entirely novel have been presented to me: at least, of grand results. In the exhibition of details, and in the illustrations of leading principles, has been displayed the orginality that marks genius and commands attention. Both parties have assumed untenable positions, and spun strings of sophistry, which, as is usual with listeners, it seemed to me I could easily recover and untwist, had I the honor of a seat in the Convention. Mr. Upshur and Mr. Barbour have most of these. Such is the hacknied topic urged by them, that if, by nature, the majority ought to rule, women and children should be counted: and that if all *men* (under the Bill of Rights) are entitled to vote so are all the others too. This method of reasoning, by pushing a principle to the absurd when you mean to overthrow it, is safe and conclusive in mathematics: but in *morals* where a difference in degree so often constitutes a difference of principle, and where in running out the principle *ad absurdum*, some new element is so apt imperceptibly to be blended with it—the method won't do at all.

The speeches now just made and about to be made are not, as some have supposed, intended altogether to influence the world out of doors: since there are (I am told) several members of the body whose minds are fluctuating between the *pure* and *mixed* basis; not as to the whole Legislature, but as to the lower House.—That one House or the other shall rest upon white population, is settled: the struggle is, for the House of Delegates. The Western leaders say they could carry their point in both, if they chose; but are willing, as I understand, to yield up the Senate to the east—that is, to fix it on the compound basis. The east, however, will not accept this yet: they will make a strong and earnest grasp at more. I am pleased to see tokens that this compromise, by fixing the two Houses on dif[illegible] more friends. Under this plan, each interest (if there be really two incompatible interests) will be sure of protection from oppression, though salutary action will be sometimes restrained.

A separation (*proh nefas!*) has been familiarly talked of among the eastern members, out of doors; but has been hinted at in debate only by Mr. Morris, of Hanover. I have heard, [illegible] hand, that if they do not get the system of a compound basis of representation in the House of Delegates, some of them will propose two legislatures and two distinct municipal establishments: only retaining the present relation to the Federal Government—dividing the present representation in Congress as equally as may be, and each Legislature appointing one Senator. I need not denounce this scheme with the profound indignation it deserves, until 1st, the west shall arrogate more than her due of power, and 2d, the east shall be desperate enough to apply to that grievance so fatal a redress.

Saturday, October 31st.—Mr Campbell, the controversial theologian, has favored us to day with a specimen of his powers on this (to him) new theatre. Great solicitude to hear him was manifested; but he does not seem to have made a very favorable impression upon his audience. He inflicted some pretty severe raps upon his precursors in the debate, especially upon the gentleman from Hanover; who, he pretty plainly hinted, was more declamatory than rational, and dealt far more in rhetoric than logic. Mr Campbell was evidently much embarrassed at his novel situation; as was plainly shewn by a prevalence of his native (Irish) accent, not usual with him on ordinary occasions, as well as by his flushed face and a frequent stroking back of his foretop. He was for the white basis, of course.

Mr. Scott of Fauquier, followed, after moving to amend the pending amendment, by adding the words, "and in the Senate, to white population;" so as to fix the Lower House on the mixed, the Upper on pure basis. His was decidedly the best speech that I have heard on either side. His style, terse and forcible; his thoughts, bold, and (like his language) ready and clear; his voice, not musical, but strong and well modulated; his gesture, natural, appropriate, and impressive. He stated himself and his constituents to have been friendly to reform. He was therefore entitled to be heard by the west, with whom he had co operated in bringing on the Convention. He then demonstrated irrefutably, that in giving political power, if you wanted to guard it from abuse, you must make it the interest of the holder not to abuse it. He exposed the folly of calculating upon the justice, honor &c. of its depositaries, not only in future times, but now. He glanced rapidly at all the diversities of interest in the several sections of Virginia, especially as regards Internal Improvements; and showed the west to want, and to have already planned, a vast and expensive scheme, in which the east is wholly unconcerned, but for which, if executed, the east must chiefly pay. It would, therefore, be the interest of the west to incur heavy expenses; the more, as they would fall on other coffers than its own. Against this master motive to oppression, the east should have some effectual barrier. With a view to this he made his motion: "I ask not for power to do injury: I ask but for protection against mischief." This was his closing sentence. Mr. John S. Barbour has the floor for Monday.